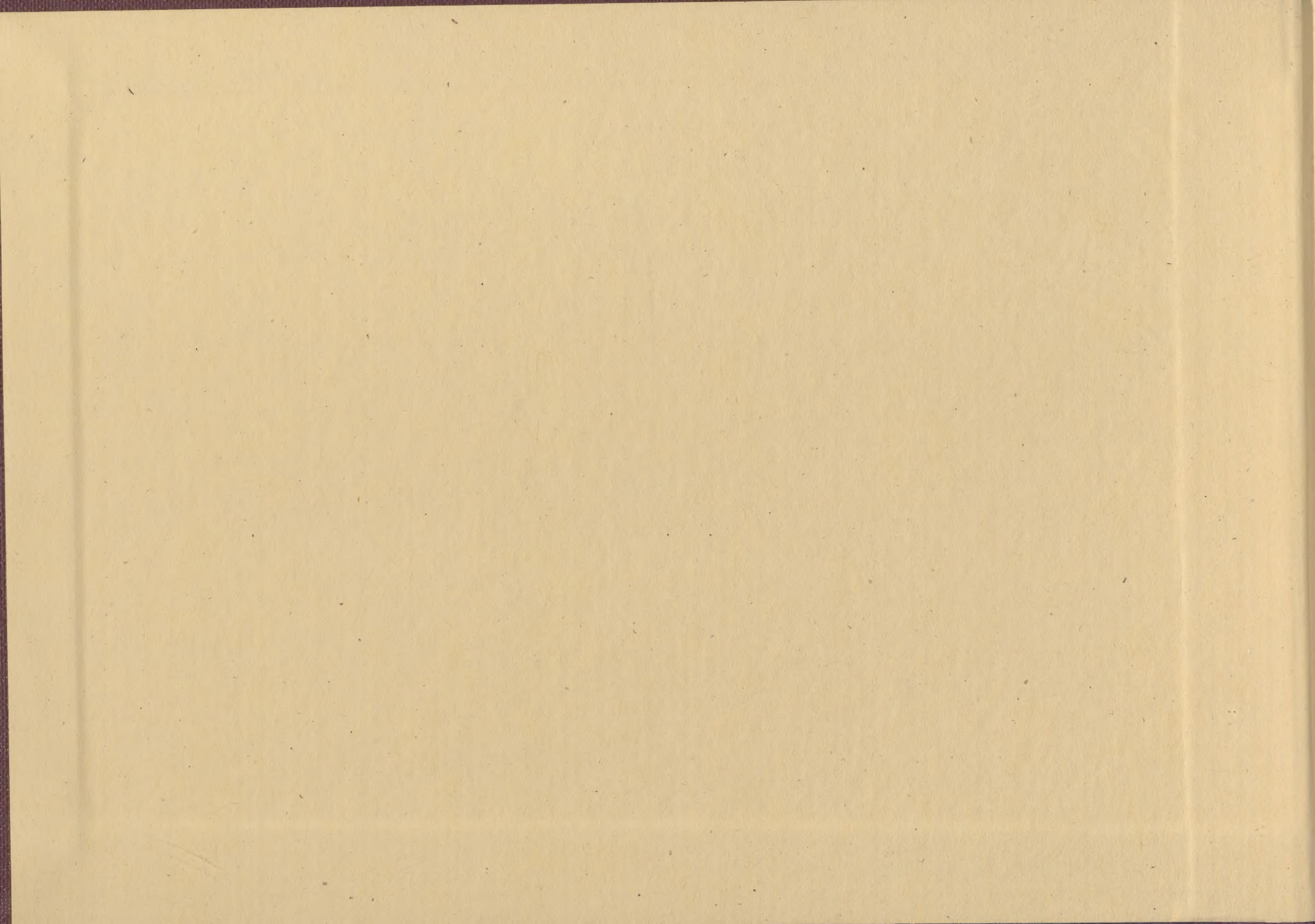
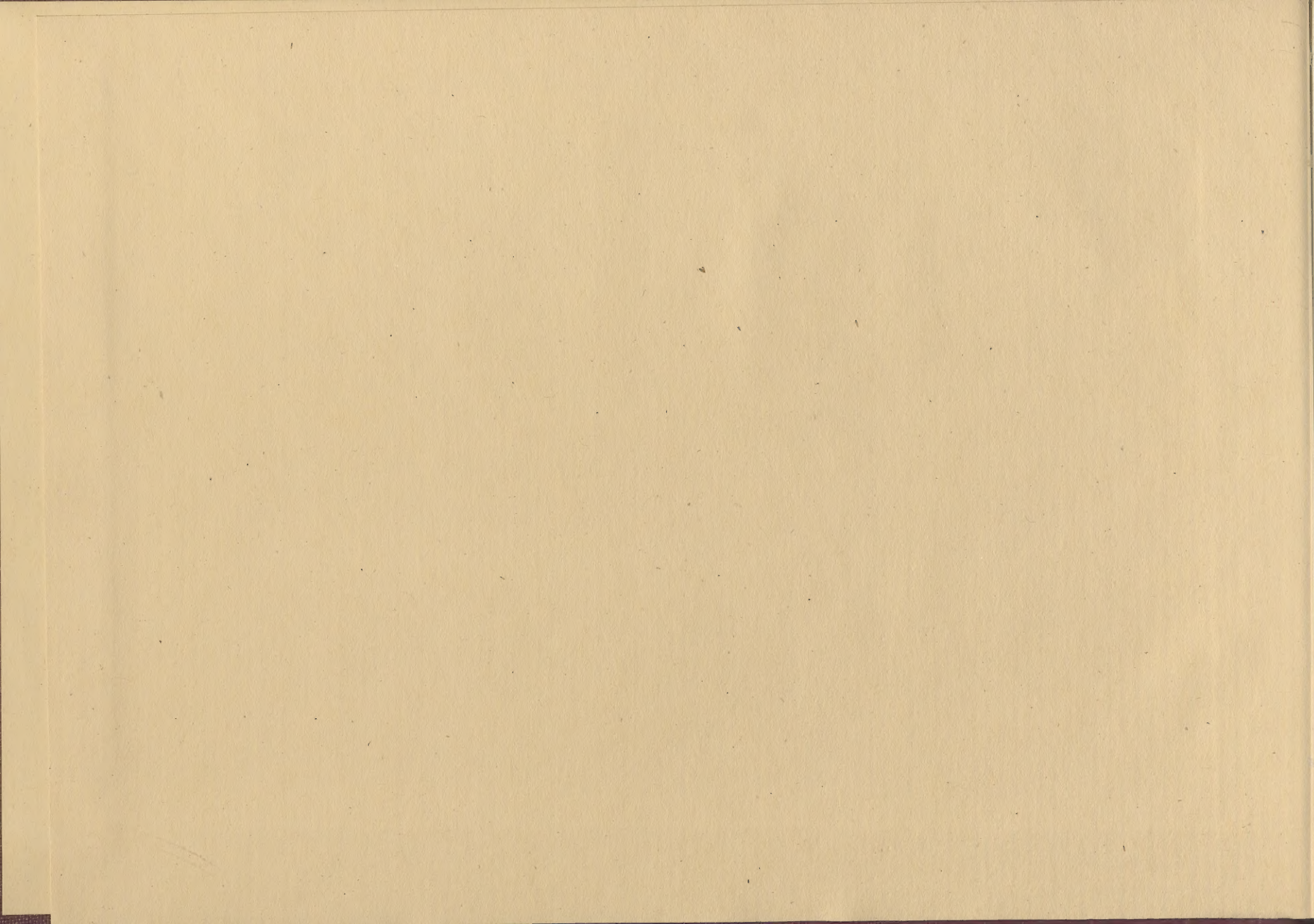




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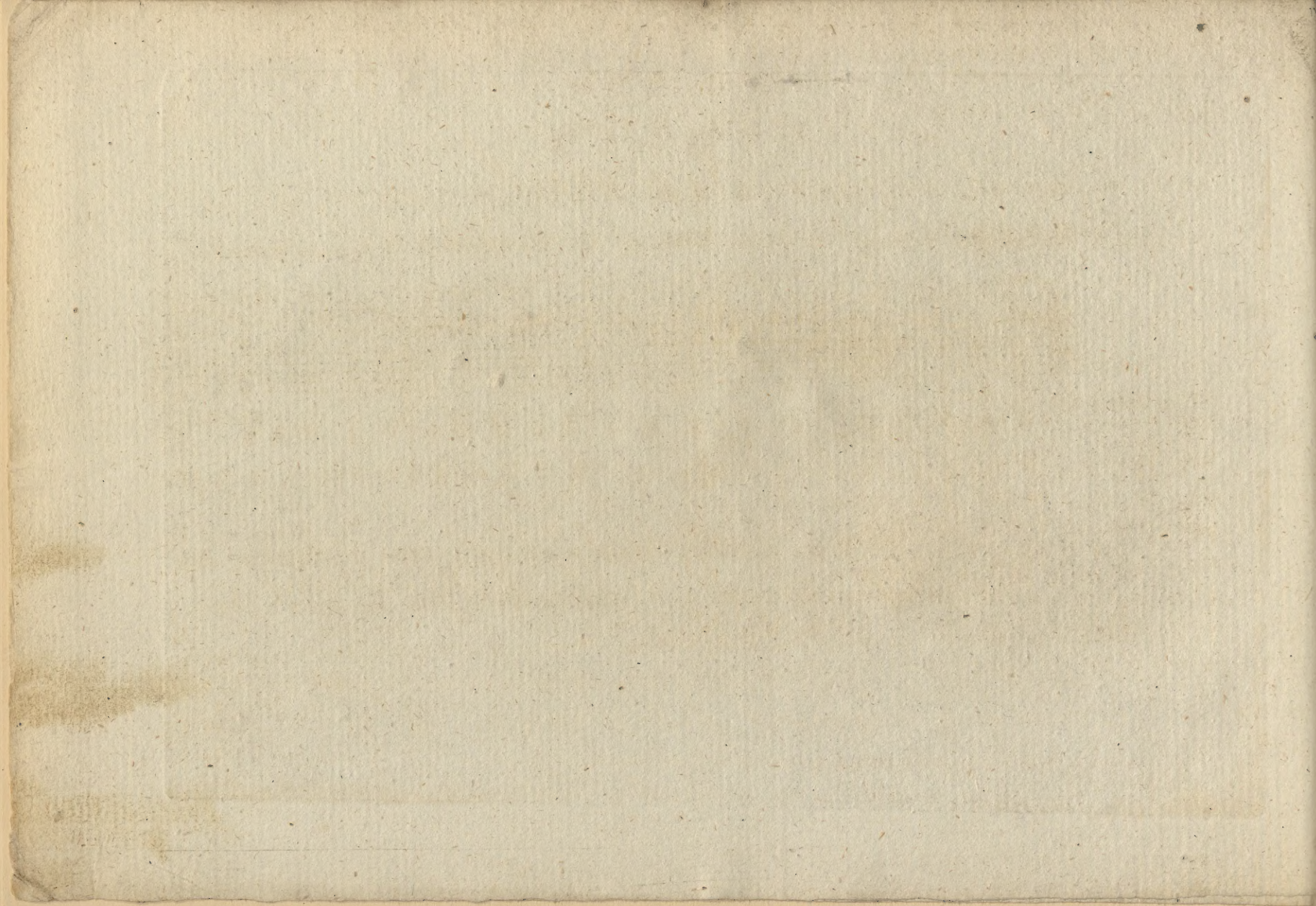
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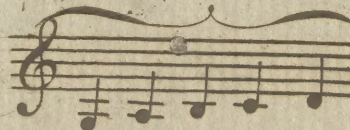
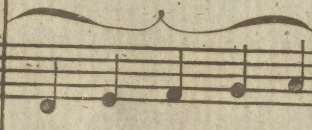
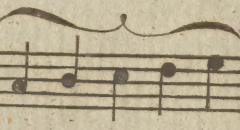
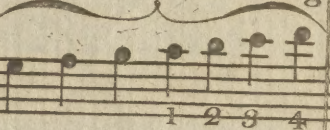
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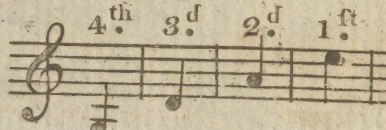
NEW INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE VIOLIN.

The first thing to be learned is the Scale of the Gamut as it is hear subjoined.

The 4 th or biggest String	The 3 ^d String	The 2 ^d String	The 1 st or Treble String
			
The names of the Notes. G A B C D	D E F G A	A B C D E	E F G A B C D

Next it will be requisite for the Learner to get the names of these Notes by heart, that he may be able to know and tell their proper names readily whenever he shall see them in any place tune or lesson whatsoever.

The next thing to be learned is the method of tuning the Violin, which must be by fifths, in the following manner The fourth or biggest String open will be G. commonly called lower G. because it is the lowest note on the Fiddle the third String open will be D. the second String open will be A, and the first String open will be E, as for

Example . 

But if you cannot put your Violin in tune by help of the former directions do it thus measure out the seventh line from the Nut which is drawn across the Strings in the ensuing Example and draw with a little Ink a line over the Finger board at the same distance from the Nut as that line having done thus screw up the Treble String to as high a pitch as it can moderately bear then put your little Finger on the aforementioned mark on the second string and cause that to make the same sound as the Treble String doth when it is open afterwards put your little Finger on the same mark on the third string and cause that to have the same sound as the second String when open lastly observe the same method with the fourth string.

Directions how to Play off the several Notes mark'd in the Gamut.

Hold the Violin with your left hand about half an inch from the bottom of its head which is generally termed the Nut, and let it lie between the root of your thumb and that of your fore-finger then you may proceed to the playing of all the Notes in the scale of the Gamut, to which purpose it ought to be observed that there are five notes appertaining to the fourth or biggest string Viz: G. A. B. C. and D. now G is to be played open. A must be stopt with the fore-finger of your left hand almost at the distance of an inch from the Nut. B with your second finger about half an inch from the first and C with your third finger close to your second and D with the little finger about half an inch from the third.

The third string hath in like manner five notes Viz D. E. F. G. and A (on the fourth of which the Cliff is commonly placed) D is played open. E is to be stopt with your fore-finger about

NB the Note mark'd D upon the 4th String, A upon the 3^d and E upon the 2^d in the Gamut, are to be play'd with the little or fourth Finger which makes a Unison to the open Note upon the next String, and in some passages is found to be more equal in tune to the other Notes than playing the open String.

an inch from the Nut: F with your second finger close to the first G with your third finger three quarters of an inch from the second, and A with the little finger about half an inch from the third.

The second String hath also five Notes Viz A, B, C, D and E now A must be played open B is to be stopt with your fore-finger about an inch from the Nut C with your second finger close to the first D with your third finger about three quarters of an inch from the second and E with the little finger about half an inch from the third.

The first or Treble String hath five Notes usually appropriated thereto, Viz: E, F, G, A, and B. play E open stop F with your fore-finger very near the Nut, G with your second finger about three quarters of an inch from the first. A with your third finger at the same distance from the second. lastly you must stop B with your little finger half an inch from the third: but to improve the learner we have added two notes more which require the whole shift to do which you must shift your hand and stop A with the first finger instead of the third B with the second half an inch from the first, C with the third close to the second, and D half an inch from the third: it will be necessary likewise to take notice that all the Notes on the first or Treble String (except E) are termed in Alt for distinction sake. And that the first Note of every String must be drawn with a down Bow.

Of Flats and Sharps

Whereas the greater part of the Notes in the Gamut are divided by half Notes commonly called Flats and Sharps the former whereof are marked thus (b) the other thus (#) there is another mark that you will often meet with called a Natural which is marked thus (q) and signifies the taking off the Flat or Sharp and causing it to have its natural tone.

It may not be amiss to subjoin the whole Scale of the Gamut ascending wherein all these half Notes are delineated and at the same timeⁱⁿ to shew with what fingers they are

to be stopt, where the cypher 0 is set underneath any Note it signifies that such a Note must be played open the figure 1 is the first finger the figure 2 is the second, the figure 3 is the third and the figure 4 is the little finger: but wheresoever you find a figure placed under a Note and the same figure under the next it denotes that the same finger must be stopt about half an inch farther than it was before.

A compleat Scale up to what is called the second order or whole Shift; with all the Natural Notes, Flats, and Sharps, as they ascend to D. in Alt.

Fourth String. Third String.

Second String. First String.

Whole Shift

Detailed description: The image shows two staves of musical notation for violin strings. The top staff represents the Fourth and Third strings, and the bottom staff represents the Second and First strings. Each string's scale is shown with notes, accidentals, and fingerings (0-4) written below. The Fourth String scale starts on G (open) and goes up to A. The Third String scale starts on G (open) and goes up to A. The Second String scale starts on A (open) and goes up to D. The First String scale starts on A (open) and goes up to D. A 'Whole Shift' is indicated between the First and Second strings. The notation includes natural, sharp, and flat accidentals for various notes.

If you cannot readily attain to stop in tune you may then have recourse to the ensuing Example wherein the Strings of the Violin are represented and divided into several Frets and is to be done as follows.

The diagram illustrates the fretting for the first scale on a four-stringed instrument. The strings are labeled from top to bottom: 1st or Treble String, 2^d String, 3^d String, and 4th or biggest String. The fretting is as follows:

- 1st String: F (1st finger), G (2^d finger), A (3^d finger), B (4th finger)
- 2^d String: G (1st finger), A (2^d finger), B (3^d finger), C (4th finger)
- 3^d String: F (1st finger), G (2^d finger), A (3^d finger), B (4th finger)
- 4th String: G (1st finger), A (2^d finger), B (3^d finger), C (4th finger)

The diagram is titled "1st Scale".

When you are acquainted with the manner of Stopping according to the first Scale you may proceed to the following, which directs you to stop in all the Shifts, for Example; the first Shift which is called the half Shift, is upon the 5th line, the whole Shift is upon the 8th line, the double Shift is on the 17th line, and the last Shift is on the 20th line. NB: in Shifting you must put your first Finger on that line or Note where the Shift is to be done, and then move the whole hand higher accordingly: also that as G#, and A b, or A#, and B b. or D#, and E b, &c. are not the same Notes you must not stop them with the same Finger.

The Nut

G D A E

1st Finger

2^d Finger or half Shift.

3^d Finger

4th Finger

double Shift.

left Shift.

2^d Scale

1st or Treble String

2^d String

3^d String

4th or biggest String

The Bridge

An explanation of the Finger Board.

Let the length of your Strings between the Nut and the Bridge be the same as in the example. which you may easily do by removing the Bridge a little forwarder or backwarder as occasion may require. then with a pair of Compaffes mark out the line either with Ink or bits of paper pafte on the neck of your Violin at the fame diftance as in the example thus you will eafily difcern every Note. and with a little practice learn how to ftop in tune to a very great nicety.

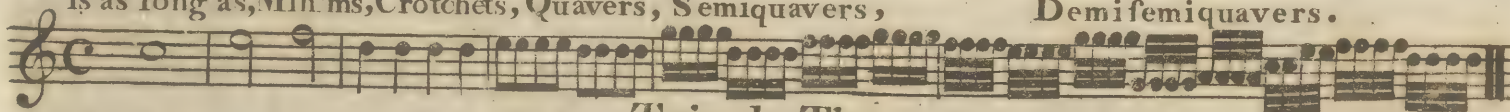
Of Time.

There are two forts of Time, Common and Tripple; Common Time confifts of either one Semibreve, two Minims, four Crotchets, eight Quavers, sixteen Semiquavers or thirty-two Demifemiquavers in a Bar and is known by the following marks, C C D $\frac{2}{4}$ the first, of which C denotes a flow movement the next C a little fafter and the other two brisk and airy Movements; the first three of thefe characters contain each to the value of a Semibreve in a Bar which muft be held as long as you can moderately count four the laft never contains more than a Minim or two Crotchets or four Quavers & C : in a Bar: this is commonly called French Time.

A Scale of the Notes in Common Time.

A Semibreve, 2 or 4 or 8 or 16 or 32

is as long as, Minims, Crotchets, Quavers, Semiquavers, Demifemiquavers.

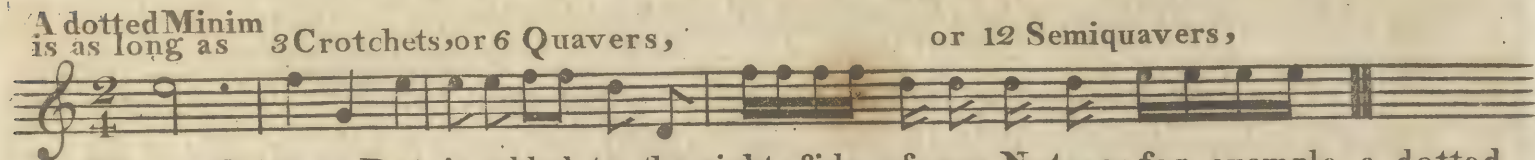


Tripple Time.

Tripple Time is known by thefe Characters, $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{6}{8}$ $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{12}{8}$ the first two of thefe Characters is Minuet Time one contains three Crotchets in a Bar, the other three Quavers, though in reality they both anfwer one end only $\frac{3}{8}$ is generally played fomewhat quicker; the three

remaining characters are always marked at the beginning of Jiggs &c: the first $\frac{6}{8}$ contains Six Quavers in a Bar the second six Crotchets, and the last twelve Quavers; these characters in fact answer one end as in the course of Practice the learner will discover a farther explanation would only lead the mind into a greater labyrinth.

A Scale of Notes in Tripple Time .



When a Point or Dot, is added to the right side of any Note, as for example a dotted Semibreve thus $\text{O} \cdot$ signifies that the Note must be held as long as three Minims; and a dotted Minim thus $\text{q} \cdot$ as long as three Crotchets.

Flats, Sharps and Naturals, are three Characters of great use in Music, viz: a Flat thus b , being placed before any Note makes it half a Note lower than it is naturally.

A Sharp thus $\sharp$ makes it half a Note higher than its natural tone, and a Natural thus $\natural$, reduces any Note that is Flat or Sharp to its primitive sound or state; for if Flats or Sharps are placed at the beginning of any Tune or Lesson it affects every Note upon that Line or space throughout the whole Tune, unless contradicted by a Natural.

A Repeat is marked thus S or thus $||$; and signifies that such a part of a Song or Lesson must be played twice over from the places over which they are set.

Bars are lines drawn across the five lines, thus $|||$ A double Bar thus $||$ or thus $|||$; the first of which signifies that the Strain ends there, the last of these having two dots on each side denotes that the Strain must be played twice over. the Treble or G. Cliff is marked thus G A Dirict at the end of a Stave thus W shews the place of the first Note in the next Stave. A Pause is marked thus P and at such a mark all the Performers in a Concert stop short a moment in

order to Join again with the greater effect and is often set over the finishing Note of a Song or Lesson.

When you see these marks = ʀ ʁ ʓ which are called Rests and understood by the following Example; you are to cease playing the length of time of those Notes over them from which they take their names.

Example of Rests.

Semibreve, Minim, Crotchet, Quaver, Semiquaver,



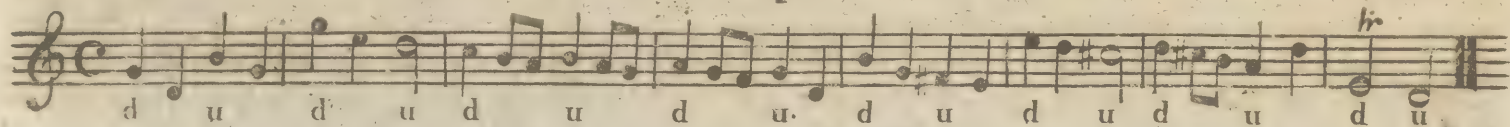
Rest Rest Rest Rest Rest

Of Beating Time.

All movements either of the body or head are bad habits which you must strive to avoid and I wish you would not make any motion with your foot as I am certain a Person may play very well in measure without beating; for which purpose you should be perfectly acquainted with divisions of measures and have all the different times in your head. However as the attitude of beating Time, when well executed, is graceful, and likewise some people may chuse to be acquainted with it, I have (in order to render this work the more acceptable) added some example and first of Common Time where any of these marks are set viz: C C D or 2 the foot must go down at the beginning of every bar and rise at the middle or half of the bar, as in the following Example.

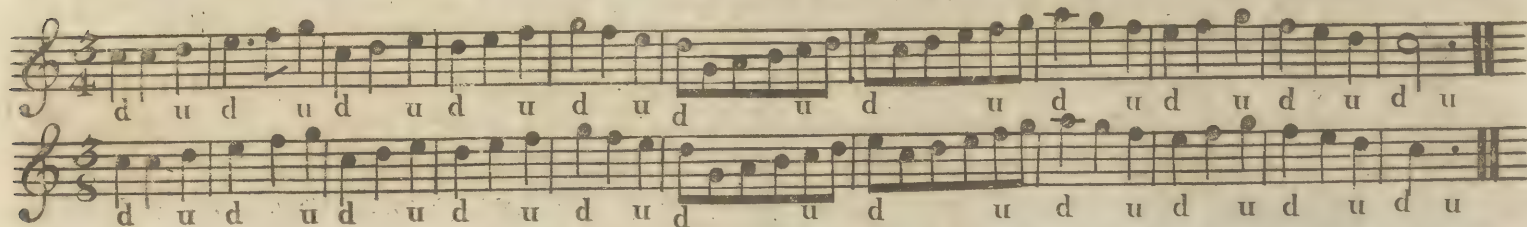
Note the letter d shows where it must go down, and the letter u where it must rise:

Example



In Tripple Time, where any of these marks are set viz: $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$ the foot must go down with the first and rise with the third.

Examples.



The same rule serves for $\frac{9}{8}$ (which sometimes occurs) for there the foot must keep down at the first six Quavers and rise at the three last. where you see these marks viz: $\frac{6}{8}$ $\frac{12}{8}$ your foot must go down at the beginning, and rise at the middle of the Bar, it being as Common Time, half up and half down: Observe in beating time the heel of your foot should be kept down, to avoid making a disagreeable noise: the toe being sufficient and gentle left for dividing the Time.

On Bowing.

The tone of the Violin principally depends on the right management of the Bow.

The Bow is to be held a small distance from the Nut between the thumb and fingers the hair being turned inward against the back or outside of the thumb. in which position it is to be held free and easy and not stiff: the motion is to proceed from the Joints of the wrist and elbow in playing quick notes, and very little or none from the Joint of the shoulder: but in playing long notes where the Bow is drawn from one end to the other the Joint of the shoulder is also a little employed: the Bow must always be drawn parallel to the Bridge, which cannot be done if it is held stiff, and must be press'd

upon the strings with the fore finger only, and not with the whole weight of the hand the best Performers are least sparing of their Bow; and make use of the whole of it from the point to that part of it under and beyond the fingers. In an up Bow the hand is bent a little downward from the Joint of the wrist, when the Nut of the bow approaches the Strings, and the wrist is immediately straightened, or the hand a little bent back or upward, as soon as the bow is began to be drawn again.

One of the principal beauties of the Violin is the swelling or increasing and softening the sound, which is done by pressing the Bow upon the strings with the fore-finger more or less. In playing all long notes the sound should be began soft and gradually swelled till the middle, and from thence gradually softened to the end. And lastly particular care must be taken to draw the Bow smooth and even from one end to the other without any interruption or stopping in the middle, for on this principally and keeping the bow always parallel with the bridge, and pressing it only with the fore-finger upon the strings with discretion, depends the fine tone of the Instrument.

Of Graces.

Graces are notes added to those set in the Tune in order to make the melody smooth and pleasing to the ear they may very properly be called the ornament or dress as the music would be naked and bare without them: the chief of which is a Shake marked thus *h* and is made from the note or half note above, you must however take care to suit each Grace to the length of the Note, if it is a Minim to continue the Grace according to its proportion if on a Crotchet half the length of the Minim, and but very little on a Quarter, as being but half the length of the Crotchets: but as it would take too much room here to give a true definition of all the Graces which can be performed on the

Violin we have annexed a Table of the ornaments of Expression necessary to the playing in good taste and are as follows. Viz:

The image displays 14 numbered musical examples on a single staff, each illustrating a different violin ornament. The examples are as follows:

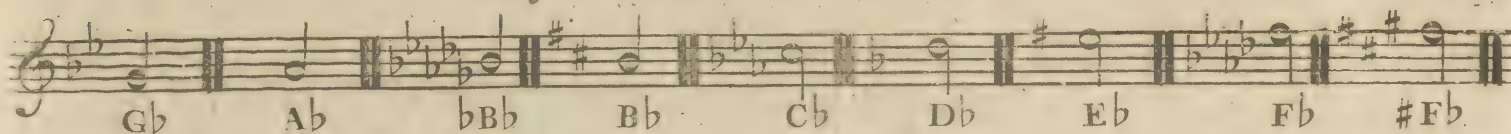
- 1. A plain Shake.
- 2. a turned Shake.
- 3. a Superior Apogitura.
- 4. an Inferior Apogitura.
- 5. Holding the Note.
- 6. Staccato.
- 7. Swelling.
- 8. Diminishing.
- 9. Piano.
- 10. Forte.
- 11. the Anticipation.
- 12. Separation.
- 13. a Beat.
- 14. a Clofe Shake.

The clofe Shake cannot possibly be described by Notes as in the former Examples. To perform it you must press the finger strongly upon the string, and move the wrist in and out equally, swelling the sound by degrees, drawing the Bow nearer to the Bridge.

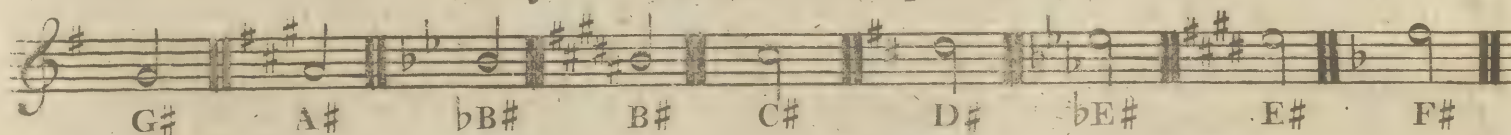
Of Keys.

By a Key is meant the fundamental Note of any Air &c. and on which the Tune always ends, especially the Bass. Flats and Sharps which have been already explained when set at the beginning of a Tune or Lesson, affect every Note on that line or space throughout the whole, unless contradicted by a Natural.

Keys with a Flat Third.



Keys with a Sharp Third.



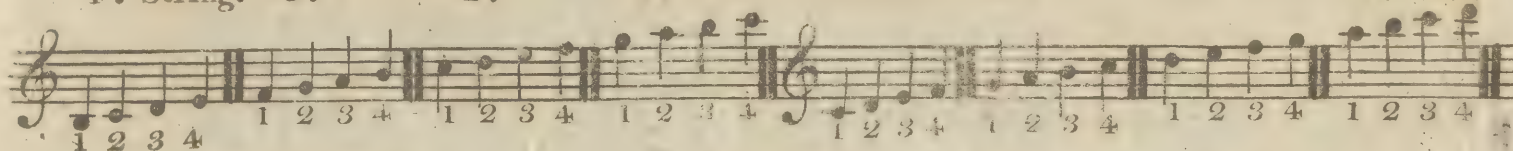
When the learner is thoroughly acquainted with the foregoing Instructions, he may apply himself further with the several orders of shifting the hand, so that he may be able to play any peice of Music, tho' ever so difficult; which will be fully explained by the following Examples.

First Order or half Shift.

4th. String. 3^d. 2^d. 1st.

Second Order or whole Shift.

4th. Str: 3^d. 2^d. 1st.

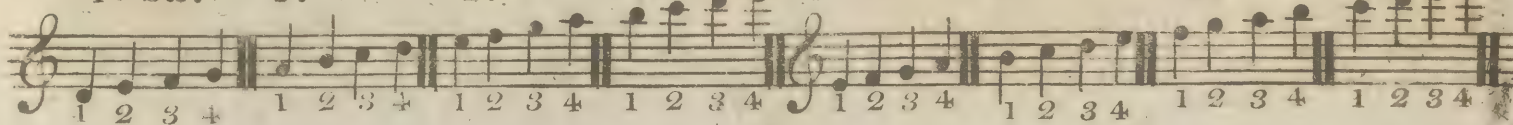


Third Order.

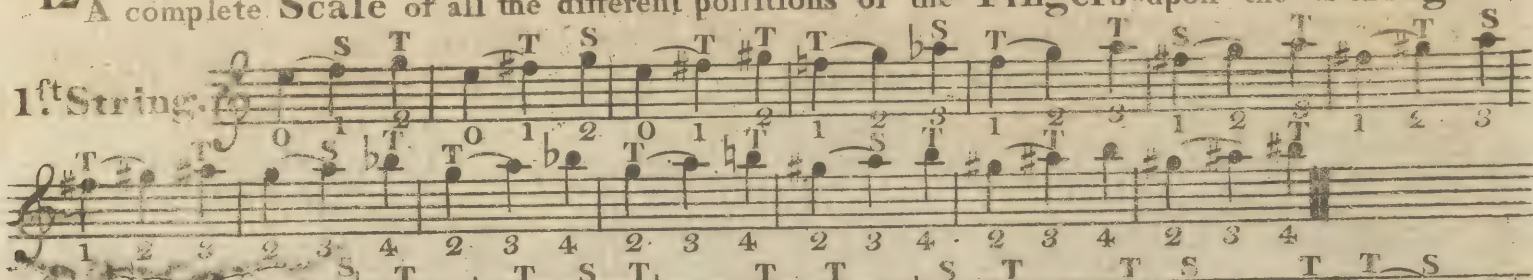
4th. Str: 3^d. 2^d. 1st.

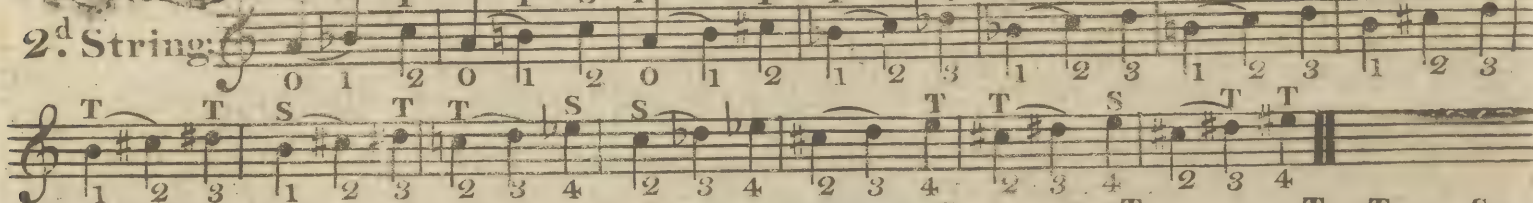
Fourth Order or double Shift.

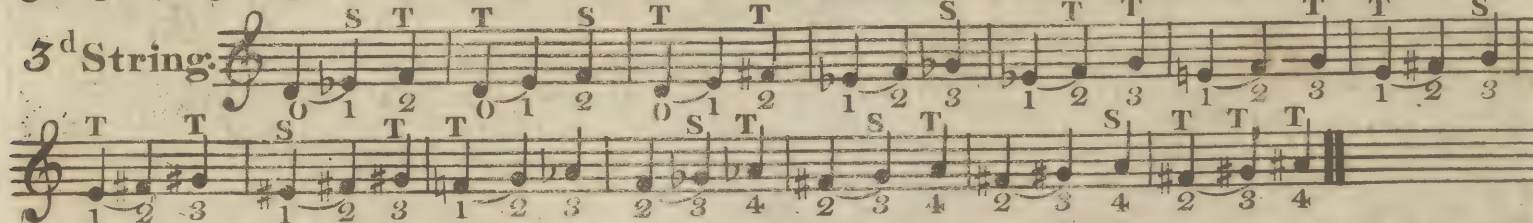
4th. Str: 3^d. 2^d. 1st.

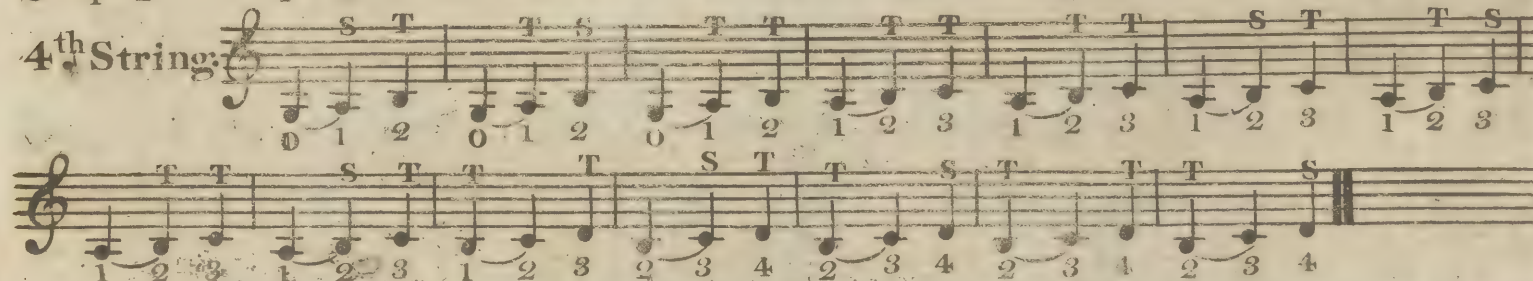


12 A complete Scale of all the different positions of the Fingers upon the Strings.

1st String: 

2^d String: 

3^d String: 

4th String: 

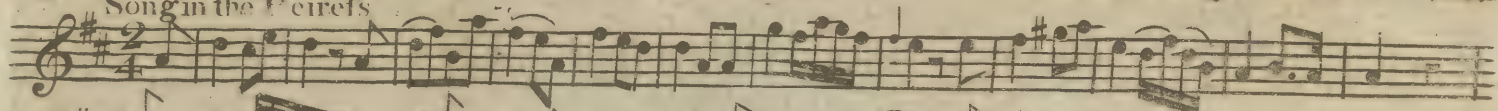
NB: T. stands for Tone and S for Semitone and the Figure under which Finger these Notes are to be stoppt with

God save the King :

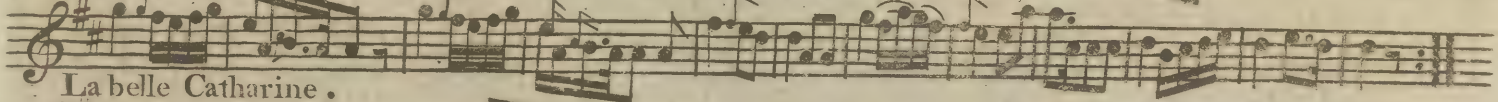
13



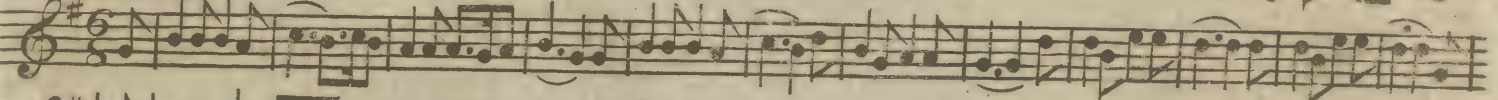
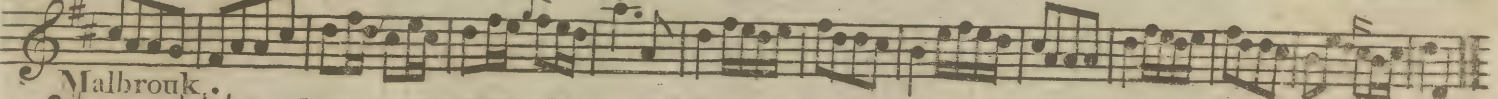
Song in the Peirefs



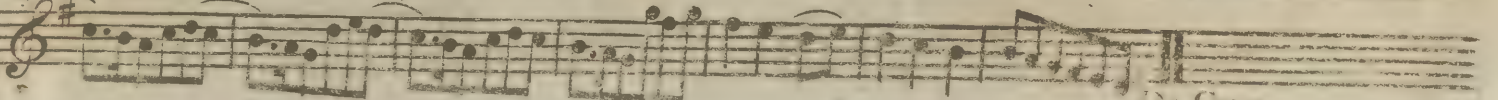
La belle Catharine .



Malbrouk .

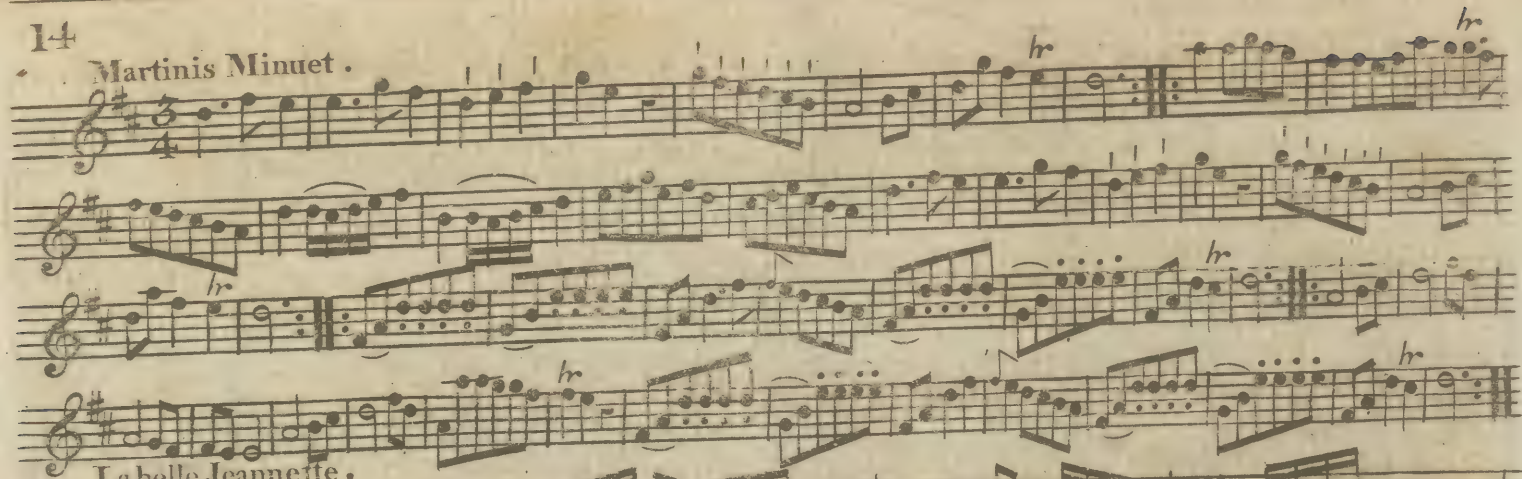


Minuet de la Cour .

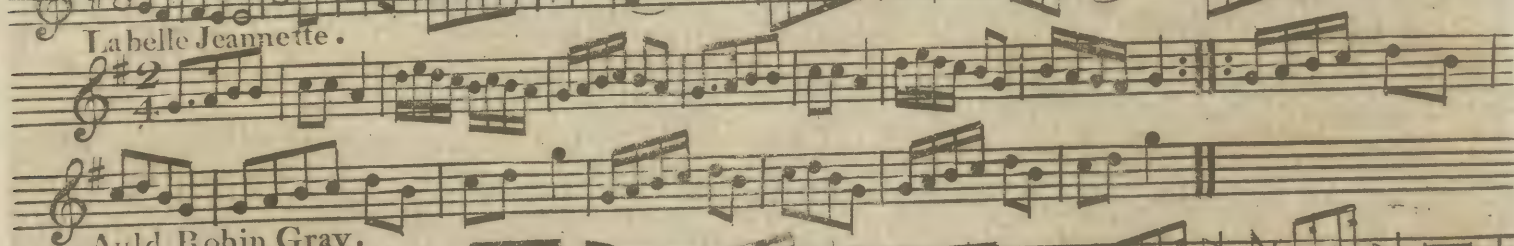


Da Capo

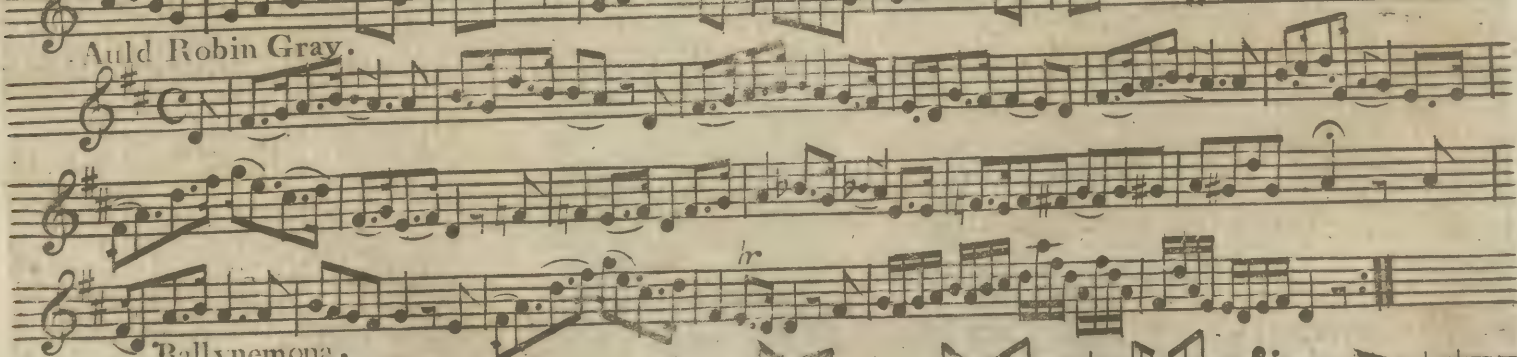
Martinis Minuet.



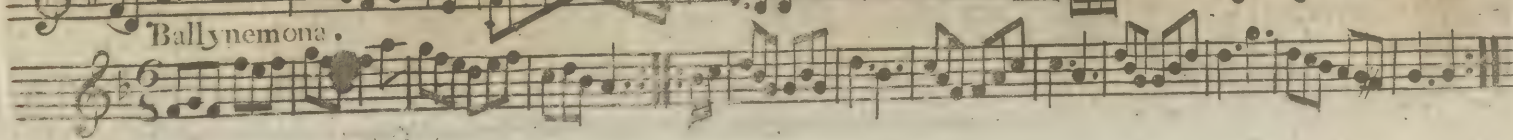
La belle Jeannette.



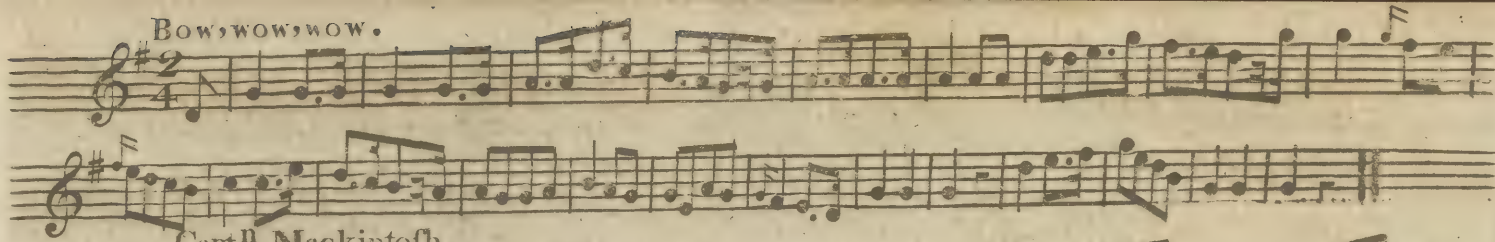
Auld Robin Gray.



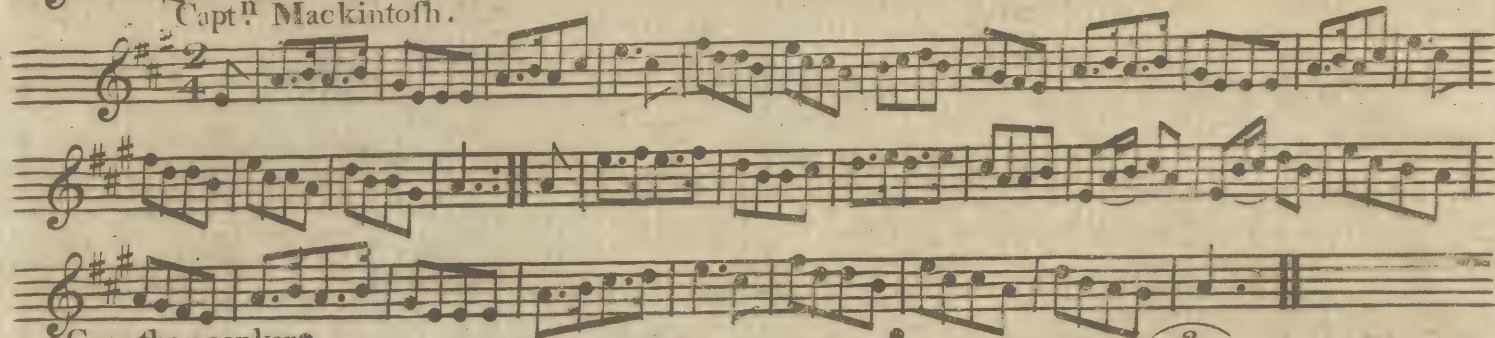
Ballynemona.



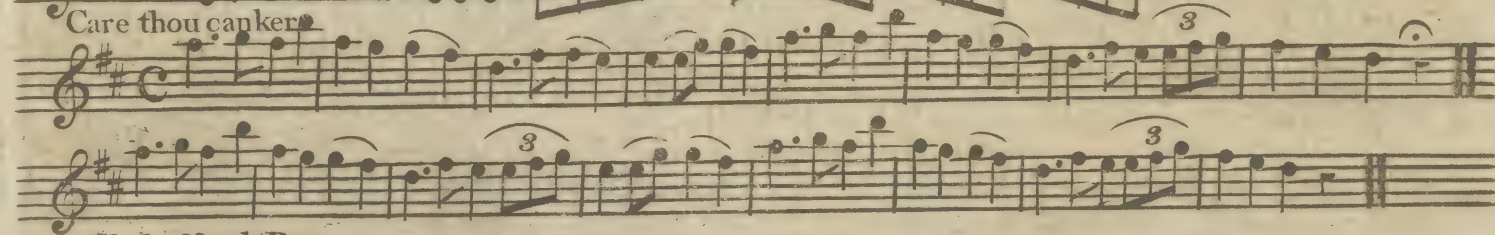
Bow, wow, wow.



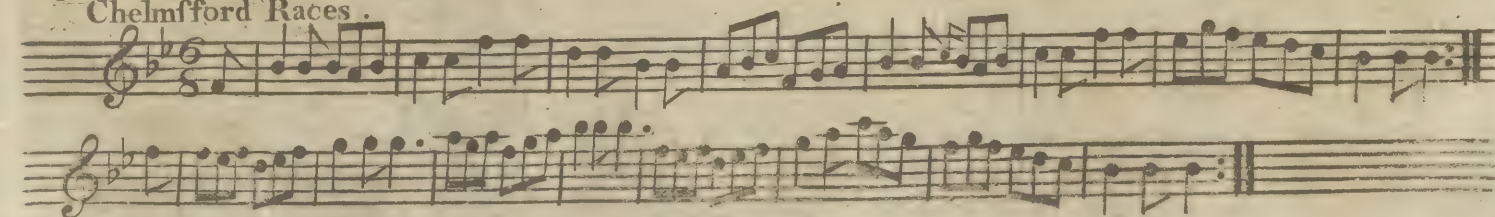
Captⁿ Mackintosh.



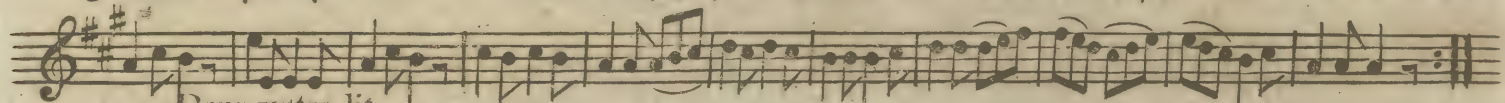
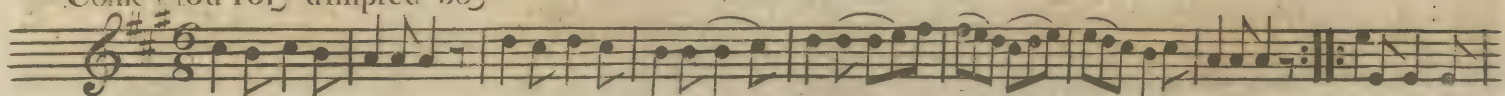
Care thou canker.



Chelmsford Races.



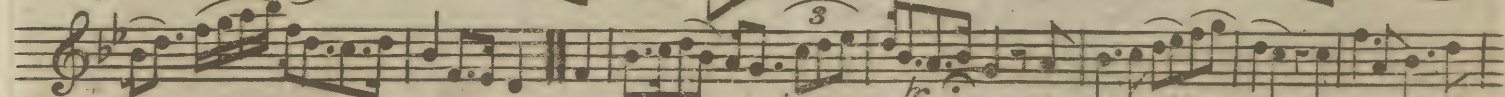
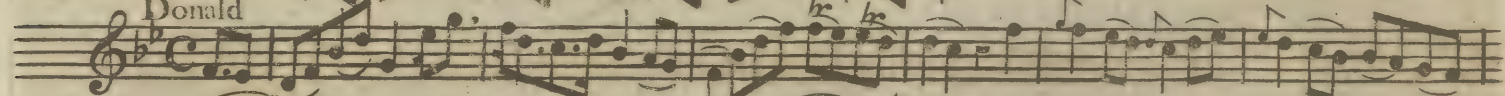
Come thou rosy dimpled boy



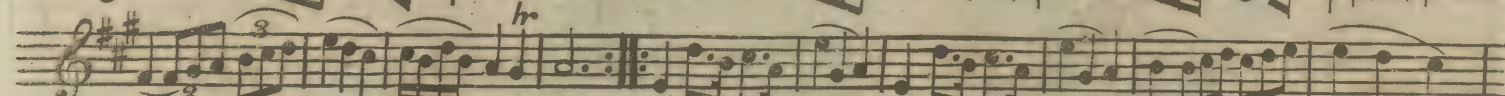
Dans votre lit



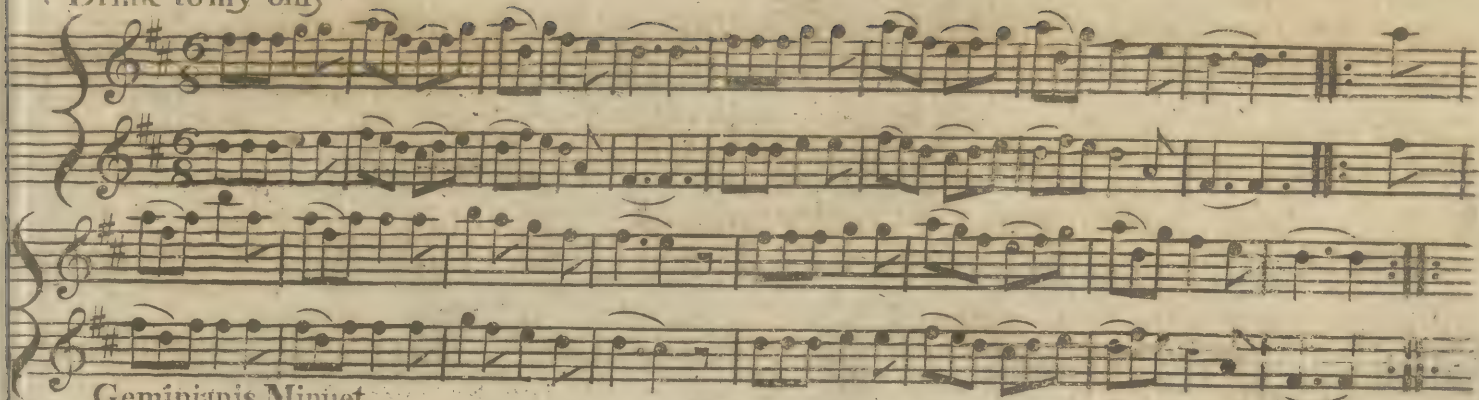
Donald



Giordani's Minuet

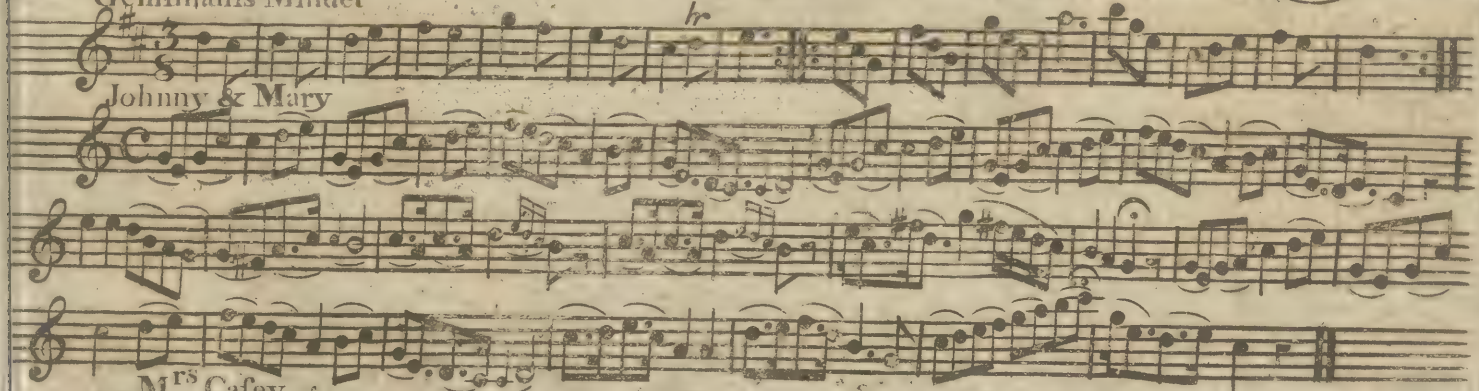


Drink to my only

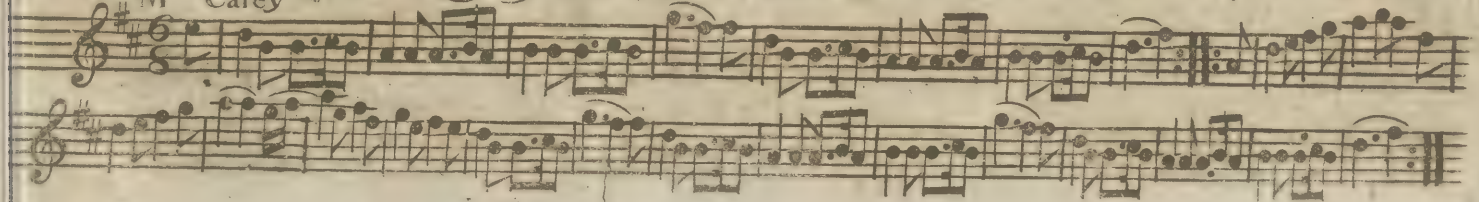


Geminianis Minuet

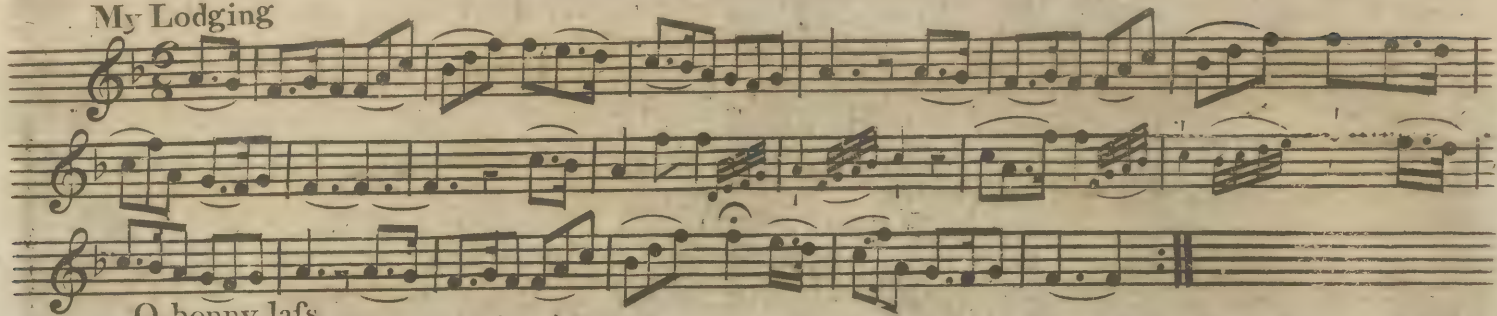
Johnny & Mary



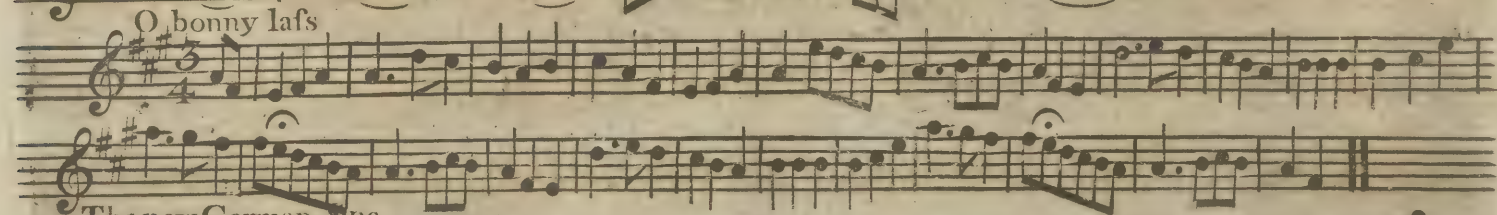
Mrs Casey



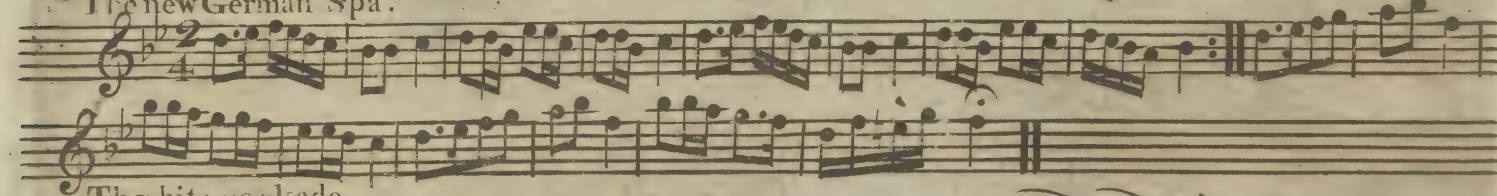
My Lodging



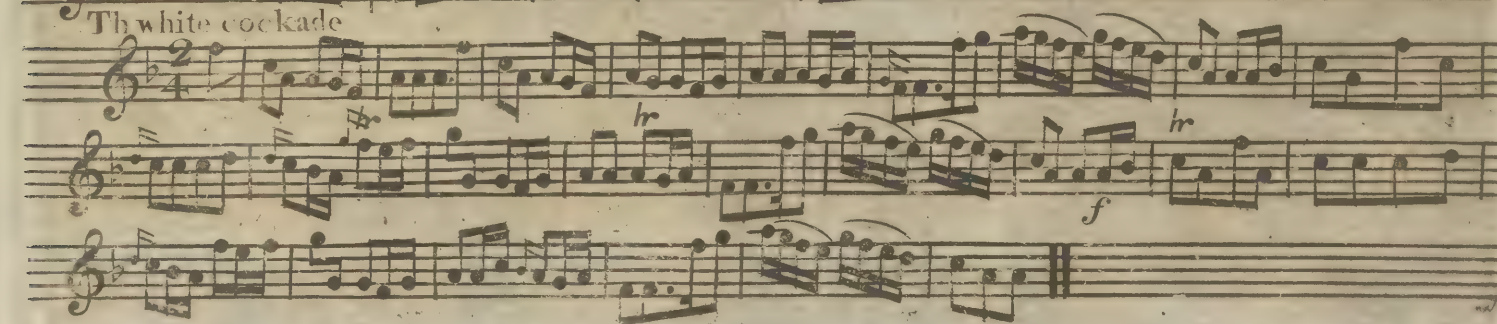
O bonny lass



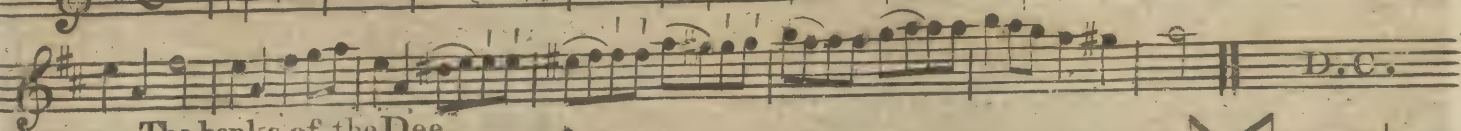
The new German spa.



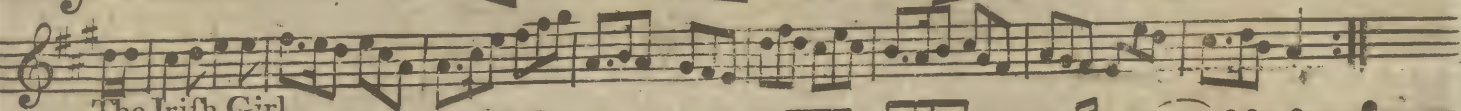
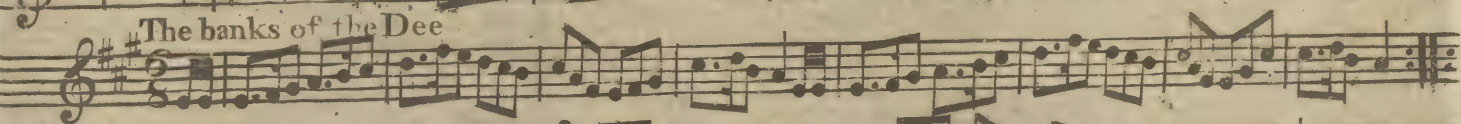
Th white cockade



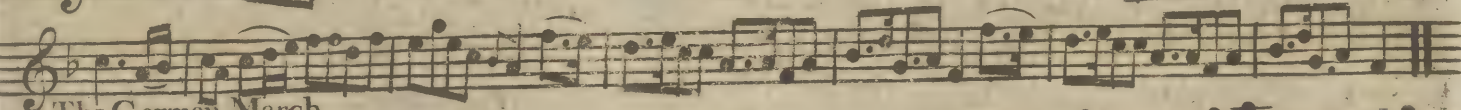
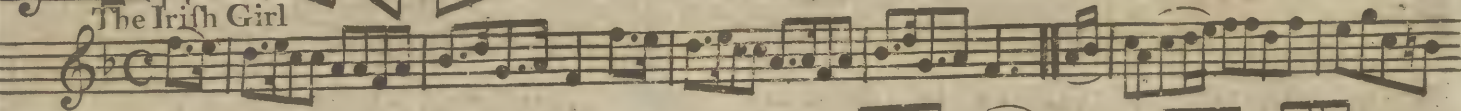
The Theodere



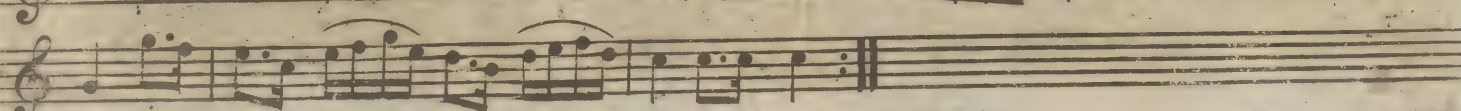
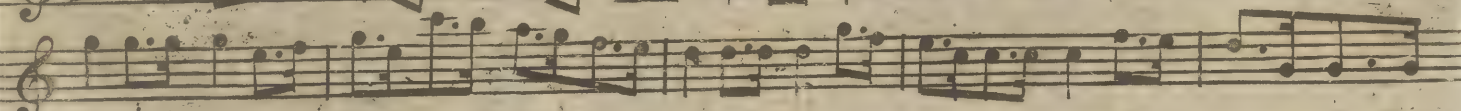
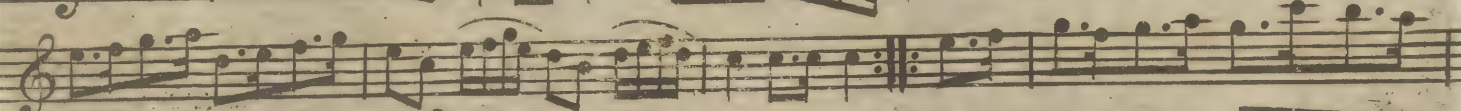
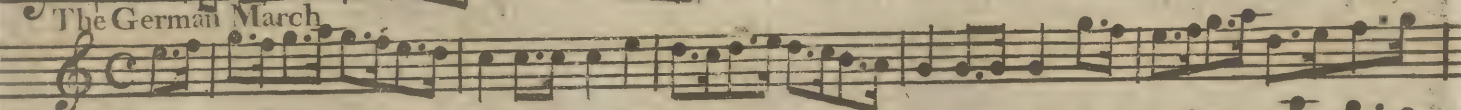
The banks of the Dee



The Irish Girl



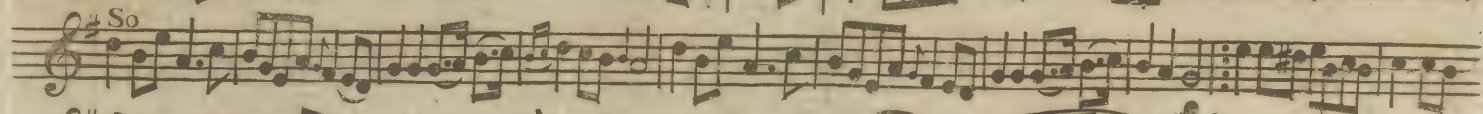
The German March



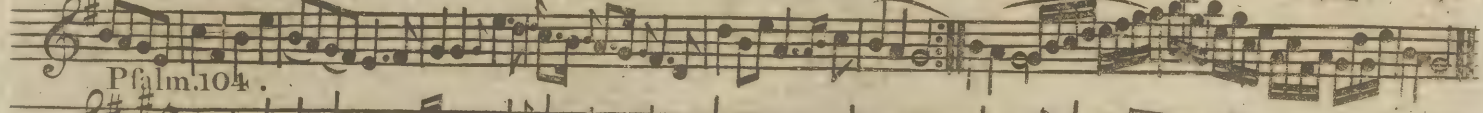
When wars alarms



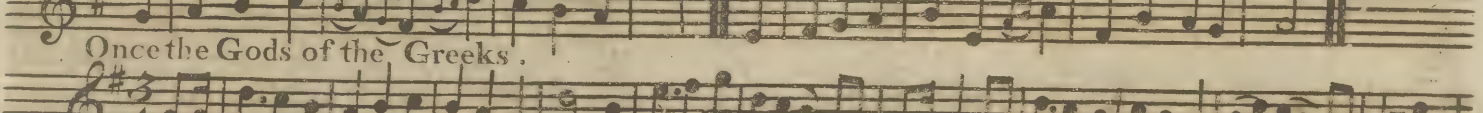
So



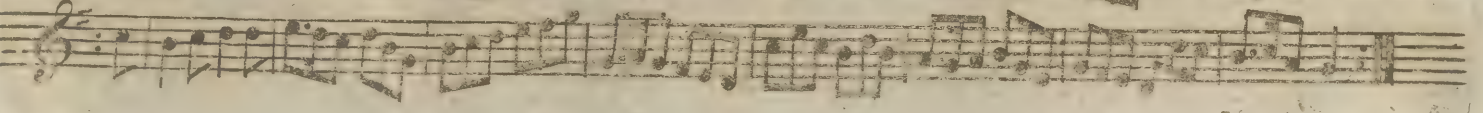
Pfalm. 104.



Once the Gods of the Greeks.



New Lango Lee



O the days when I was Young

Handwritten musical score for two pieces. The first piece, "O the days when I was Young", is in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). It consists of two staves. The first staff has lyrics "Sy" and "So" under the first and fifth measures respectively. The second staff has lyrics "Sy" and "So" under the third and fourth measures respectively. The second piece, "Slingby's Allamande", is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of two staves. The first staff has lyrics "OnTays green Panks" under the first four measures. The second staff has lyrics "Slingby's Allamande." under the first four measures. The third piece, "The Jolly young Waterman", is in G major (one sharp) and 6/8 time. It consists of two staves. The first staff has lyrics "Sy" and "So" under the first and fifth measures respectively. The second staff has lyrics "Sy" and "So" under the first and fifth measures respectively.

Sy So

Sy So

OnTays green Panks

Slingby's Allamande.

The Jolly young Waterman

Sy So Sy So

The four Seasons .

Two staves of musical notation in G major (one sharp) and 6/8 time. The first staff contains a single melodic line. The second staff contains a more complex arrangement with multiple voices or instruments, including triplets and a repeat sign. Both staves end with a double bar line and the marking 'D.C.' (Da Capo).

The world my dear Myra

Four staves of musical notation in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The lyrics 'The world my dear Myra' are written below the first staff. The notation includes various musical ornaments such as 'hr' (harmonic) and 'So' (soprano), and features complex rhythmic patterns with triplets and slurs. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

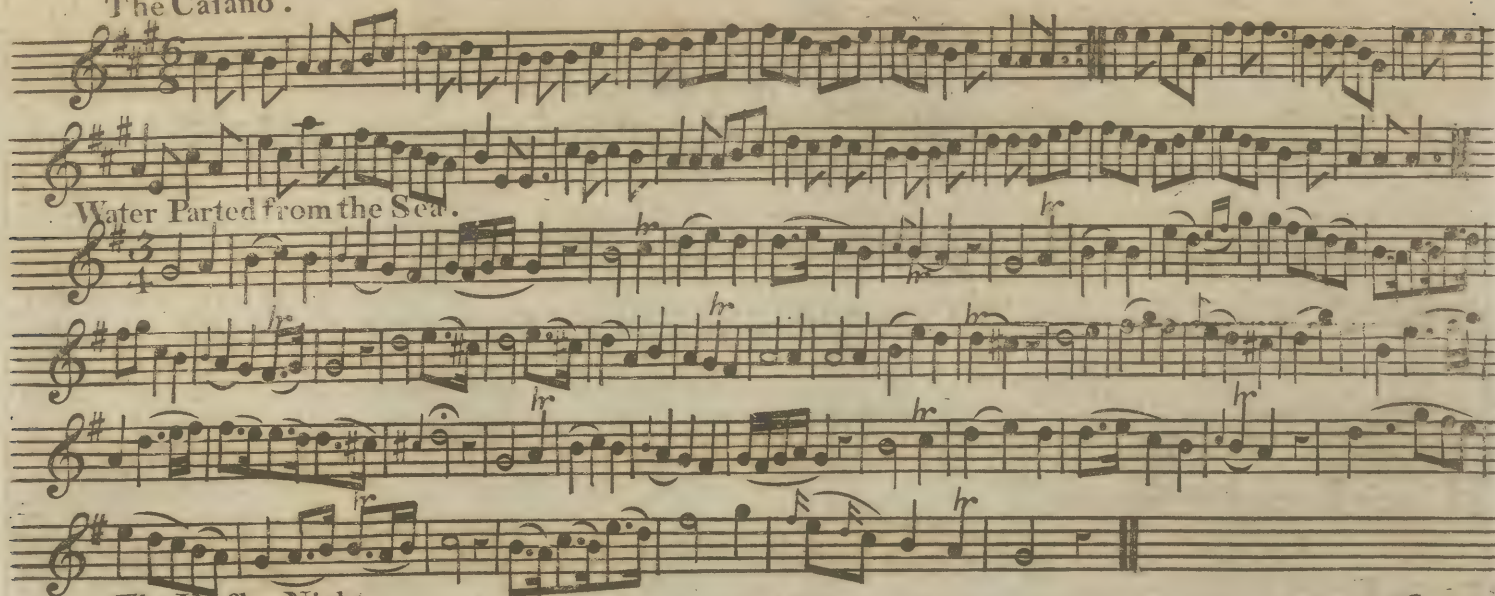
Great Caefer once

Two staves of musical notation in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. The lyrics 'Great Caefer once' are written below the first staff. The notation is primarily composed of eighth and sixteenth notes. The piece ends with a double bar line.

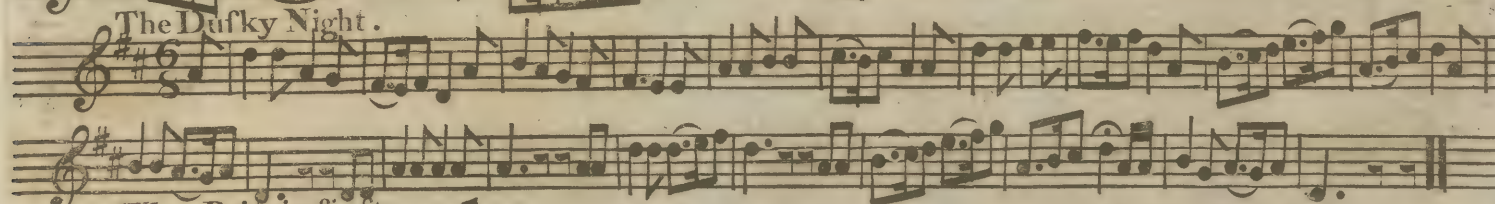
The happy meeting

Two staves of musical notation in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. The lyrics 'The happy meeting' are written below the first staff. The notation consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

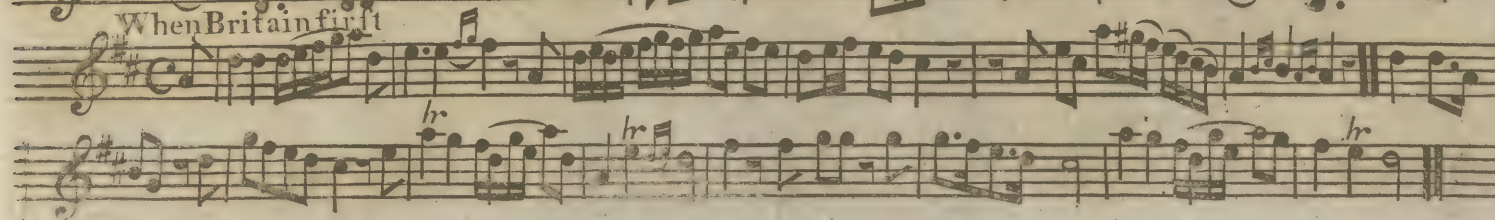
The Cafano.



The Dufky Night.

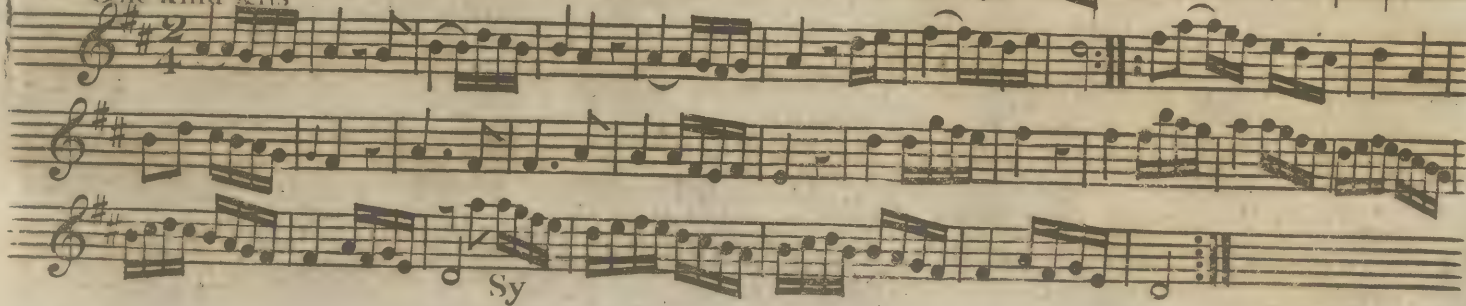
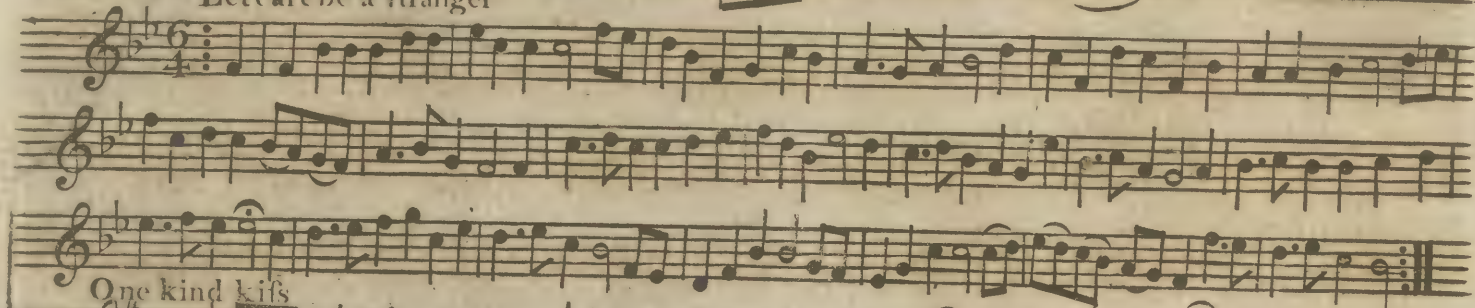
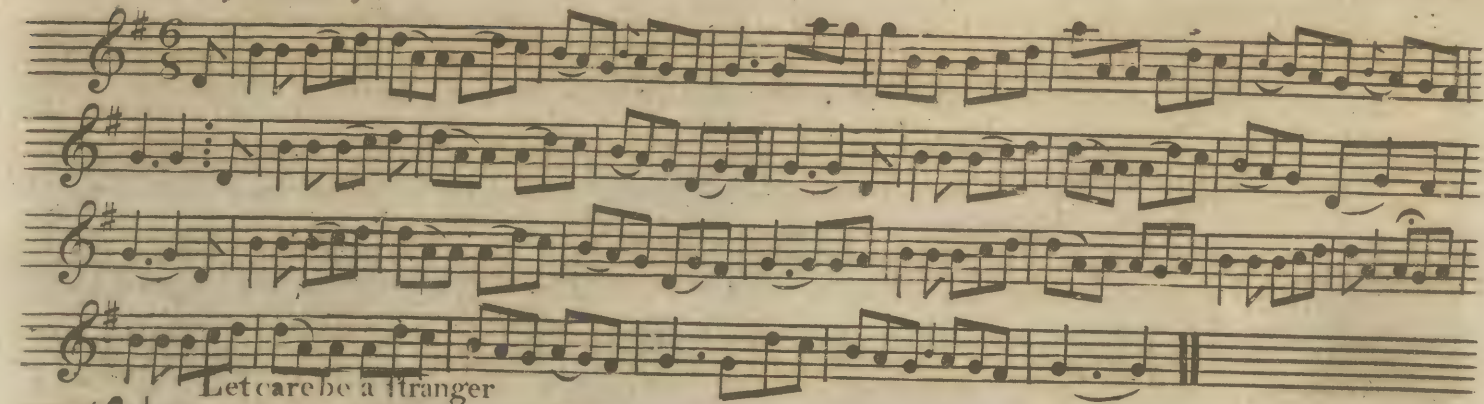


When Britain first

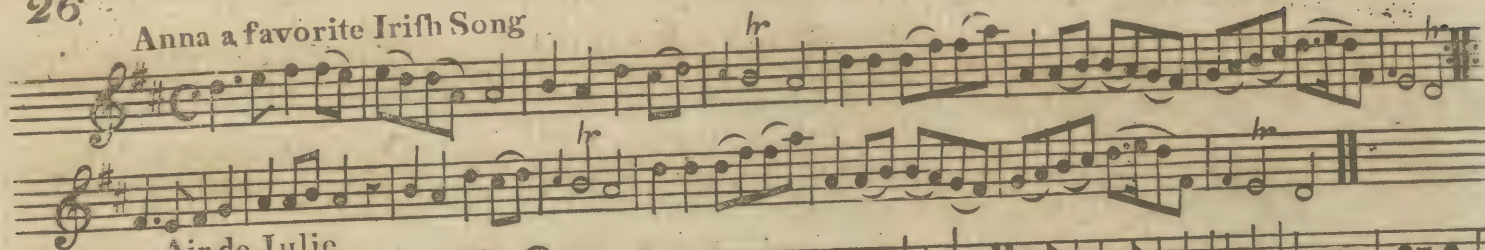


I left my Country.

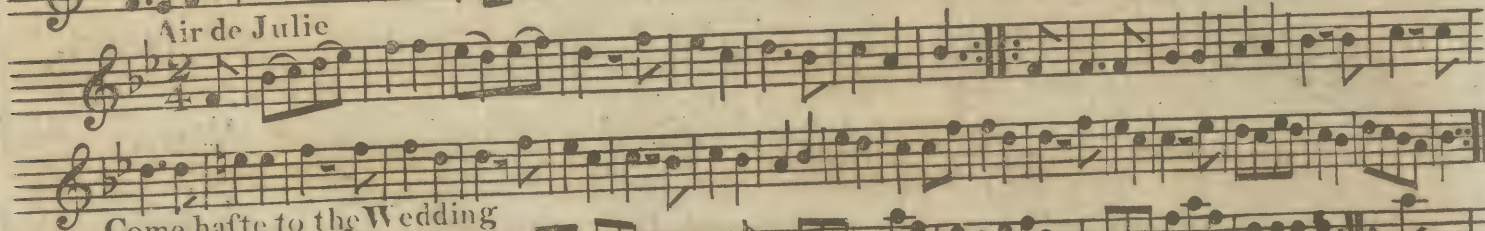
25



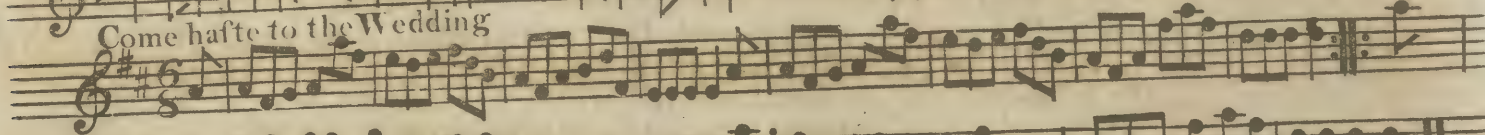
Anna a favorite Irish Song



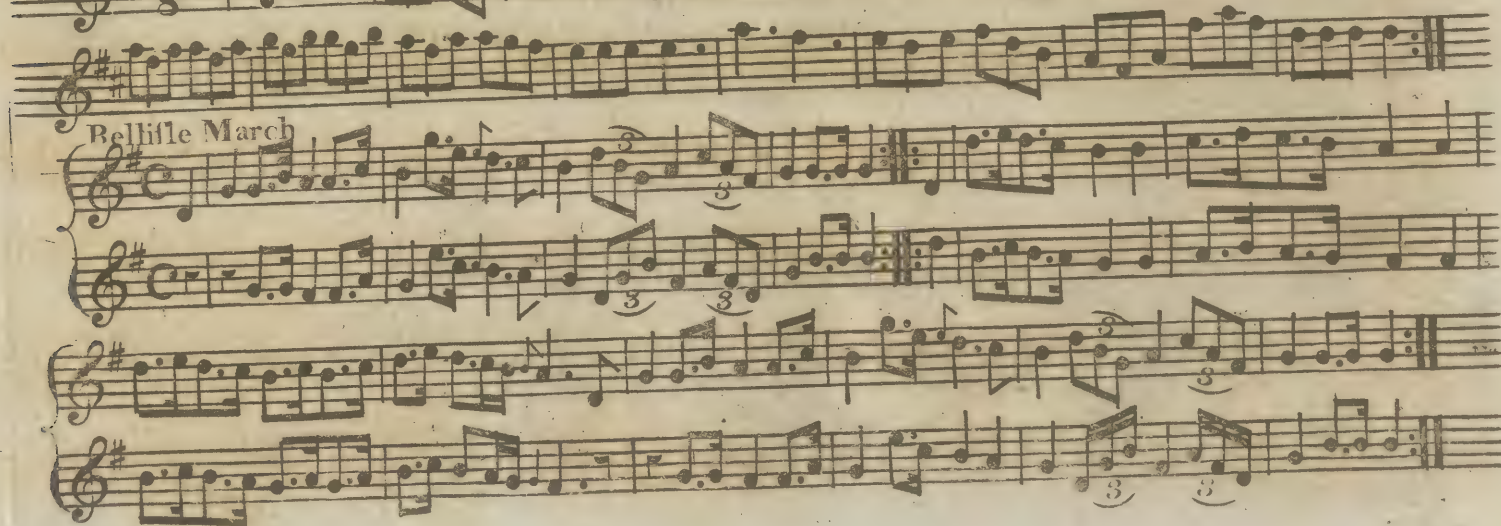
Air de Julie



Come haste to the Wedding



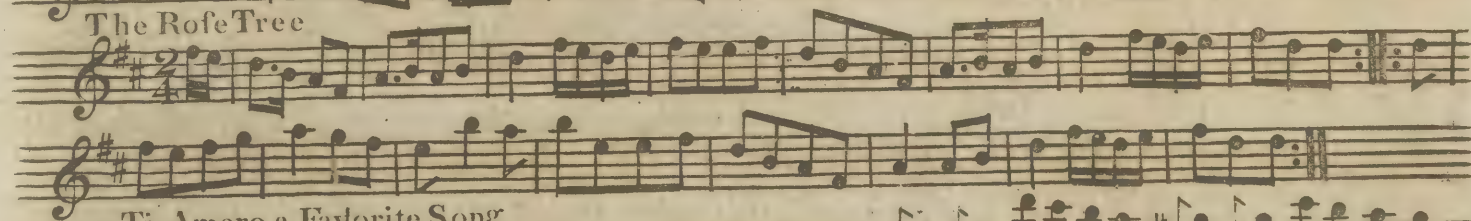
Bellisle March



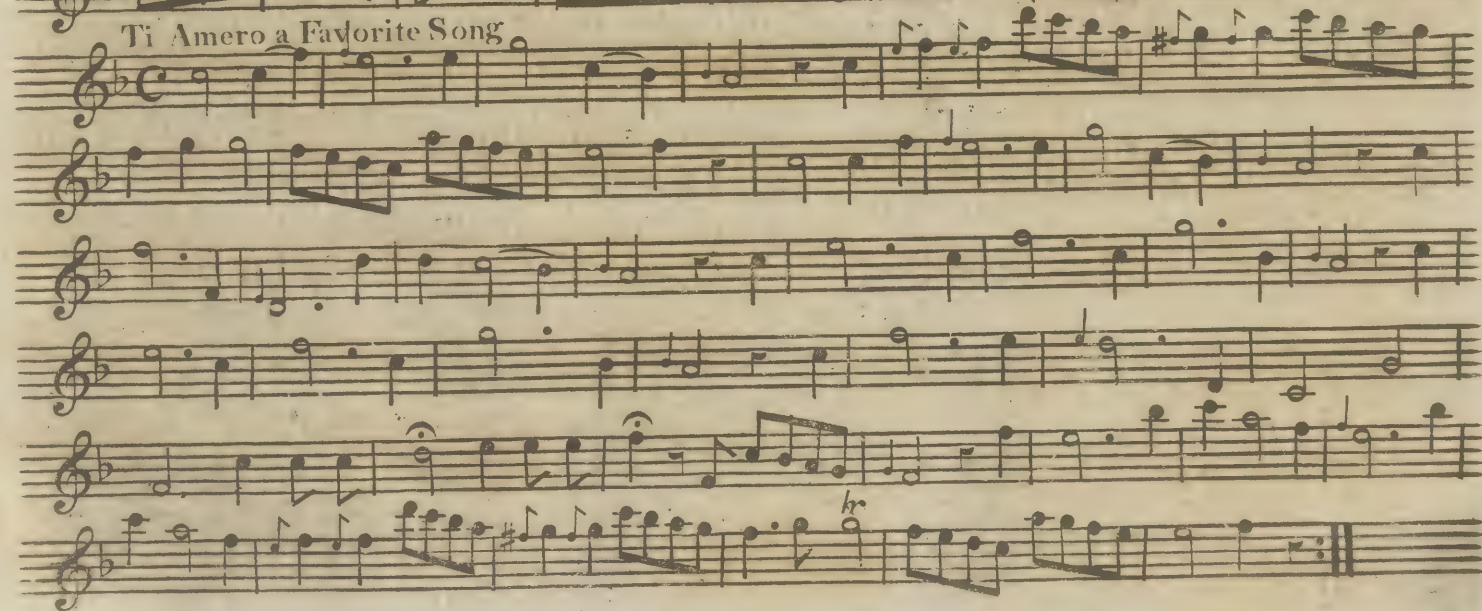
The Harriott



The Rose Tree



Ti Amero a Favorite Song



The Swifts Allemand

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. It begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 2/4. The first dance, "I do as I will with my Swain", is in 3/4 time and includes the lyrics "So" and "Sy". The second dance, "Bonny Jamie", is in common time (C) and includes the lyrics "Sy" and "So". The score concludes with a double bar line.

I do as I will with my Swain

So Sy

Bonny Jamie

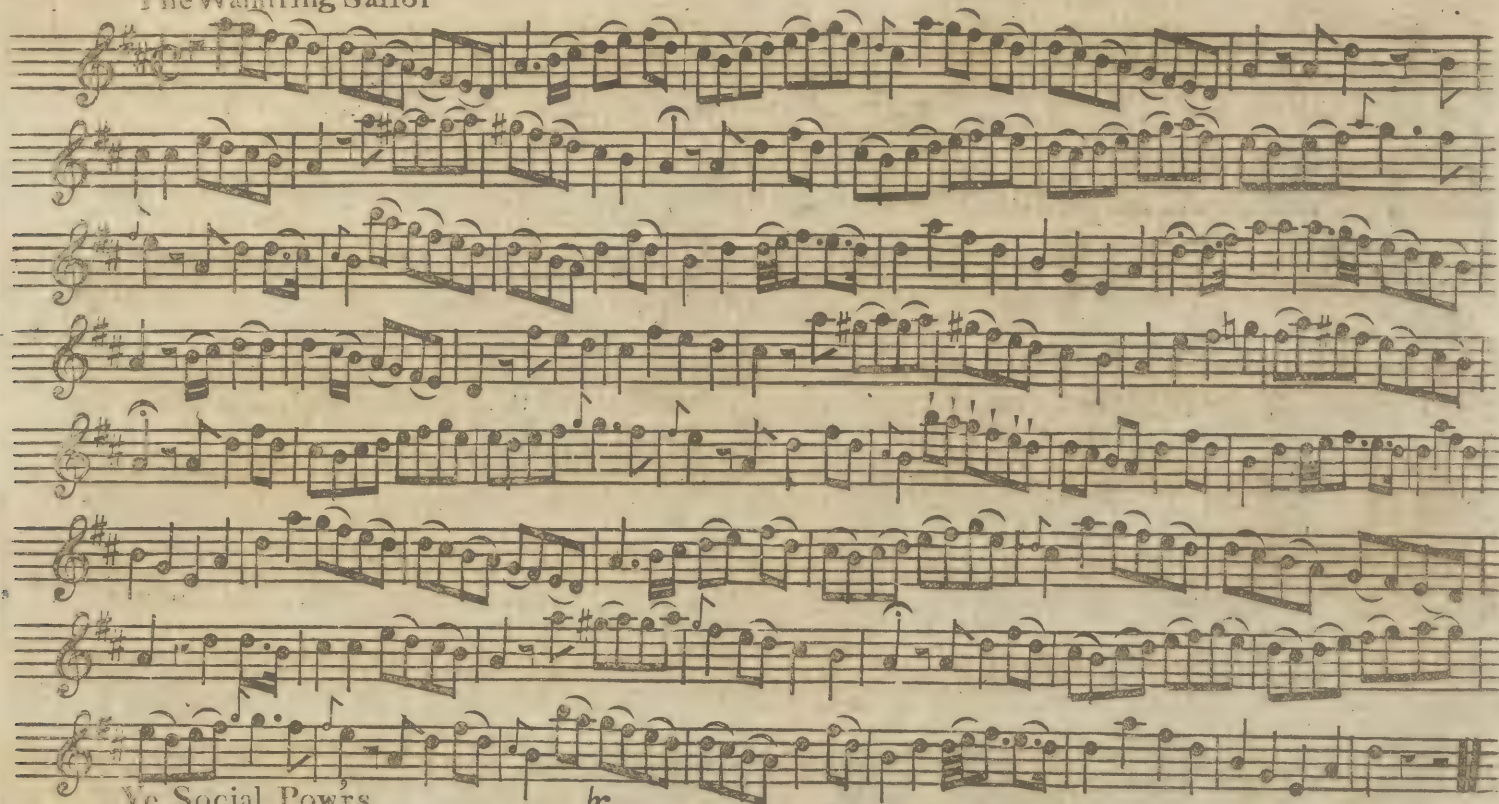
Sy So

Sy

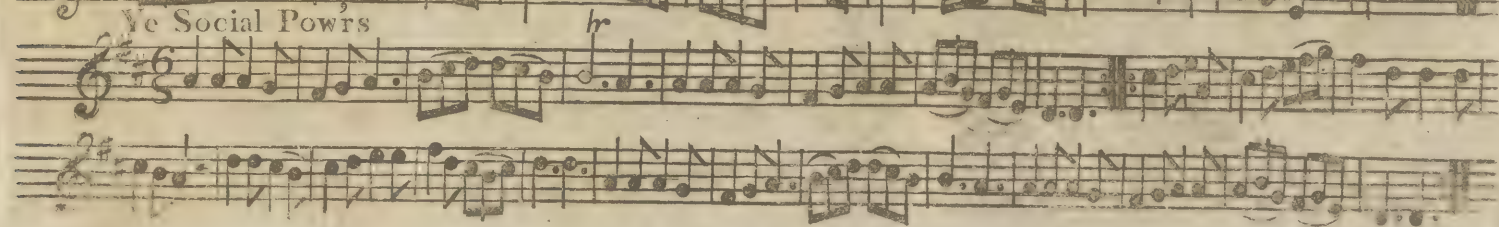
Maggie Lawder. with Variations.

This is a handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Maggie Lawder. with Variations." The score is written on ten staves, organized into five pairs. Each staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (F major or D minor), and a common time signature (C). The music is characterized by a steady eighth-note pulse, often grouped in pairs or fours. The notation includes various musical symbols such as beams, slurs, and repeat signs. The first pair of staves contains the main melody. The second pair is marked "Var. 1." and the third pair is marked "Var. 2." at the beginning of their respective staves. The notation is dense and fluid, typical of 19th-century manuscript notation. The paper is aged and shows some staining, particularly along the right edge.

The Wandering Sailor



Ye Social Powers



A handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring ten staves of music. The first staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The second staff continues the melody. The third staff introduces a new section with the lyrics "Beneath a green Shade" and a 3/4 time signature. The fourth staff continues with the lyrics "So". The fifth staff begins a new section labeled "Air by Abel" in a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 2/4 time signature. The remaining staves (6-10) continue this section with various musical notations including triplets and repeat signs. The handwriting is in dark ink, and the paper shows signs of age and wear.

Beneath a green Shade
So

Air by Abel

Harvest Home

Handwritten musical score for the song "Harvest Home". The score is written on ten staves, organized into five systems of two staves each. The first system is in 6/8 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second system changes to common time (C) and includes the lyrics "Had I a heart for falsehood fram'd." with the syllable "Sv" under the first staff and "So" under the second staff. The third system continues the melody. The fourth system includes the lyrics "Where the Bee sucks." with the syllable "Sy" under the first staff. The fifth system concludes the piece with a double bar line. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, time signatures, key signatures, notes, rests, and bar lines.

Had I a heart for falsehood fram'd.
Sv So

Where the Bee^{Sy} sucks.

An Alphabetical Table of all the Tunes contained in this Book.

Auld Robin Gray - - - - -	14	I Left my Country - - - - -	25	The Thedora - - - - -	19
Anna a favorite Song - - - - -	26	I do as I will with my Swan - - - - -	28	The banks of the Dee - - - - -	19
Air de Julie - - - - -	26	La belle Catherine - - - - -	13	The Irish Girl - - - - -	19
Air by Abel - - - - -	31	La belle Jeannette - - - - -	14	The German March - - - - -	19
How, wow, wow - - - - -	15	Let care be a stranger - - - - -	25	The General Toast - - - - -	20
Ballynamona - - - - -	14	M ^{rs} Casay - - - - -	17	The Madrigal - - - - -	20
Bellifle March - - - - -	26	Malbrouk - - - - -	13	The Poor Soldier - - - - -	20
Bonny Jamie - - - - -	28	Minuet de la Cour - - - - -	13	The Jolly young Waterman - - - - -	22
Beneath a green shade - - - - -	31	Martinis Minuet - - - - -	14	The Four Seasons - - - - -	23
Capt ⁿ Mackintosh - - - - -	15	Maggie Lawder - - - - -	29	The world my dear Myra - - - - -	23
Care thou Canker - - - - -	15	Marquiss of Granbys March - - - - -	31	The happy meeting - - - - -	23
Chelmsford Races - - - - -	15	New Lango Lee - - - - -	21	The Caffano - - - - -	24
Come thou Rosy dimpled Boy - - - - -	16	O Bonny Lads - - - - -	18	The Dusky Night - - - - -	24
Come haste to the Wedding - - - - -	26	Once the Gods of the Greeks - - - - -	21	The Harriott - - - - -	27
Dans votre lit - - - - -	16	O the days - - - - -	22	The Rose Tree - - - - -	27
Donald - - - - -	16	On tays Green Banks - - - - -	22	Ti Amero - - - - -	27
Drink to me only - - - - -	17	One kind kiss - - - - -	25	The Wand'ring Sailor - - - - -	30
God save the King - - - - -	13	Psal'm 104 - - - - -	21	What a beau - - - - -	20
Giordani's Minuet - - - - -	16	Song in the Heirefs - - - - -	13	When wars alarms - - - - -	21
Geminiani's Minuet - - - - -	17	Swiss Allemande - - - - -	28	Water parted - - - - -	24
Great Caesar once - - - - -	23	Slingsbys Allemande - - - - -	22	When Britian first - - - - -	24
Harvest Home - - - - -	32	The new German Spa - - - - -	18	Where the Bee Sucks - - - - -	32
Had I a Heart - - - - -	32	The white cockade - - - - -	18	Young Jockey - - - - -	20
Johnny and Mary - - - - -	17			Ye Social Powr's - - - - -	30

A DICTIONARY

Explaining such Greek, Latin, Italian, and French Words as generally occur in Music,

A	E	L	R
Adagio a slow movement	Echo, or Echus, in imitation of a natural Echo this word is sometimes used instead of Piano.	Largo Larghetto, not so slow as Lento or Lento	Recitativo, or Recit. ^o to express a sort of speaking in singing
Ad Libitum if you please		M	Ritomello a short Symphony.
Affettuoso very tenderly		Men signifies less as Men Allegro not so quick as Allegro	S
Allegretto pretty quick	F	Moderato or Mod. ^o Moderately	Secondo the second Part
Allegro life & vigour	F For Forte loud	N	Senza without as Senza
Andante signifies that all the notes must be played equal & distinct.	FF or Piu Forte louder than Forte	Not non as non troppo	Violini without Violins
Affai enough.	Fortissimo very loud	Presto not too quick.	Solo alone as Violino
B	Fuga or Fuge is when some of the Parts begin a certain Air & the other Parts begin some time after imitating the first & repeating the same air throughout all the Parts.	O	Solo Violin alone
Bene placito at pleasure.		Obligato on purpose as Obligato Violini on purpose for Violins.	Spirito with Spirit
C		P	Staccato plain & distinct
Canzonetta a Song in genl	G	P Pia or Piano soft.	Subito quickly
Camera Chamber as Aire du Camera Chamber Air	Galliarda gay and Brisk	Pianissimo or PP very soft.	Symphony that which commonly begins or ends a Song
Con with as con Violini with Violins.	Giga Giga or Gigue a Jigg	Piu Allegro quicker ⁿ Allo	T
D	Gratio flow & pleasing	Poco Allegro slower ⁿ Allo	Tacet let it be silent
D.C. or Da Capo. begin again and end with the first Strain	Grave, a slow movement	Presto fast or quick	Terza the third Part
Dolce soft Sweet &c:	L	Prestissimo very quick	Trio Music in three Parts
Duetto Music in 2 Parts	Largo very flow	Primo the first as Violino Primo first Violin	Tutti all or all together
Divoto grave Serious &c:			U
			Unisoni all the Parts alike
			Vivace with life & spirit
			Volti turn over

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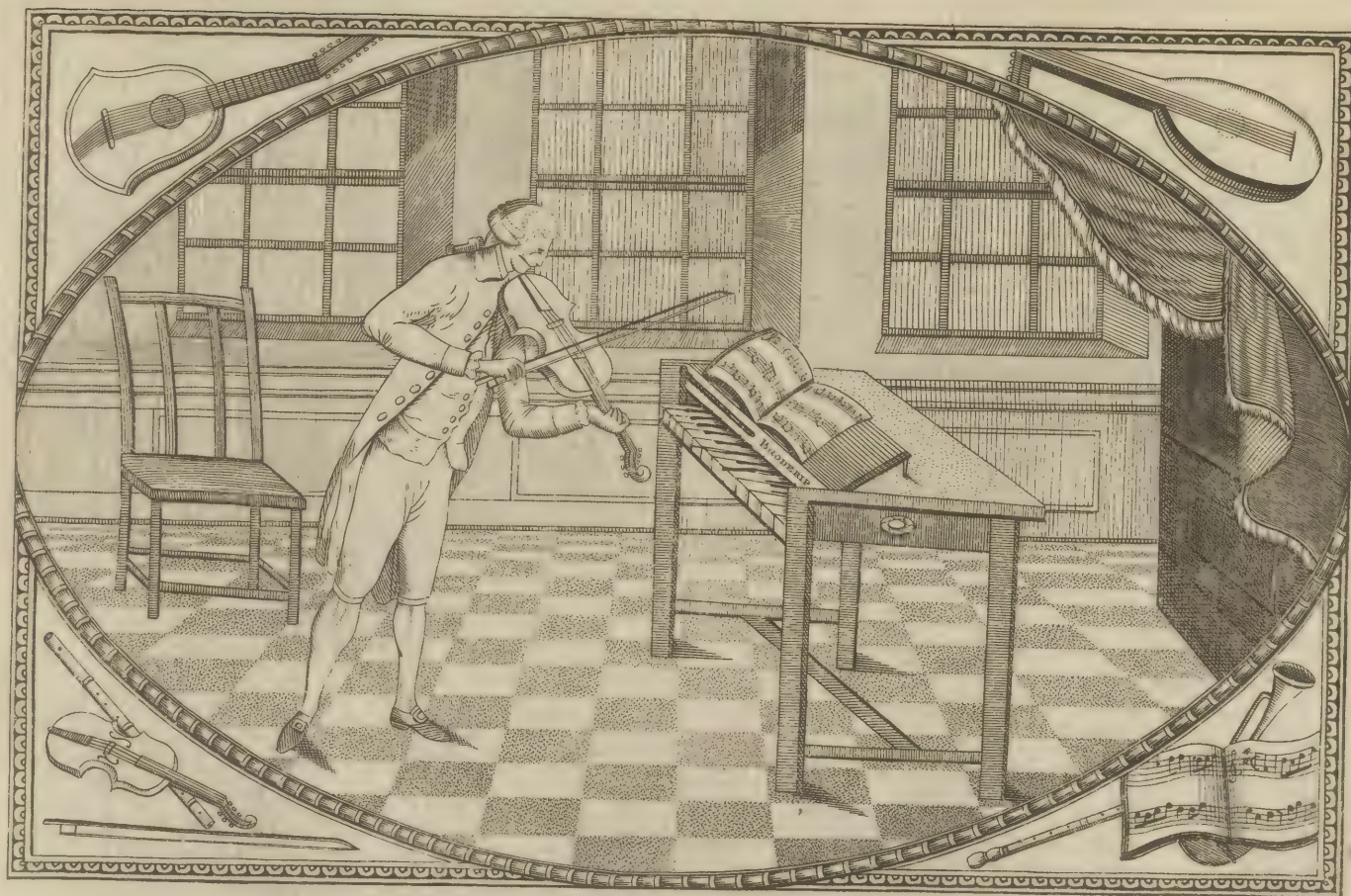
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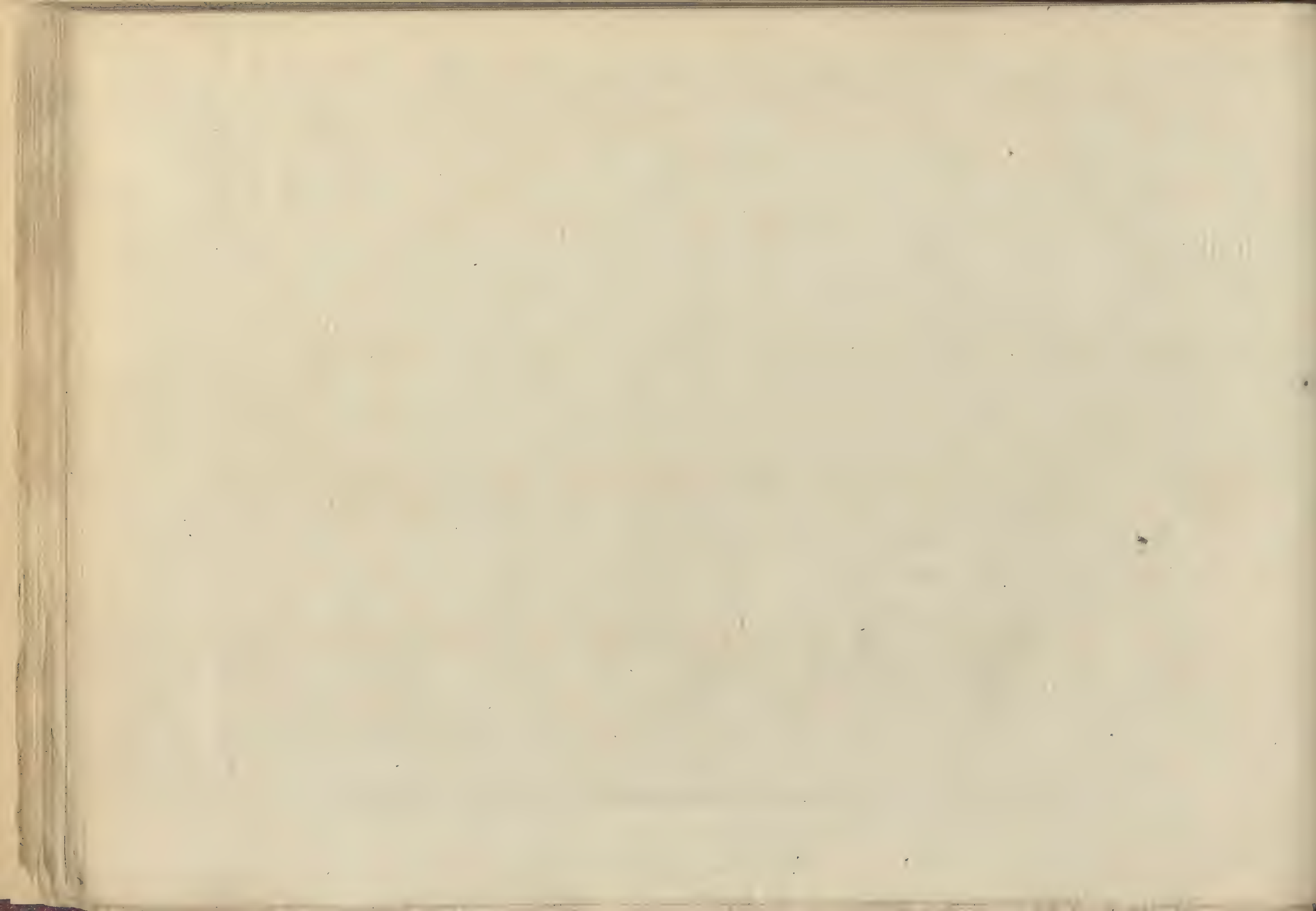
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NEW INSTRUCTIONS.

1

for the VIOLIN

The first thing to be learnt is the Scale of the Gamut, as it is here subjoined.

The 4th or biggest String. The 3^d String. The 2^d String. The 1st or Treble String.

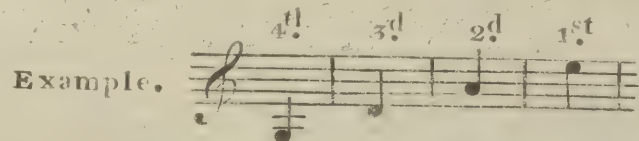
The diagram shows a single musical staff divided into four sections by vertical bar lines, each representing a different string of the violin. Each section contains a scale of five notes, represented by whole notes on a five-line staff. Below each note is a finger number (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) and a letter name (G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G). The first section (4th string) has notes G (0), A (1), B (2), C (3), and D (4). The second section (3rd string) has notes D (0), E (1), F (2), G (3), and A (4). The third section (2nd string) has notes A (0), B (1), C (2), D (3), and E (4). The fourth section (1st string) has notes E (0), F (1), G (2), A (3), and B (4).

0 1 2 3 4 0 1 2 3 4 0 1 2 3 4 0 1 2 3 4

G. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. A. B.

Next it will be requisite for the learner to get the names of the above notes by heart, that he may be able to know, and tell their proper names readily, when ever he shall see them in any Tune, or Lesson whatsoever.

The next thing to be learnt is the method of tuning the Violin which must be by fifths, in the following manner, the fourth or biggest string open will be G, commonly call'd lower G, because it is the lowest note of the Instrument. The 3^d string open will be D, the 2^d string open will be A, and the 1st string open will be E. as for



But if you cannot put your Violin in tune by the help of the former directions, do it thus; measure out the 7th line from the nut which is drawn across the strings in the ensuing Example and draw with a little Ink, a line over the finger board, at the same distance from the nut as that line. having done thus, screw up the Treble string to as high a pitch as it can moderately bear then put your little finger on the aforementioned mark on the 2^d string, and cause that to give the same sound as the treble string doth when it is open, afterwards put your little finger on the same mark on the 3^d string, and cause that to have the same sound as the second string when open, lastly observe the same method with the 4th string.

(Directions how to play off the several Notes mark'd in the Gamut.)

Hold the Violin with your left hand about half an Inch from the bottom of its head, which is generally termed the nut, and let it lie between the root of your thumb and that of your fore finger, then you may proceed to the playing off all the notes in the scale of the Gamut, to which purpose it ought to be observ'd that there are four notes appertaining to the 4th or biggest string, viz: G. A. B. and C. - G. is to be play'd open, A. must be stop'd with the fore finger of your left hand almost at the distance of an Inch from the nut, B. with your 2^d finger about half an Inch from the first and C. with your 3^d finger close to your second.

The 2^d string hath in like manner 4 notes which are as follows, viz. D, E, F, and G, on which last the Cliff is commonly plac'd, D. is struck open, E. is to be stop't with your fore finger about an Inch from the nut, F. with your 2^d finger close to the first, and G. with your third finger three quarters of an Inch from the second.

The 2^d string hath also 4 notes viz. A, B, C, and D. A. must be struck open, B. is to be stop't with your 3^d finger about an Inch from the nut, C. with your 2^d finger close to the first and D. with your 3^d finger about three quarters of an Inch from the second.

The 1st or treble string hath 5 notes usually appropriated thereto which are as follows viz. E, F, G, A, and B. strike E. open, stop F. with your fore finger very near the nut, G. with your 2^d finger about three quarters of an Inch from the first, A. with your 3^d finger at the same distance from the second, lastly you must stop B. with your little finger half an Inch from the third. It will be necessary likewise to take notice that all the notes on the first or treble string, excepting E. are termed in Alt. for distinction sake, and that the first note on every string must be drawn with a down Bow.

(of Flats and Sharps.)

Whereas the greater part of the notes in the Gamut are divided by half tones commonly called flats, and sharps, the former whereof are mark'd thus b . the other thus $\sharp$. there is another mark that you will often meet with call'd a natural, which is marked thus $\natural$. and signifies the taking of the flat, or sharp, and causing the note to have its natural tone.

It may not be amiss to subjoin the whole scale of the Gamut ascending, wherein all these half tones are delineated, and at the same time to shew with what fingers they are to be stoppt, where the Cypher 0. is set underneath any note. It signifies that such note must be play'd open, the figure 1. is the first finger, figure 2. the second finger, figure 3. the third finger, and figure 4. the little finger. But wheresoever you find a figure plac'd under a note, and the same figure under the next, it denoteth that the same finger must be stoppt about half an Inch farther than it was before.

4 th String.	3 ^d String.	2 ^d String.	1 st String.
C. A. A. B. B. C. C. D.	E. E. F. F. G. G.	A. B. B. C. C. D. D.	E. F. F. G. G. A. A. B. B.
0 1 1 2 2 3 3 0	1 1 2 2 3 3 0	1 1 2 2 3 3 0	1 1 2 2 3 3 0

If you cannot readily attain to stop in tune, you may then have recourse to the ensuing Example, wherein the strings of the Violin are represented and divided into several frets and is to be done as follows.

Let the length of your strings between the nut and the bridge be the same as in the following Example, which you may easily do by removing the bridge a little forward or backward as occasion requires: then with a pair of compasses mark out the lines, either with ink, or bits of paper pasted on the neck of the Violin at the same distance as in the Example, thus you will easily discern every note, and with a little practice learn how to stop in tune to a great nicety.

1st Scale.

The Nut			
G	D	A	E
ab	eb	bb	f
1 st Finger.			
A	E	B	f#
2 ^d Finger.			
bb	f	c	g
B	f#	c#	g#
3 ^d Finger.			
C	G	D	A
C#	G#	D#	A#
4 th Finger.			
The Bridge			
4 th or biggest String			
2 ^d String			
1 st or Treble String			

Rules for Shifting.

When you are acquainted with the manner of stopping according to the 1st scale, you may proceed to the following, which directs you to stop in all the shifts, for Example: the 1st shift, which is called the half shift, is upon the 5th line, the whole shift is upon the 8th line, the double shift is upon the 17th line, and the last shift on the 20th line, NB: In shifting you must put your first finger on that line or note where the shift is to be done, and then move the whole hand higher accordingly also that as G# & Ab or A# & Bb or D# & Eb &c. are not the same notes you must not stop ^{them} with the same finger.

2^d Scale.

The Nut			
G	D	A	E
g#	d#	a#	e#
ab	eb	bb	fb
1 st Finger.			
A	B	B	f#
a#	e#	b#	f##
2 ^d Finger or half shift.			
bb	f	c	g
B	f#	c#	g#
3 ^d Finger or whole shift.			
C	G	D	A
c#	g#	d#	a#
db	ab	eb	bb
4 th Finger.			
D	A	E	B
d#	a#	e#	b#
eb	bb	F	G
E	B	f#	c#
e#	b#	f##	c##
fb	eb	gb	bb
Double Shift			
F	C	G	D
f#	c#	g#	b#
gb	db	ab	eb
G	D	A	E
g#	d#	a#	e#
ab	eb	bb	fb
Last Shift			
A	E	B	f#
a#	e#	b#	f##
bb	f	c	g
B	f#	c#	g#
cb	g#	d#	a#
C	G	D	A
The Bridge			
4 th or biggest String			
3 ^d String			
2 ^d String			
1 st or Treble String			

Of Time.

There are two sorts of time, common and triple. common time consists of either 1. Semibreve, 2. Minims 4. Crotchets 8. Quavers or 16. Semiquavers or 32 Demisemiquavers in a bar and is to be known by the following marks, $C. \phi. \phi. \phi. \phi.$ the first of which $C.$ denotes a flow movement the next $\phi.$ a little faster and the other two brisk airy movements.

The first 3 of these characters contain each to the value of a Semibreve in a bar, which must be held as long as you can moderately count four, the last never contains more than a Minim, 2 Crotchets, or 4 Quavers &c in a bar, this is commonly called French time.

A Scale of Notes in Common Time.

A Semibreve	as 2.	or 4.	or 8.	or 16.	or 32.
is as long	Minims.	Crotchets.	Quavers.	Semiquavers.	Demisemiquavers.

Triple time is known by these characters $\frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{6}{8}, \frac{6}{4}, \frac{12}{8}$. the first 2. of these characters is minuet time, one contains 3 Crotchets in a bar the other 3 Quavers the in reality they both answer one and, only $\frac{3}{8}$. is generally play'd somewhat quicker, the three remaining characters is always marked at the beginning of Jiggs &c. The first $\frac{6}{8}$. contains six Quavers in a bar, the second six Crotchets, and the last twelve Quavers, these characters in fact answer one and, as in the course of practice the learner will discover, an explanation would only lead the mind into a greater Labyrinth.

In Triple Time where any of these marks are set $\frac{3}{4}$, the foot must go down with the first and rise with the third.

(Examples.)

d. u. d. u. d. u. d. u. d. u. d. u. d. u. d. u. d. u.

d. u. d. u. d. u. d. u. d. u. d. u. d. u. d. u. d. u.

The same rule serves for $\frac{9}{8}$, which sometimes occurs, for then the foot must keep down at the first six, and rise at the last three, where you see these marks $\frac{6}{8}$, $\frac{9}{8}$, or $\frac{12}{8}$. your foot must go down at the beginning and rise in the middle, it being as Common Time half up and half down. In beating time the heel of your foot shoud be kept down to avoid making a disagreeable noise, the toe being sufficient and genteelest for dividing the time.

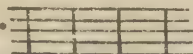
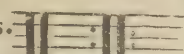
Semibreve. Minim. Crotchet. Quaver. Semiquaver. Demisemiquaver.

rest. rest. rest. rest. rest. rest.

When any of these rests occur, you are to cease playing the length of those notes over them, from which they take their names.

A Pause is marked thus  and as such a mark all the Performers in a Concert stop short a moment in order to join again with the greater effect; and is often set over the finishing note of a song or lesson.

A Repeat is marked thus  or thus  and signifies that such a part of a song or lesson must be play'd twice over from the place whereon they are set.

Bars are lines drawn across the five lines thus  A double bar thus 

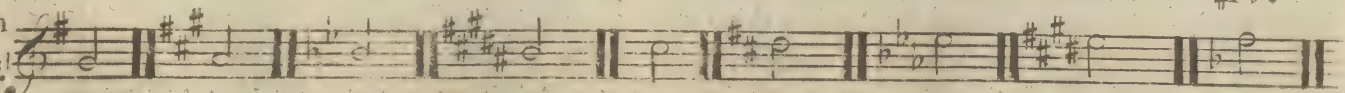
the first of which signifies that the strain ends there, the last of these having two dots on each side denotes that the strain must be play'd twice over.

The Treble or G. Cliff is marked thus . A Direct is marked thus  at the end of a staff to shew the place of the first note in the next staff.

Flats and Sharps which have been already explained, when set at the beginning of a tune or lesson affects every note on that line or space throughout the whole, unless contradicted by a Natural.

Keys with a Flat 3^d 

 Gb. Ab. bBb. Bb. Cb. Db. Eb. Fb. #Fb.

Keys with a Sharp 3^d 

 G#. A#. bB#. B#. C#. D#. bE#. E#. F#.

11

The foregoing are titles of the most useful keys in music both Flat and Sharp.
By a key is meant the fundamental note of any Air &c. and on which the tune
always ends especially the Bass.

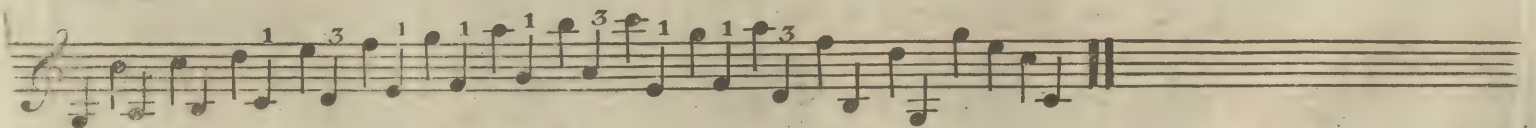
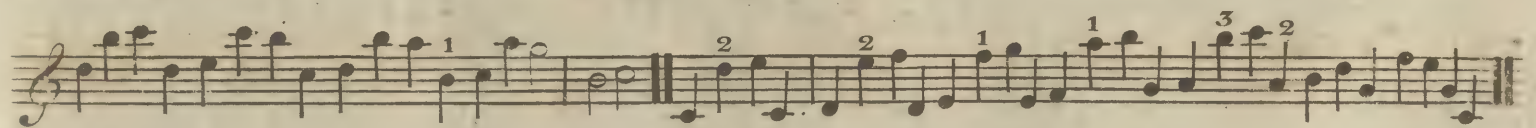
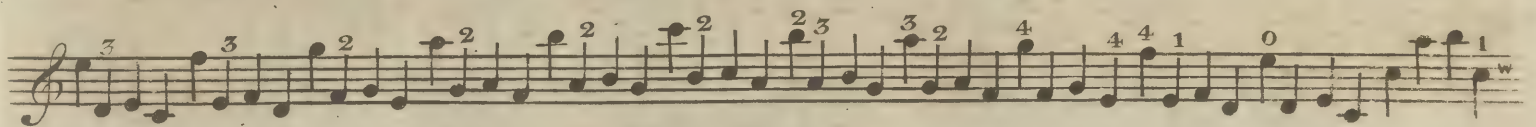
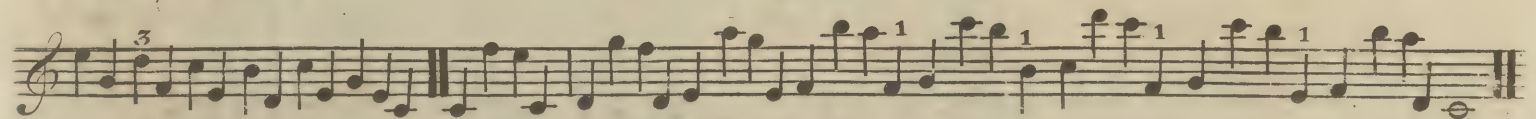
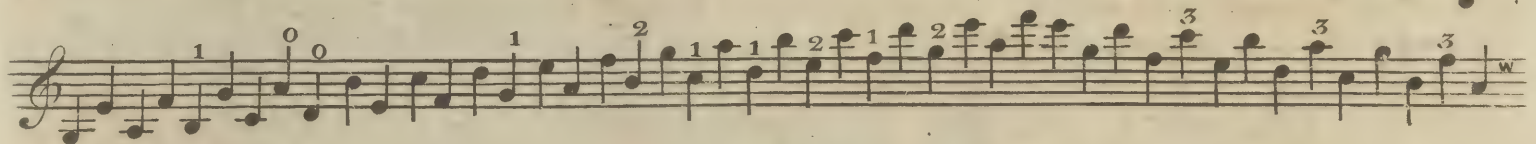
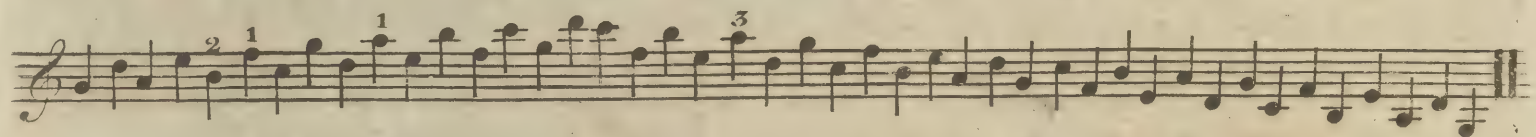
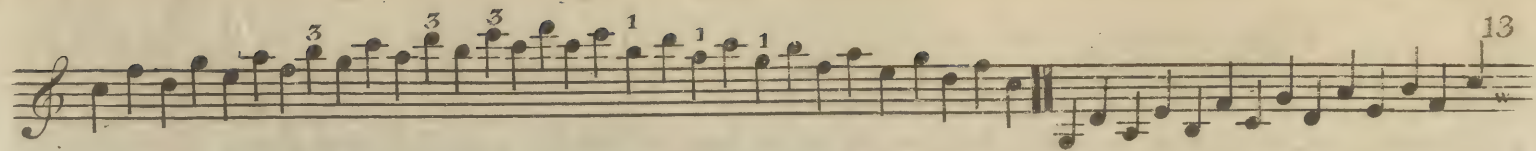
(Rules for Bowing.)

The tone of the Violin principally depends upon the right management of the bow, the bow is to be held at a small distance from the nut, between the thumb and fingers, the hair being turned inward against the back or outside of the thumb, in which position, it is to be held free and easy, and not stiff, the motion is to proceed from the joints of the wrist, and elbow playing quick notes, and very little or not at all from the joint of the shoulder, but in playing long notes where the bow is drawn from one end to the other, the joint of the shoulder is also a little employ'd, the bow must always be drawn, parallel to the bridge which cannot be done if it is held stiff and must be pressed upon the strings with the fore finger only, and not with the whole weight of the hand, the best Performers are least sparing of their bow, and make use of the whole of it from the point to that part of it under and even beyond the fingers, in an up bow the hand is bent a little downward from the joint of the wrist, when the nut of the bow approaches the strings and the wrist is immediately straightened, or the hand rather a little bent back or upwards, as soon as the bow is began to be drawn down again.

One of the principal beauties of the Violin is the swelling or increasing and softening the sound, which is done by pressing the bow upon the strings with the fore finger more or less.

In playing all long notes the sound shou'd be begun soft, and gradually swelled till the middle, and from thence gradually soft'ned till the end and lastly particular care must be taken to draw the bow smooth from one end to the other without interruption or stopping in the middle, for on this principally, and keeping the bow always parallel with the bridge, and pressing it only with the fore finger upon the strings with discretion, depends the fine tone of the Instrument. Several scales composed of all the intervals which belong to the Diatonic Genus, in which are variety of transpositions of the hand, Draw the bow down and up and up and down alternately.





There are 14 Ornaments of Expression necessary to the playing in good taste viz.

1. A plain shake. 2. A turn shake. 3. A superior Apogiatura 4. An inferior Apogiatura

5. Holding the note. 6. Staccato. 7. Swelling. 8. Diminishing

9. Fiano Forte. 10. Forte Piano 11. Anticipation. 12. Seperation.

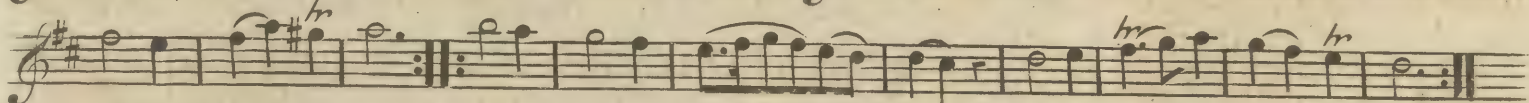
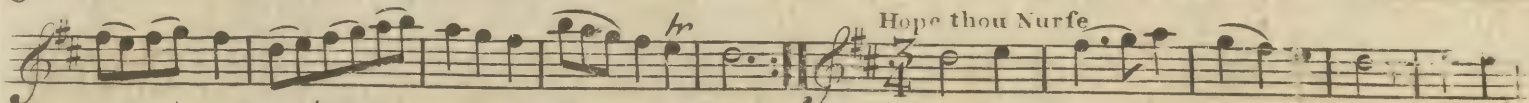
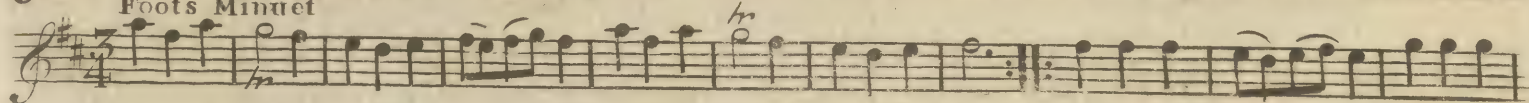
13. A Brest. 14. A close shake.

The close shake cannot possibly be described by notes as in the former Examples.
To perform it you must press the finger strongly upon the string and move the wrist
in and out equally, swelling the sound by degrees, drawing the bow nearer to the bridge.

God save the King

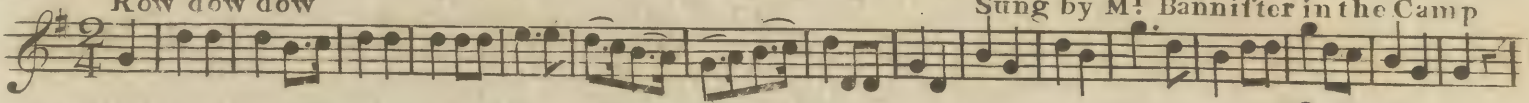


Foots Minuet



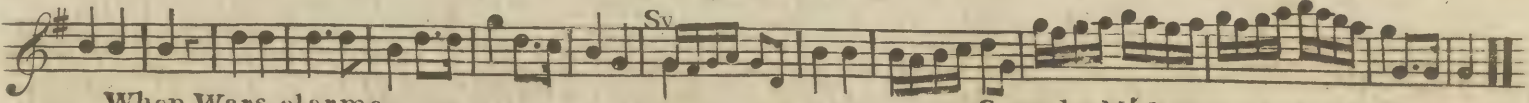
Row dōw dōw

Sung by M^r Bannister in the Camp



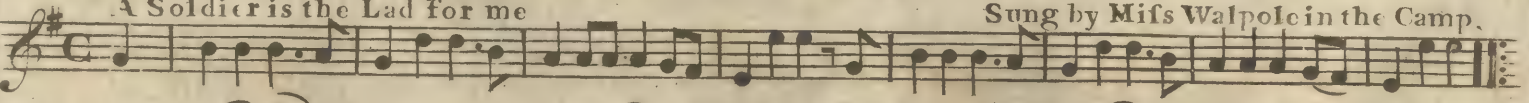
When Wars alarms

Sung by Miss Walpole in the Camp

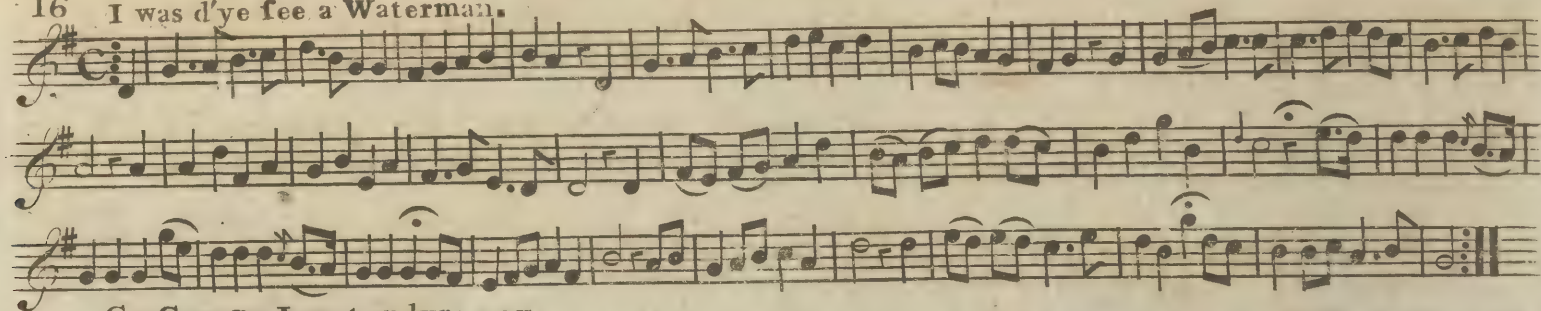


A Soldier is the Lad for me

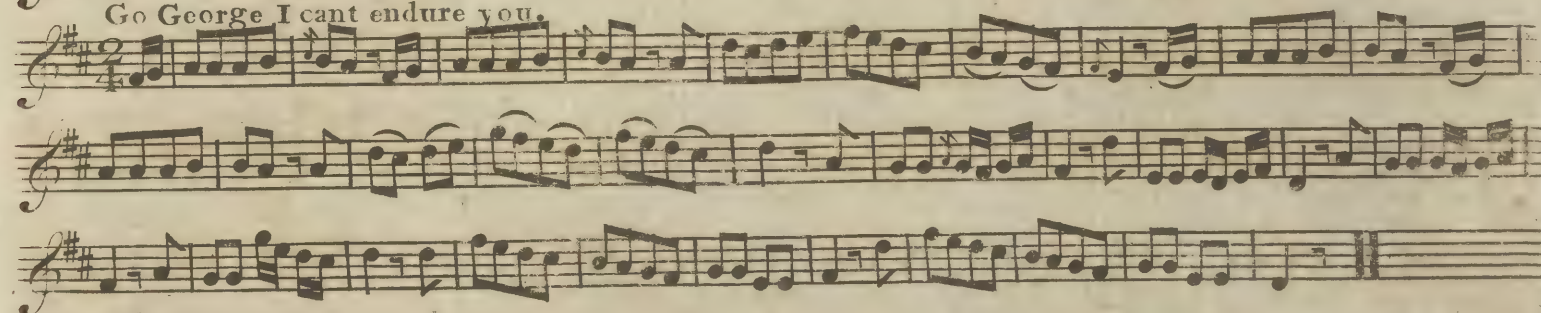
Sung by Miss Walpole in the Camp.



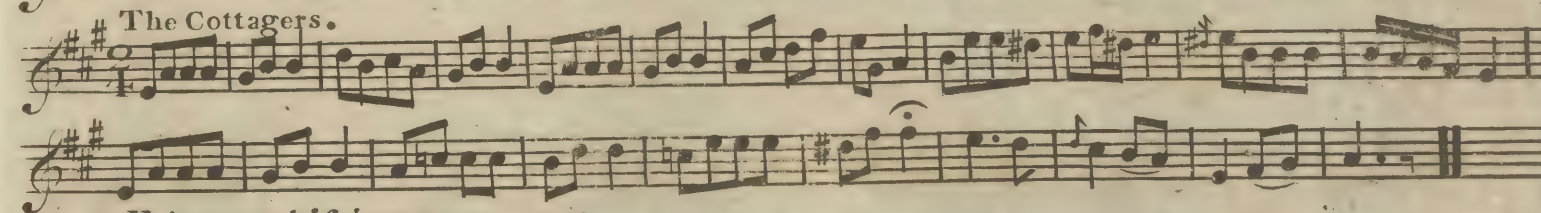
16 I was d'ye fee a Waterman.



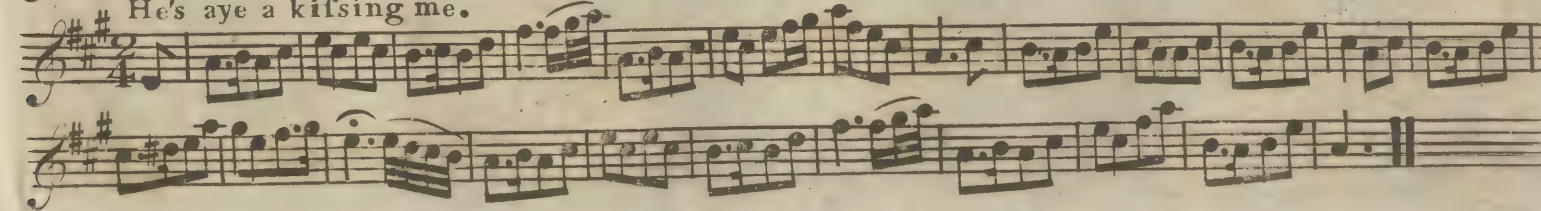
Go George I cant endure you.



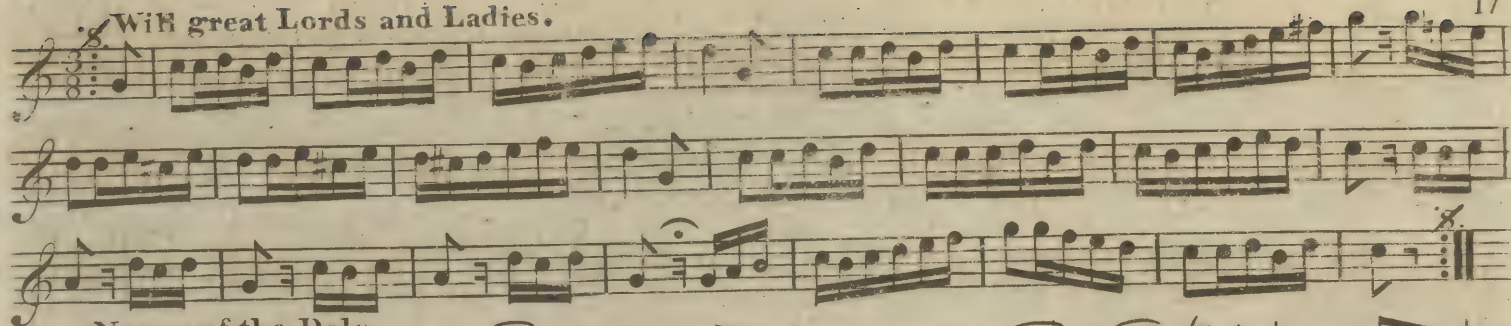
The Cottagers.



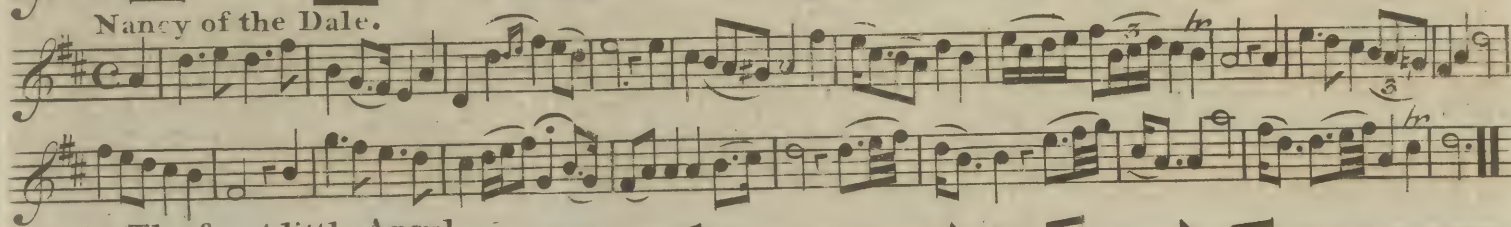
He's aye a kifsing me.



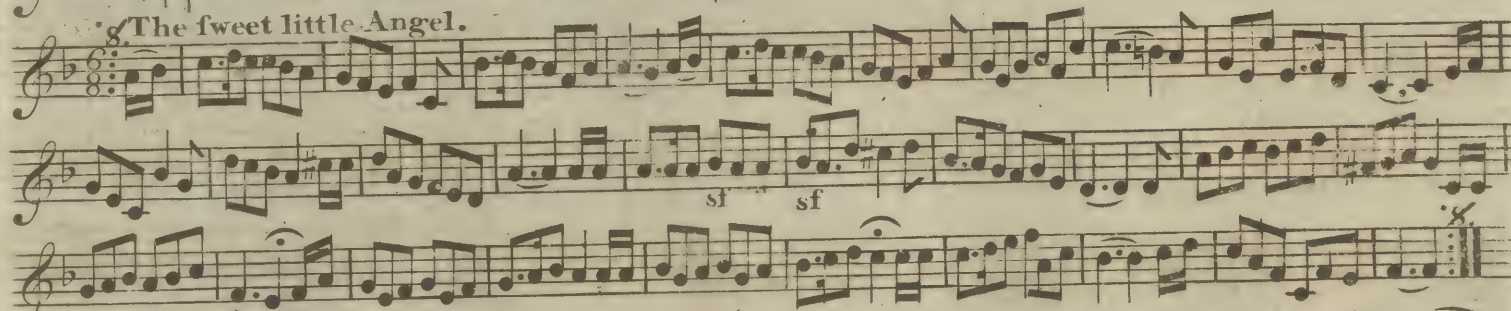
With great Lords and Ladies.



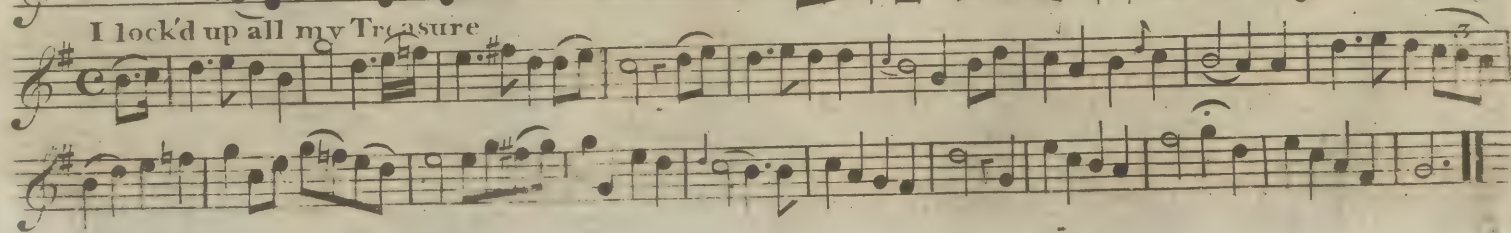
Nancy of the Dale.

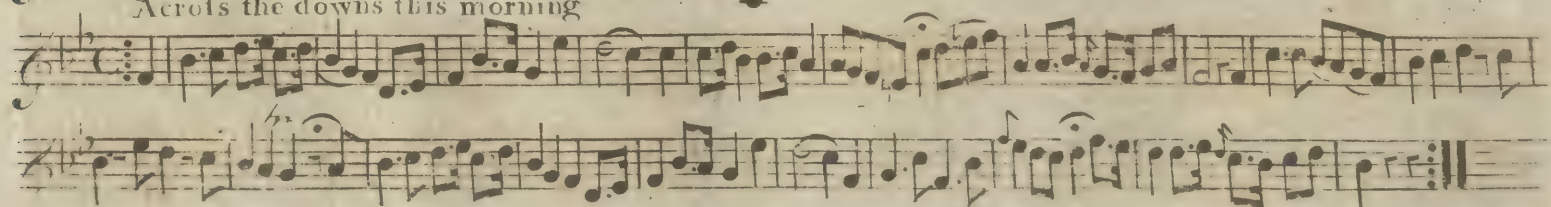
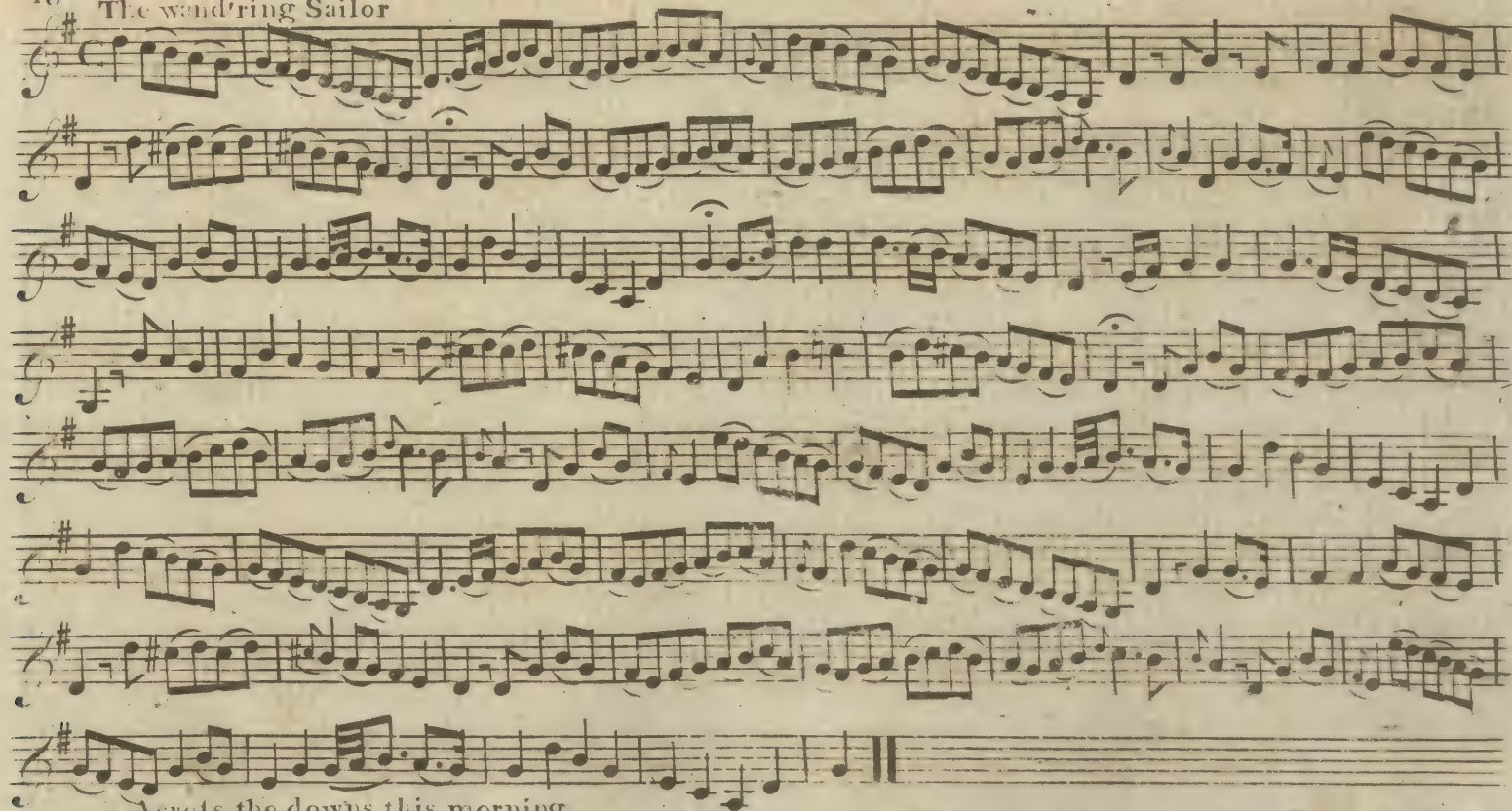


The sweet little Angel.



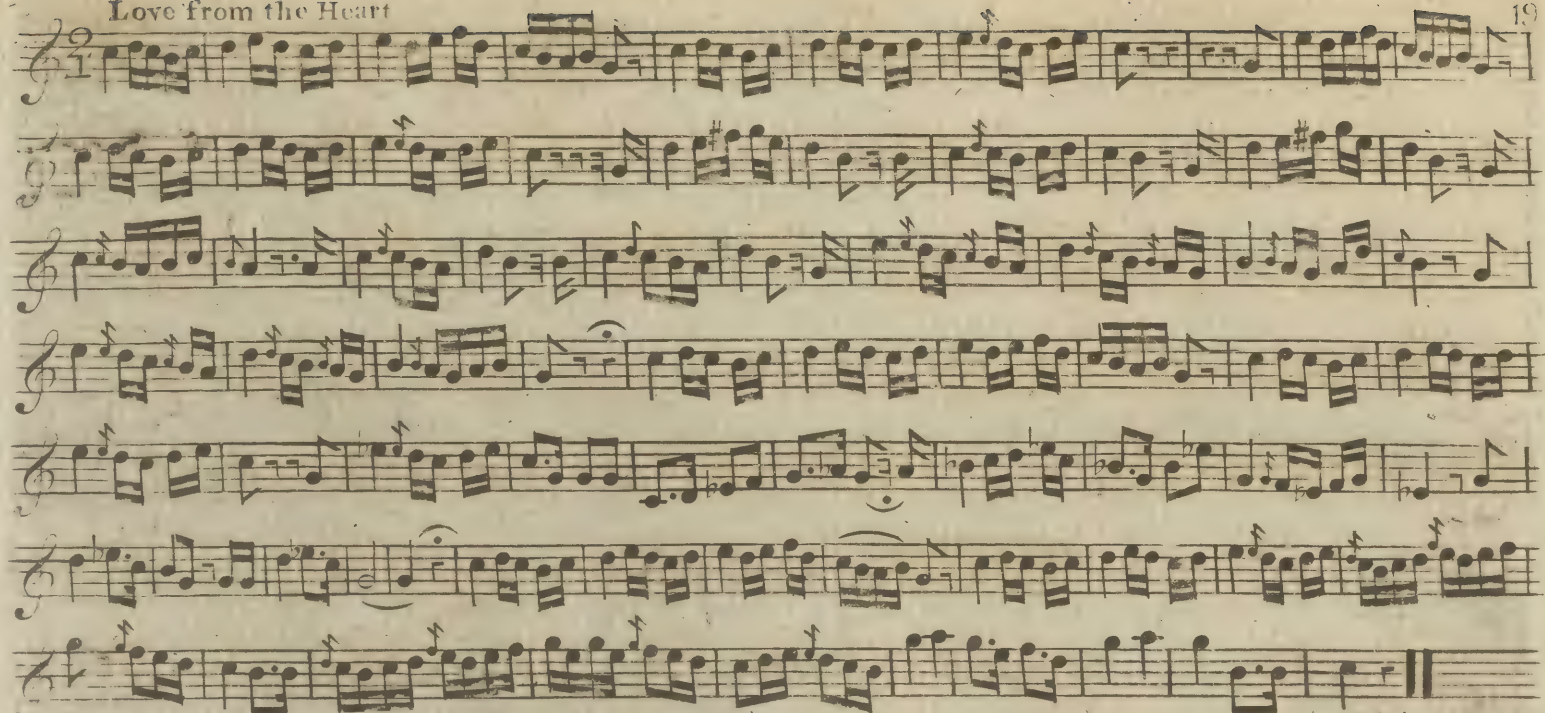
I lock'd up all my Treasure



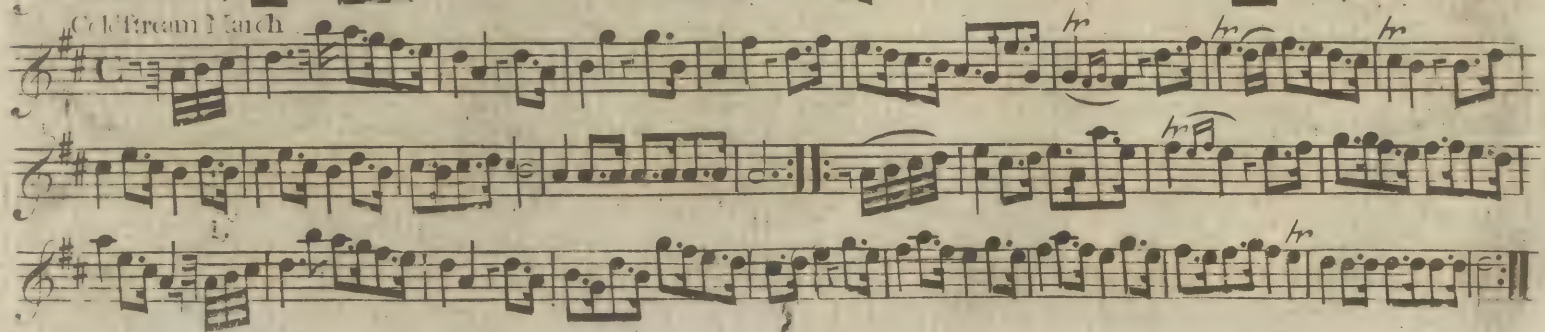


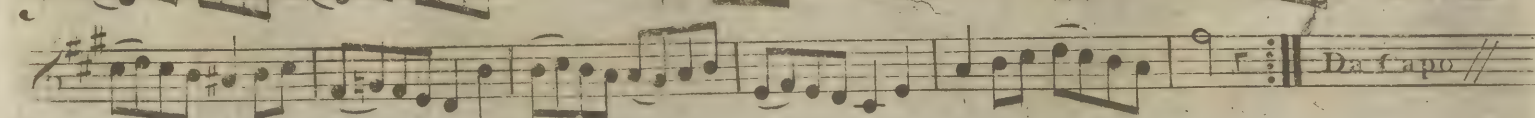
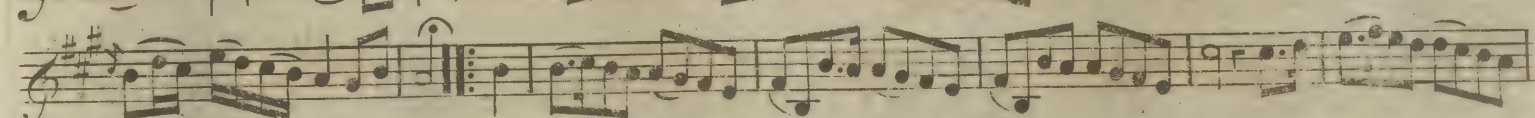
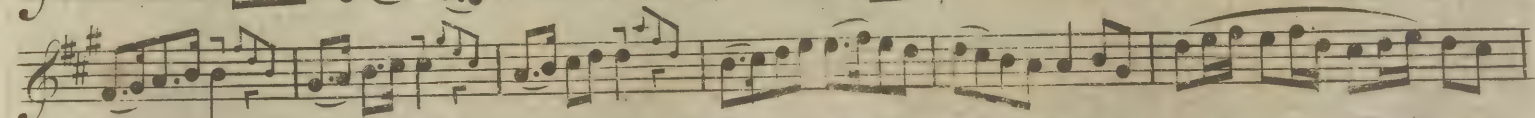
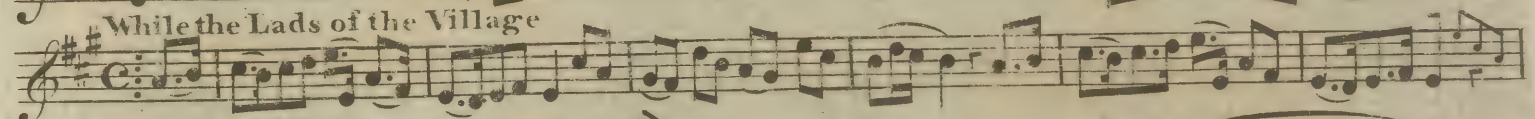
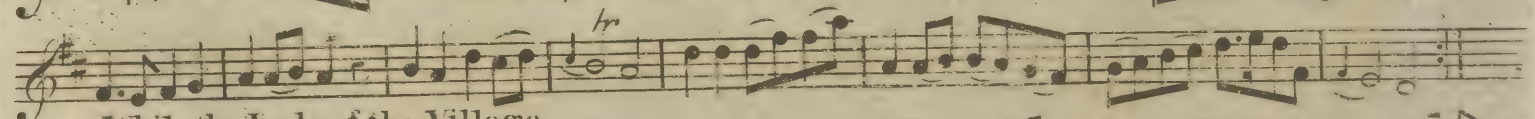
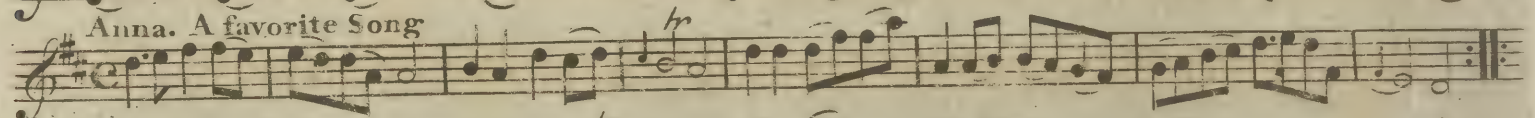
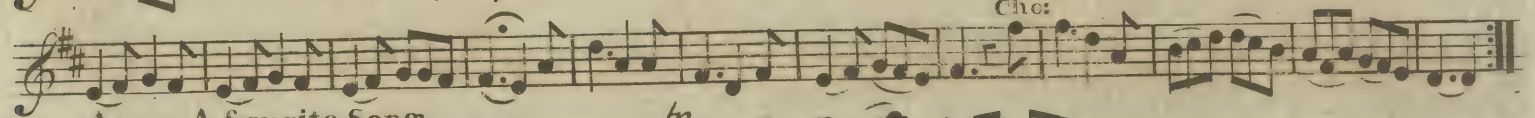
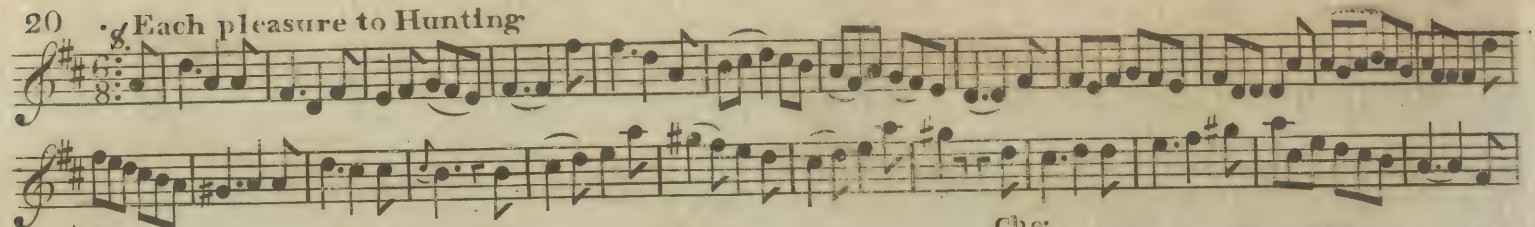
Love from the Heart

19



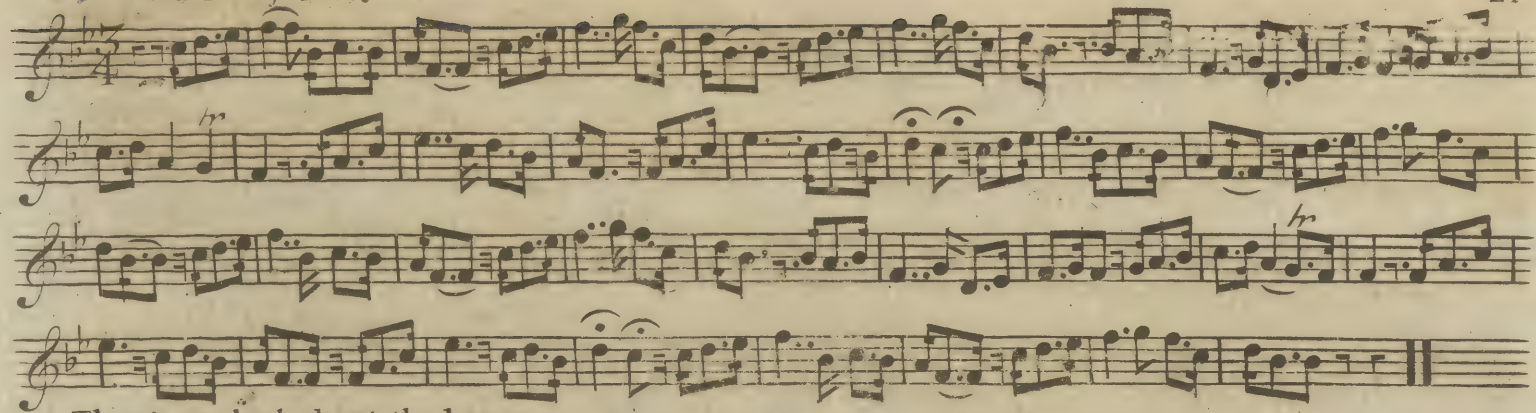
Gold Dream March



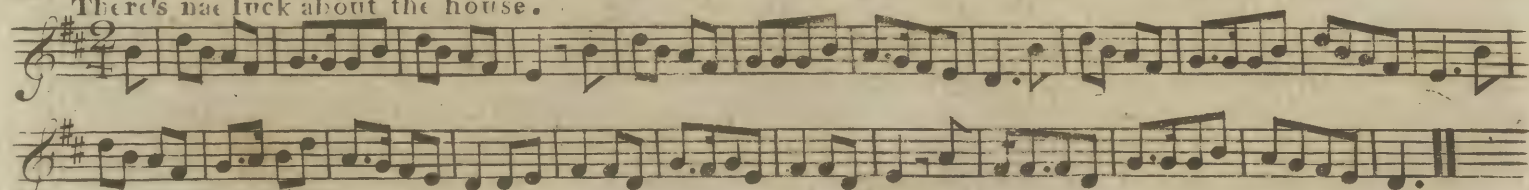


With lowly suit.

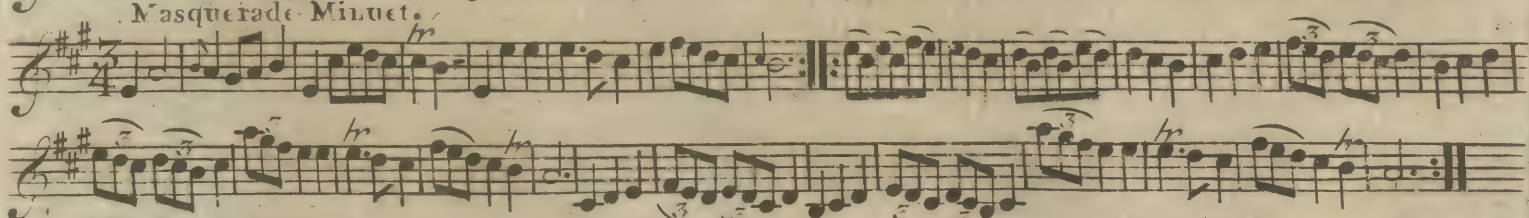
21



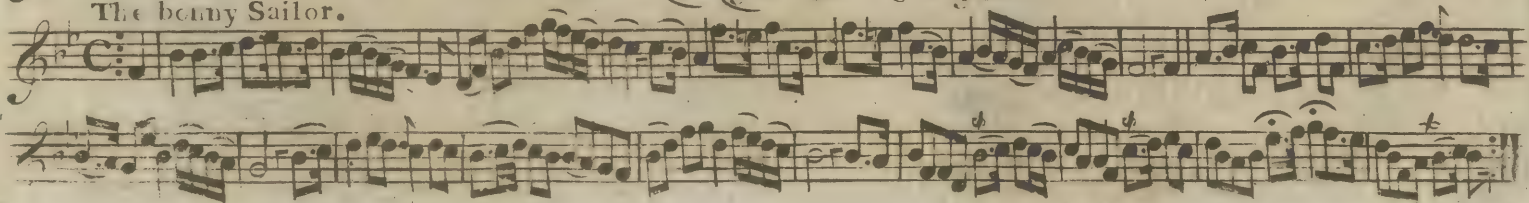
There's nae luck about the house.



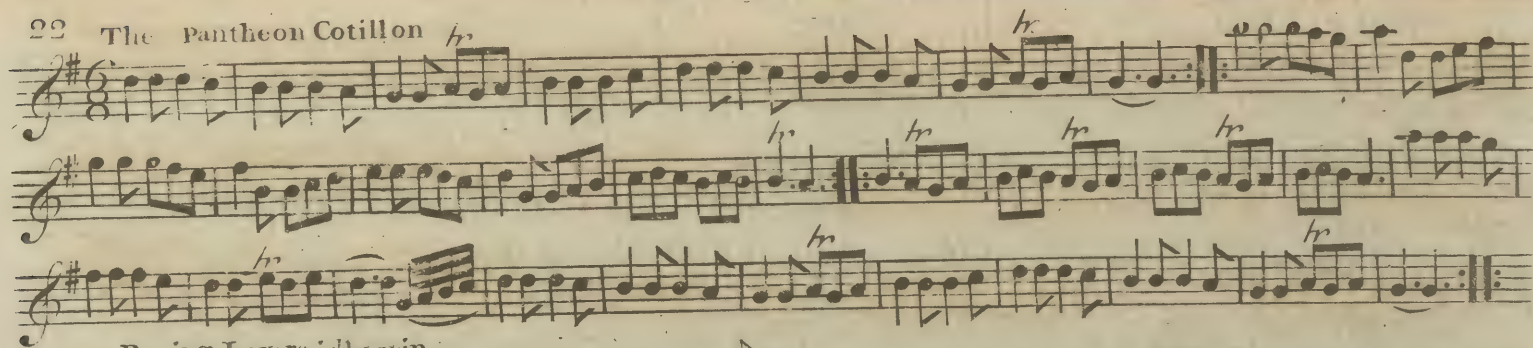
Masquerade Minuet.



The bony Sailor.

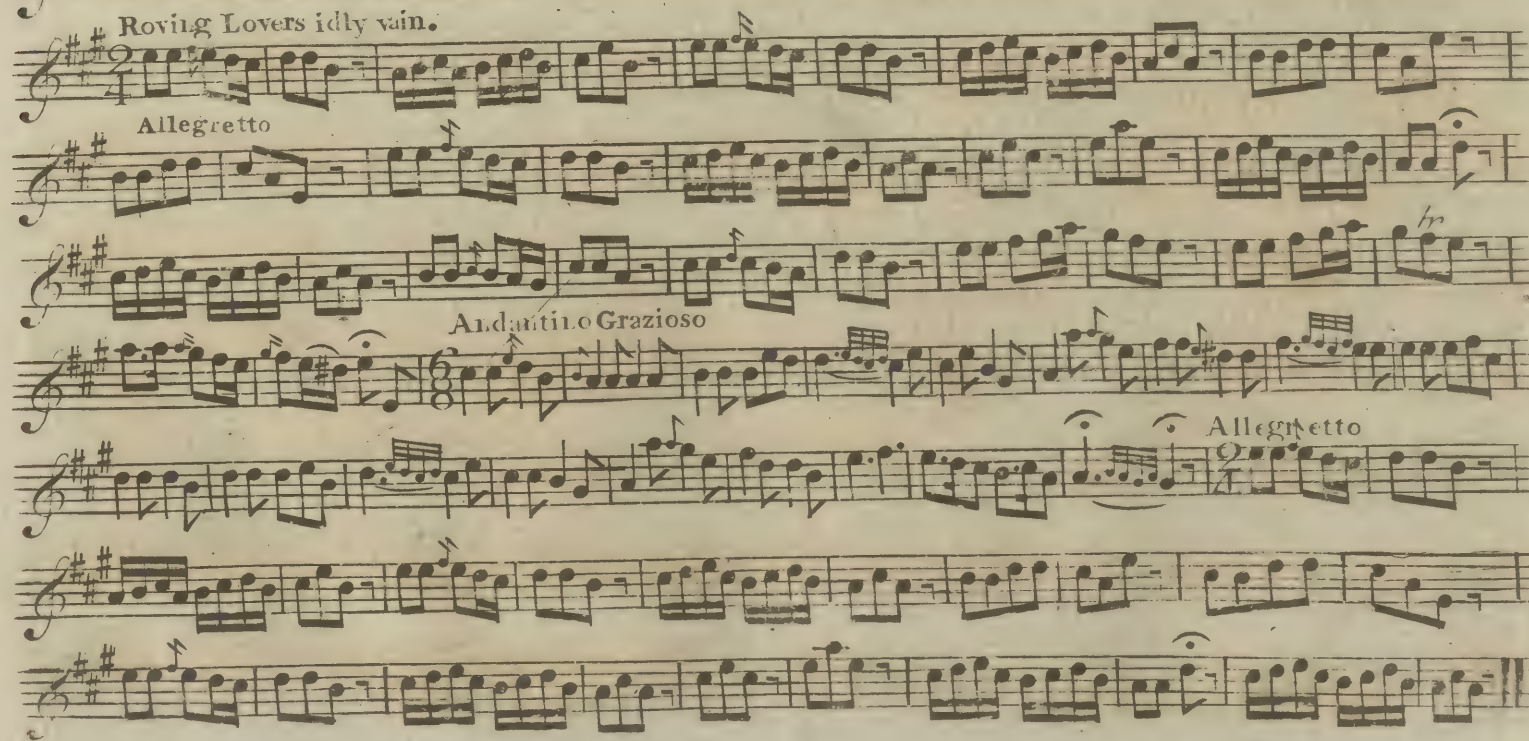


22 The Pantheon Cotillon *hr*

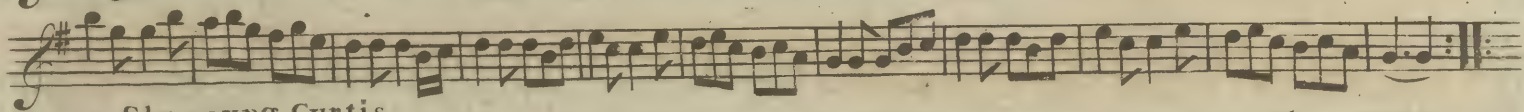
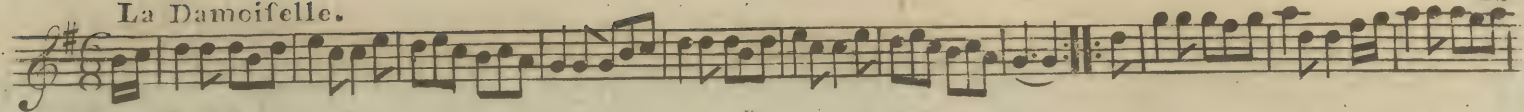


Roving Lovers idly vain.

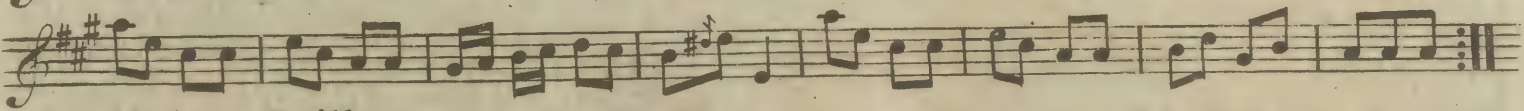
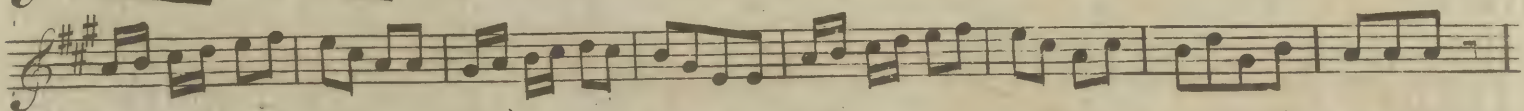
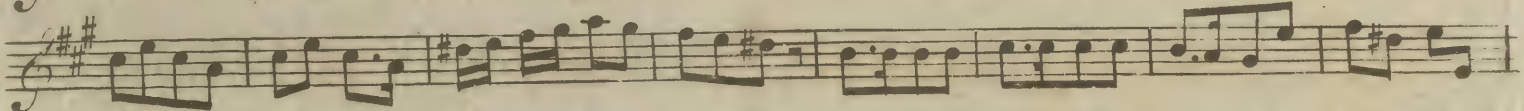
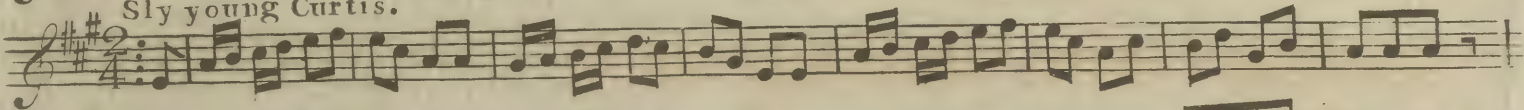
Allegretto



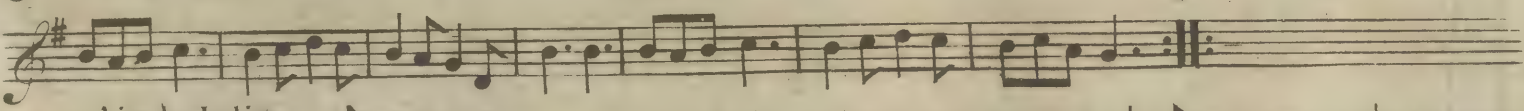
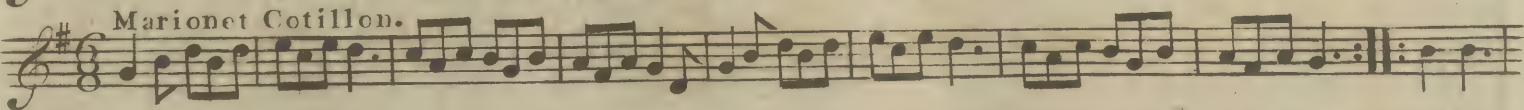
La Dancifelle.



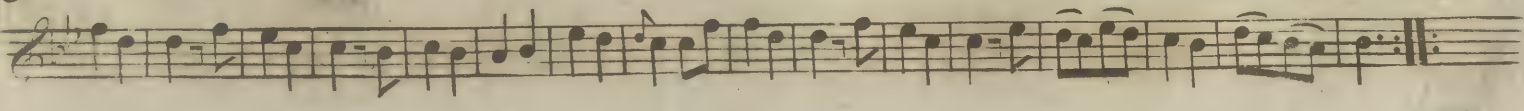
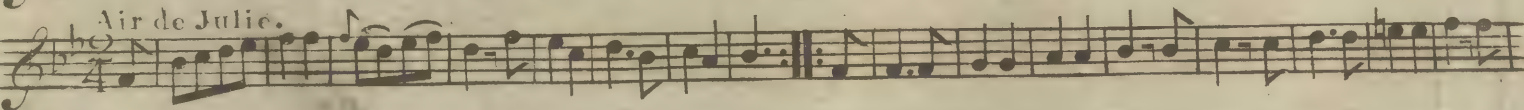
Sly young Curtis.



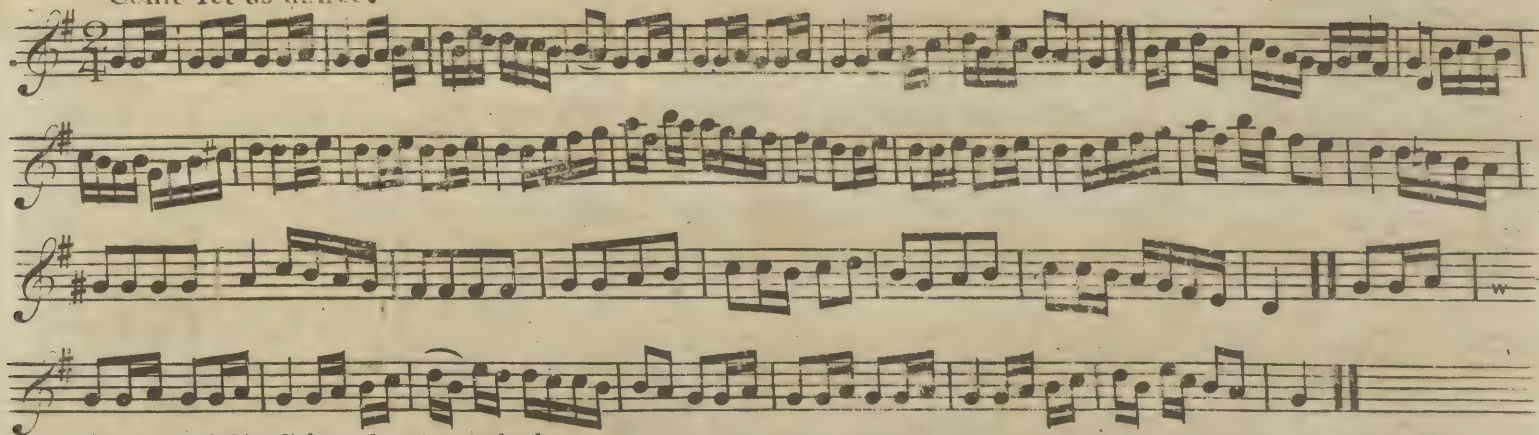
Marionet Cotillon.



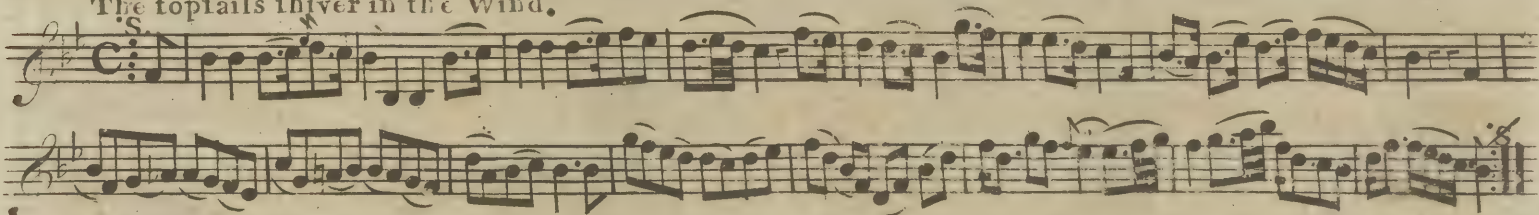
Air de Julie.



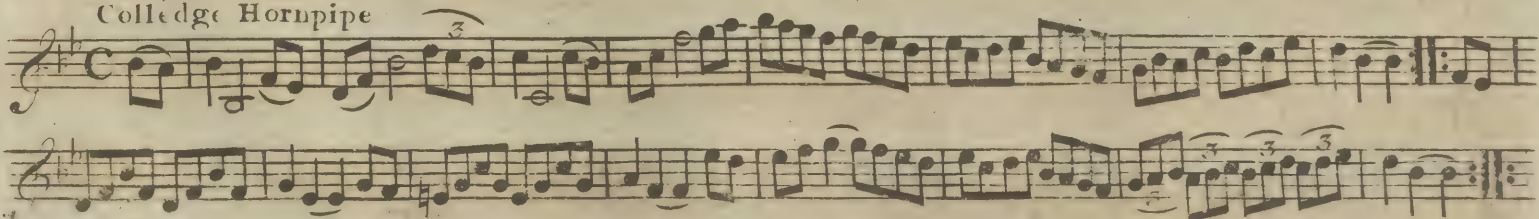
Come let us dance.



The topsails shiver in the Wind.

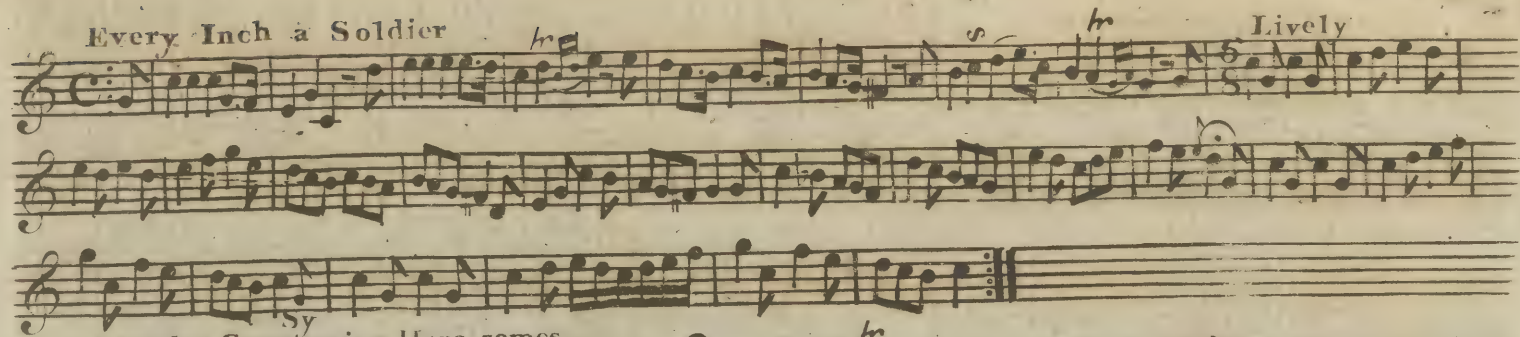


Colledge Hornpipe

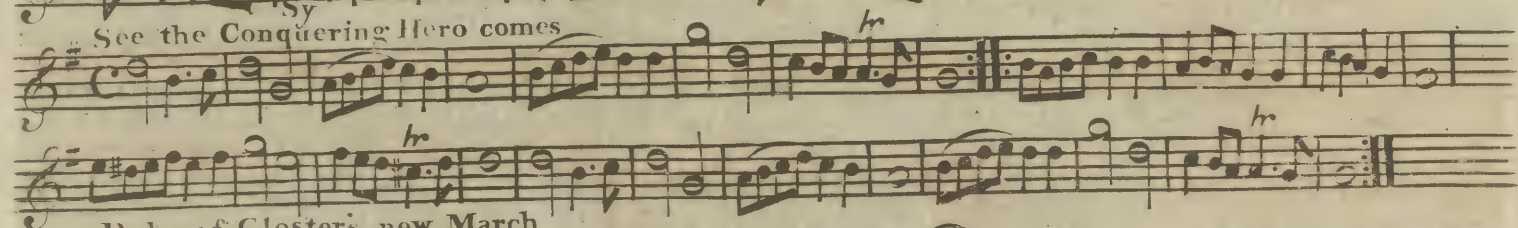


Every Inch a Soldier

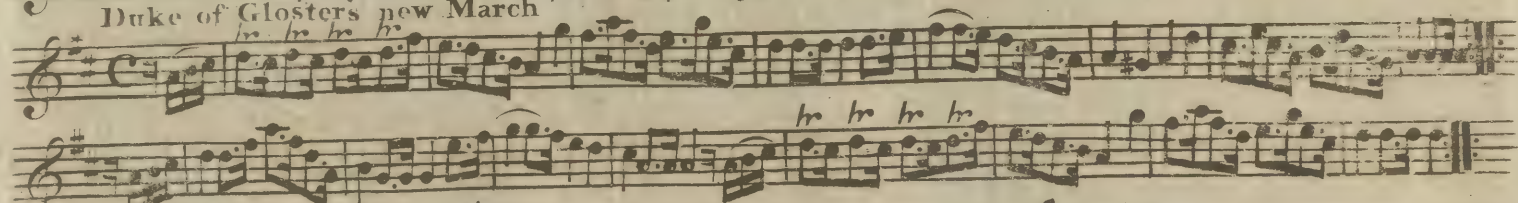
Lively



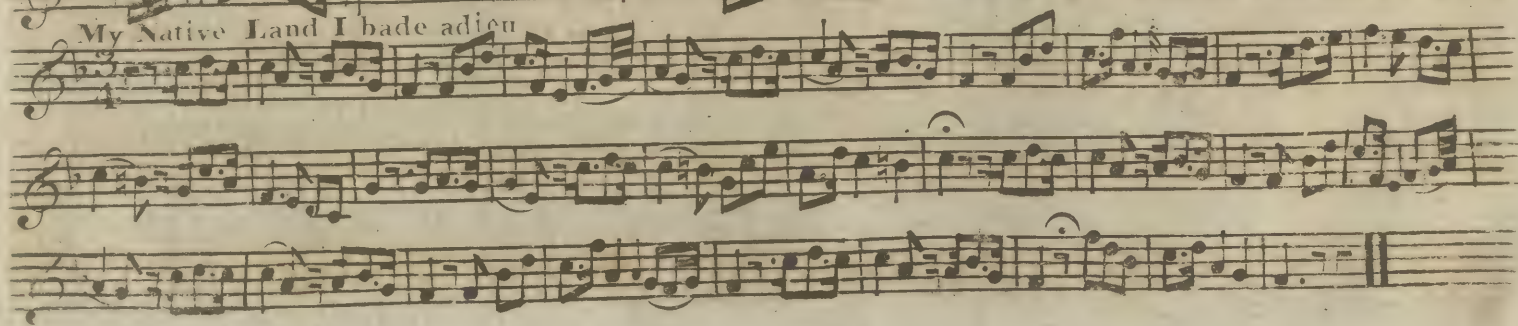
See the Conquering Hero comes



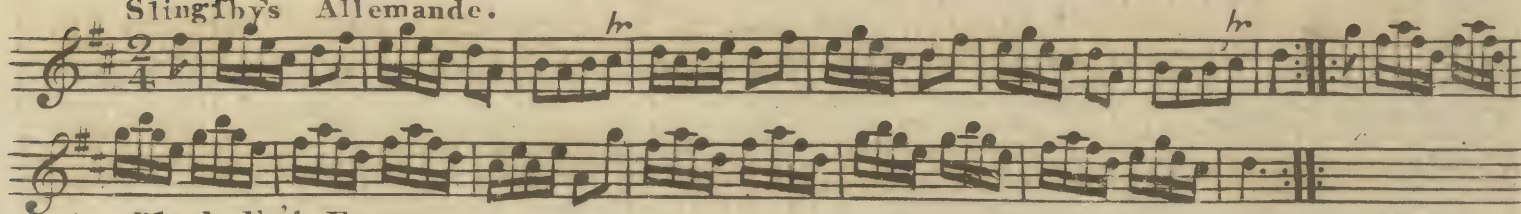
Duke of Glosters new March



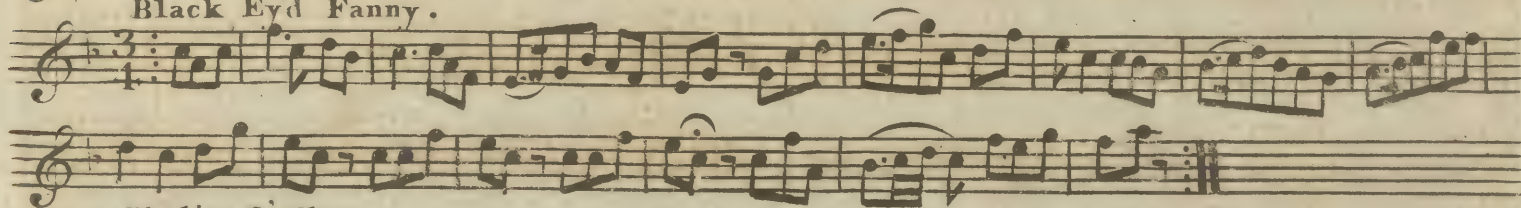
My Native Land I bade adieu



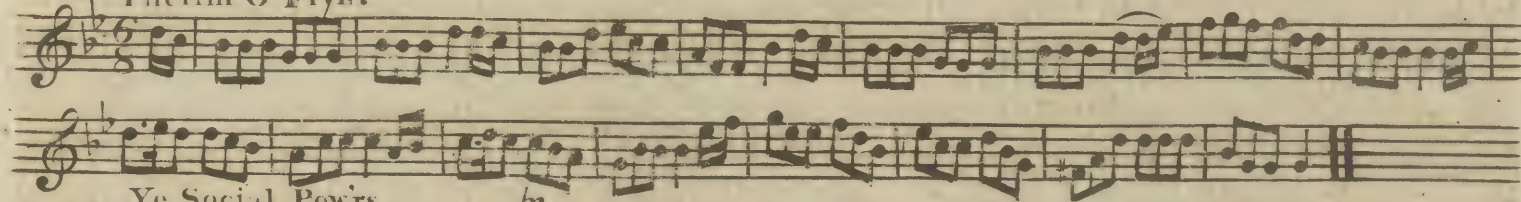
Slingby's Allemande.



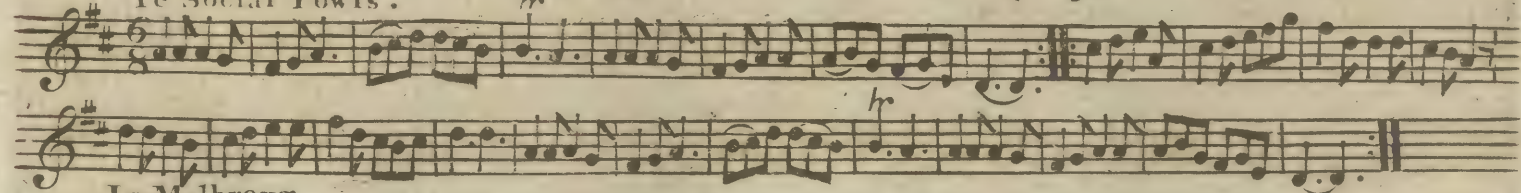
Black Ey'd Fanny.



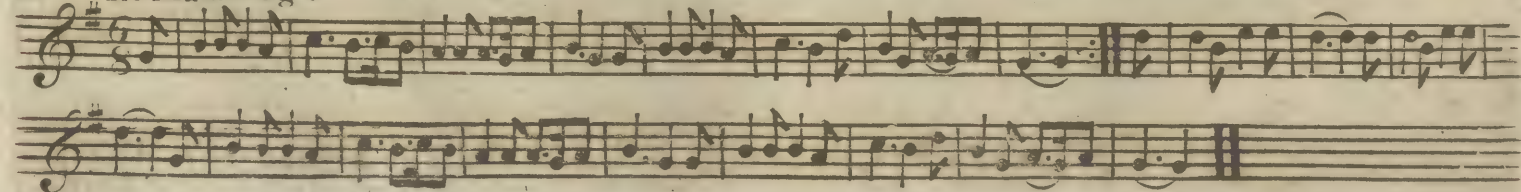
Phelim O' Flyn.



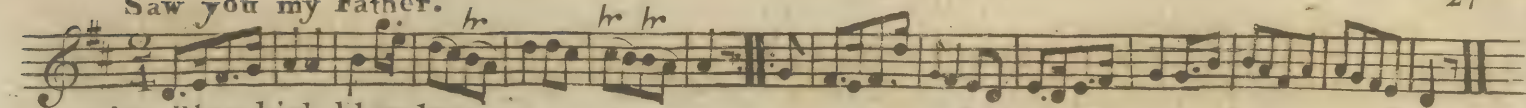
Ye Social Pow'rs.



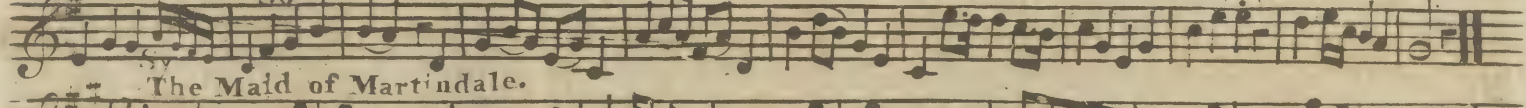
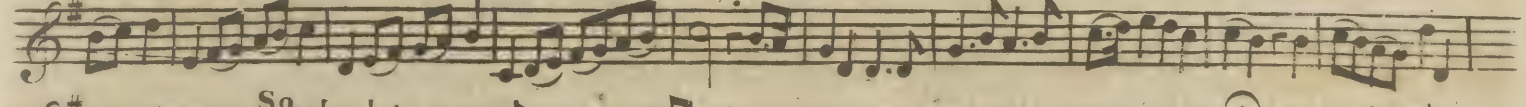
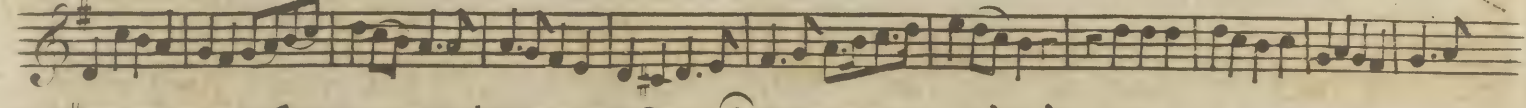
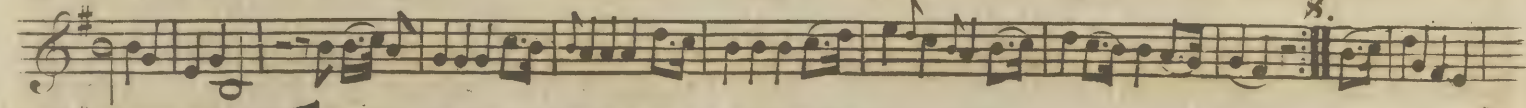
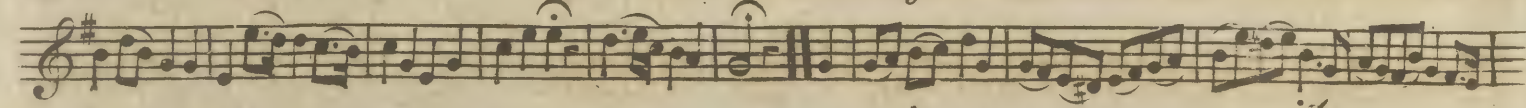
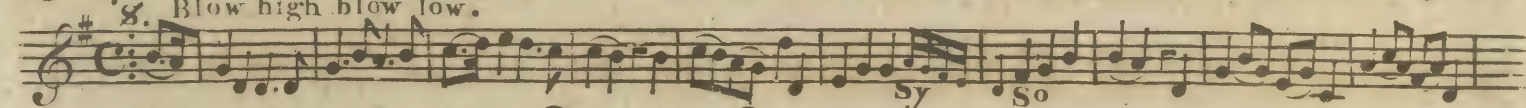
Le Malbroug.



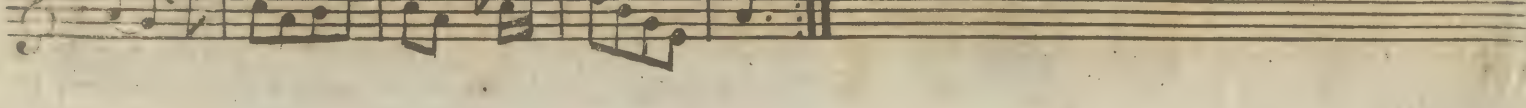
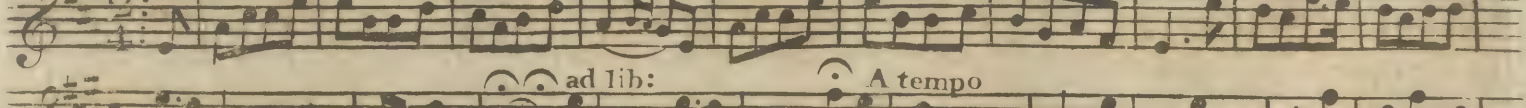
Saw you my Father.



Blow high blow low.



The Mald of Martindale.

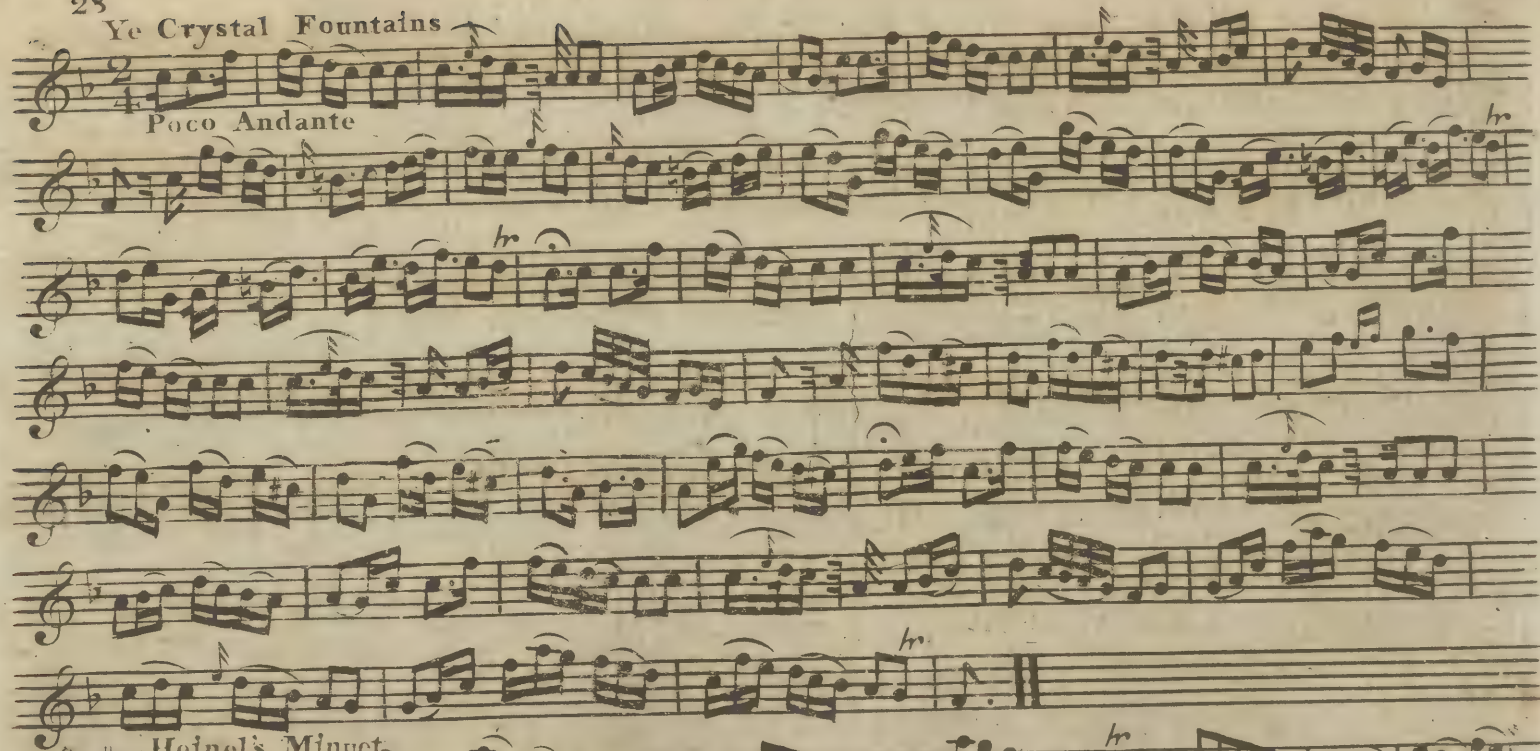


ad lib:

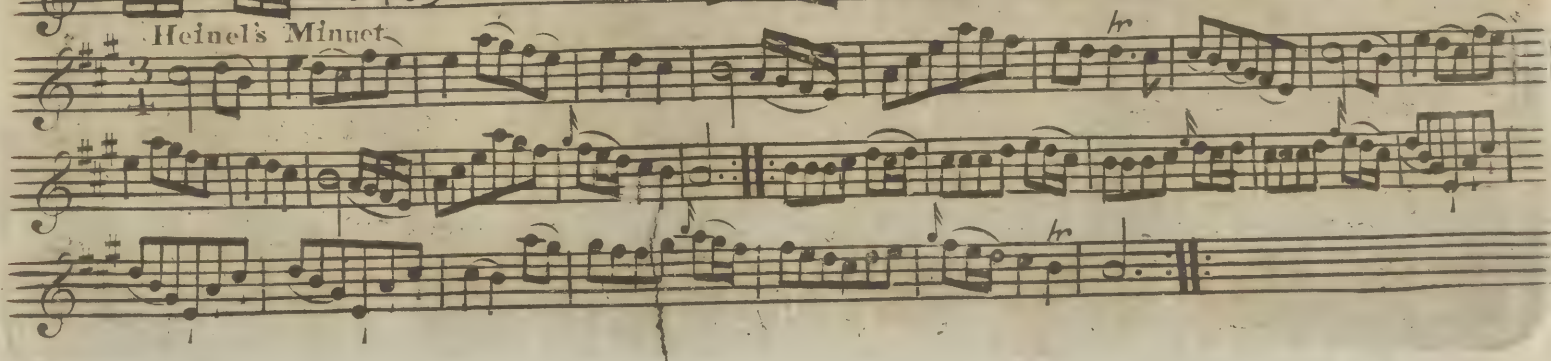
A tempo

Ye Crystal Fountains

Poco Andante



Heinel's Minuet



Tho' pity I cannot deny.

29

Alldante

Martini's Minuet.

The General Toast.

D.C.

30 The Madrigal

The image displays a handwritten musical score on aged paper. The first section, titled "The Madrigal", consists of two staves of music in 6/8 time, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second section, titled "Handel's Water Peice", is a longer piece in 3/4 time, also with a treble clef and one sharp. It includes various musical notations such as trills (marked "tr.") and dynamic markings like "pia." and "for". The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style typical of 18th-century manuscripts.

Handwritten musical score for Handel's Clarinet, page 31. The score consists of ten staves of music in G major (one sharp). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, trills (tr.), and ornaments (for, fia.). The music is written in a cursive, handwritten style. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff has a "for" marking above it. The third staff has a "fia." marking above it. The fourth staff has a "tr." marking above it. The fifth staff has a "for" marking above it. The sixth staff has a "tr." marking above it. The seventh staff has a "tr." marking above it. The eighth staff has a "tr." marking above it. The ninth staff has a "tr." marking above it. The tenth staff has a "tr." marking above it. The score ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Handel's Clarinet

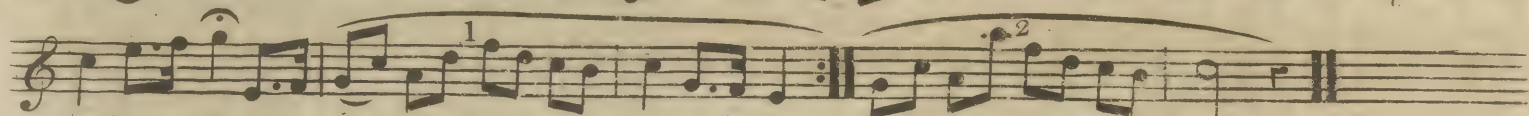
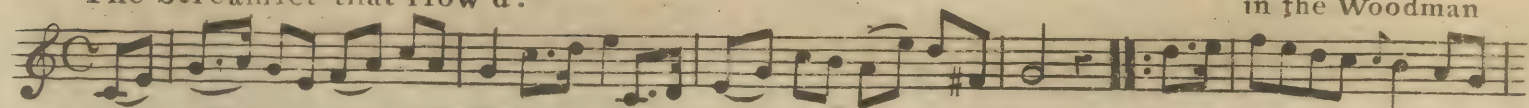
32 Maggie Lawder With Var^s

This is a handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Maggie Lawder With Var^s". The score is written on ten staves, each beginning with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is characterized by a continuous, flowing melody with frequent sixteenth and thirty-second note patterns, often beamed together. Trills are indicated by the letters "tr" above specific notes. The score is divided into sections by repeat signs and includes three distinct variations labeled "var. 1", "Var. 2", and "Var. 3". The notation is dense and typical of 19th-century manuscript notation.

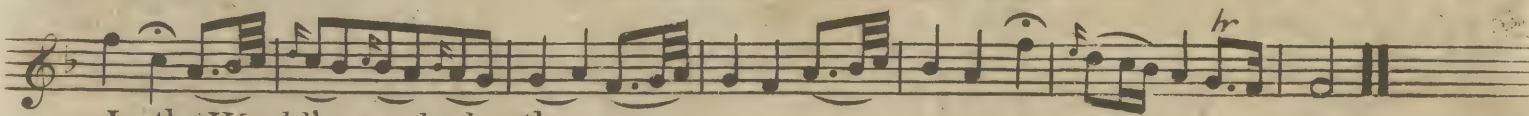
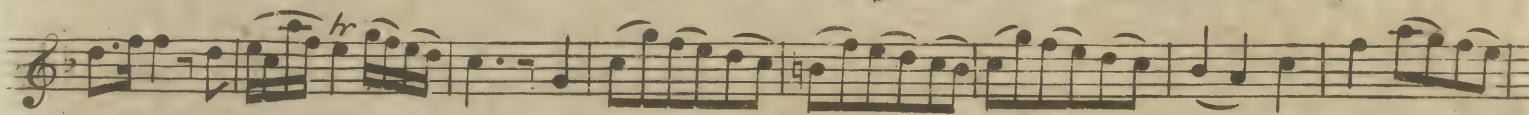
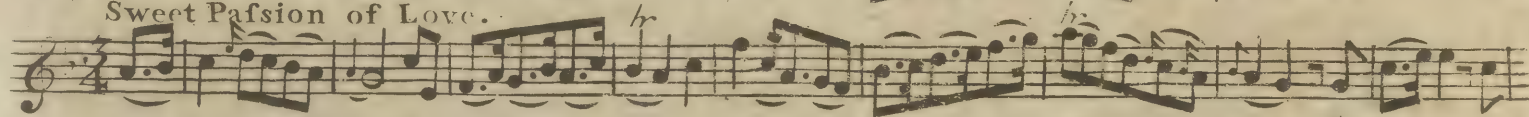
The Streamlet that flow'd.

in the Woodman

33



Sweet Passion of Love.

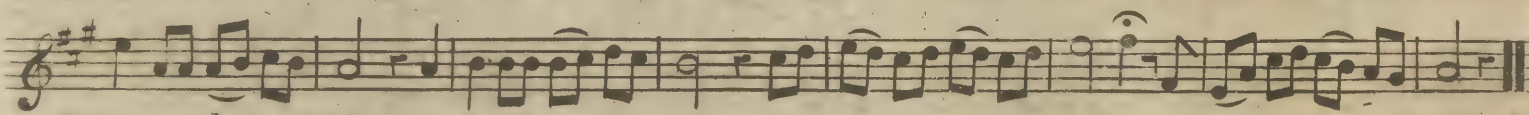


In the World's crooked path.

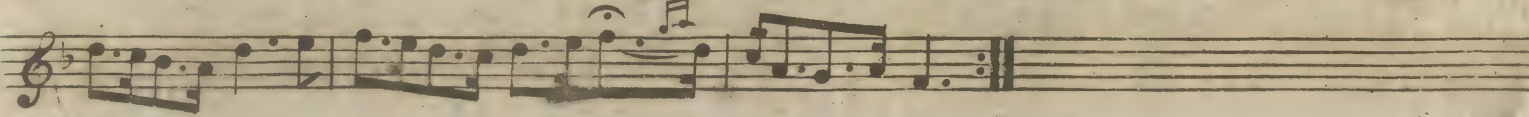
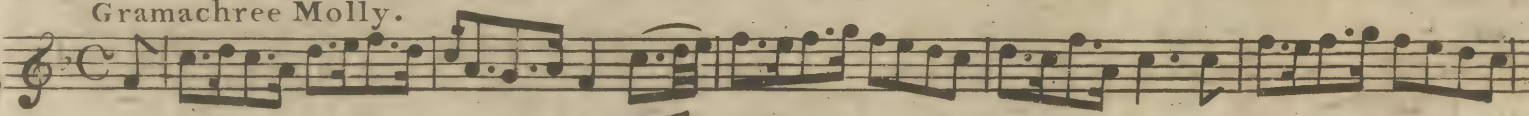


espress^o

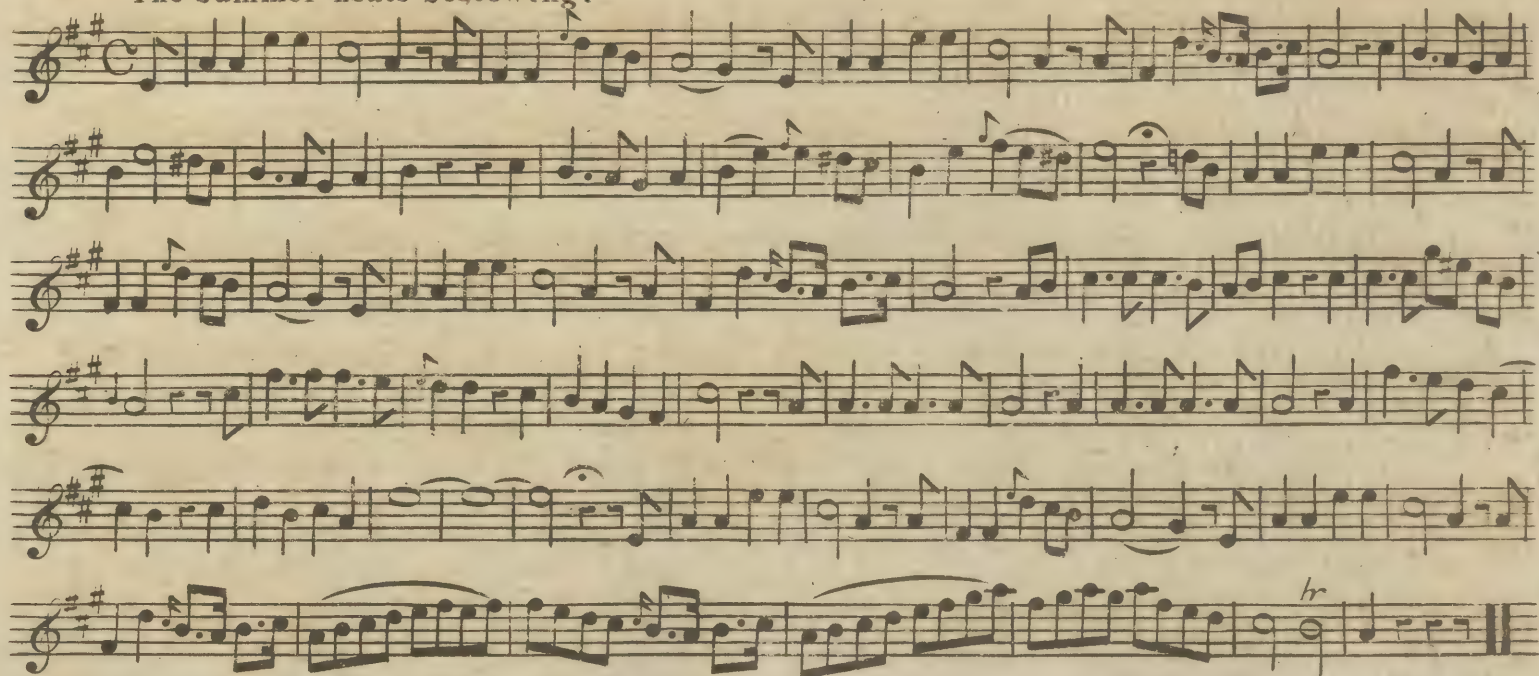
Woodman



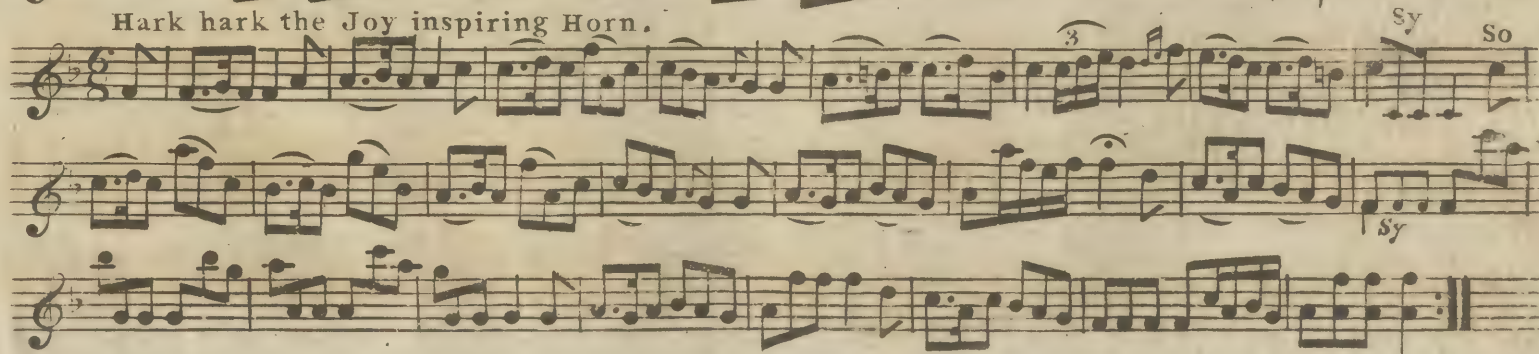
Gramachree Molly.



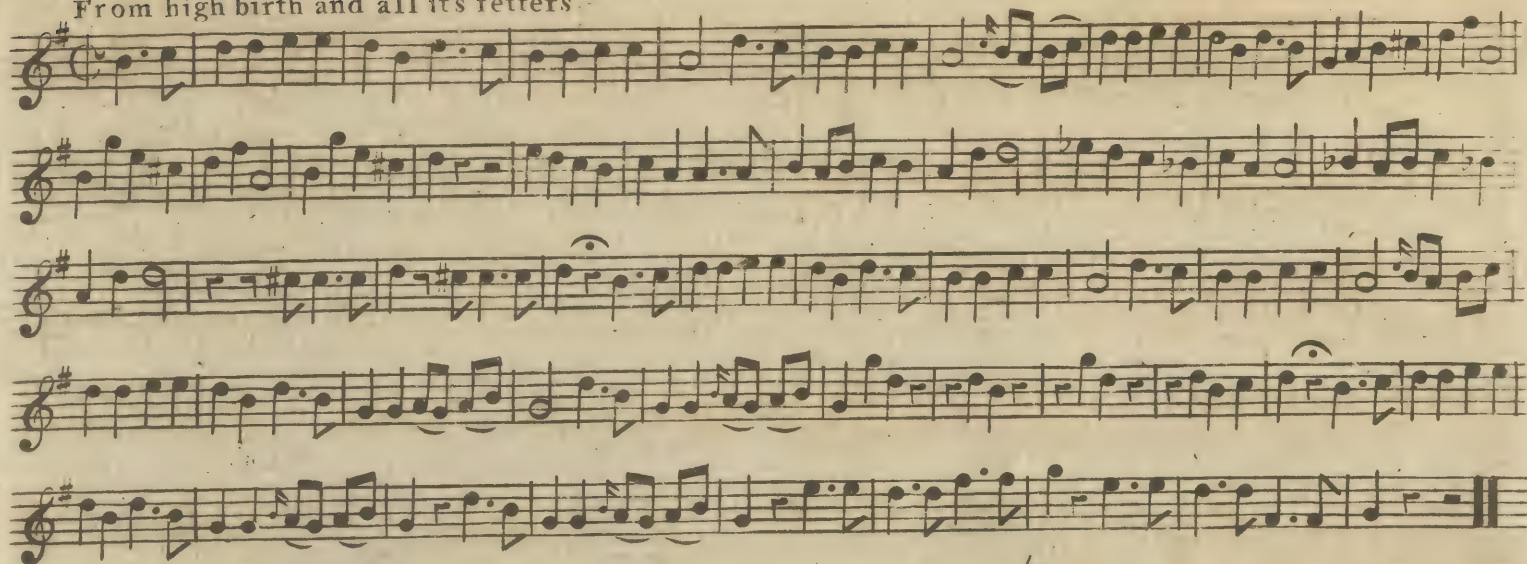
The Summer heats bestowing.



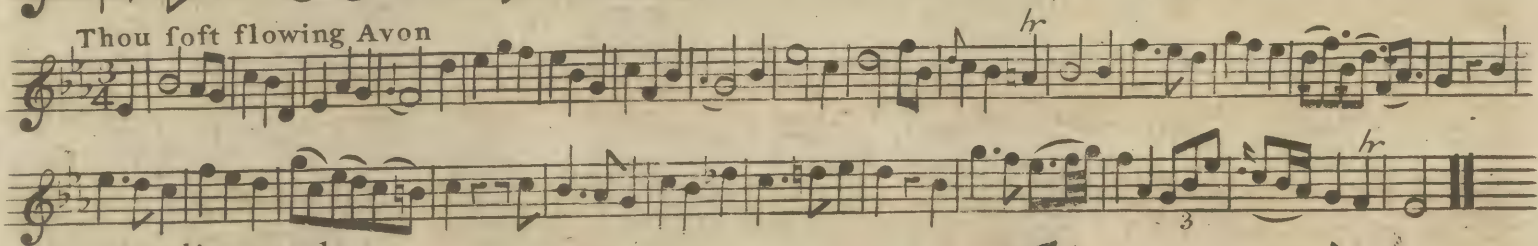
Hark hark the Joy inspiring Horn.



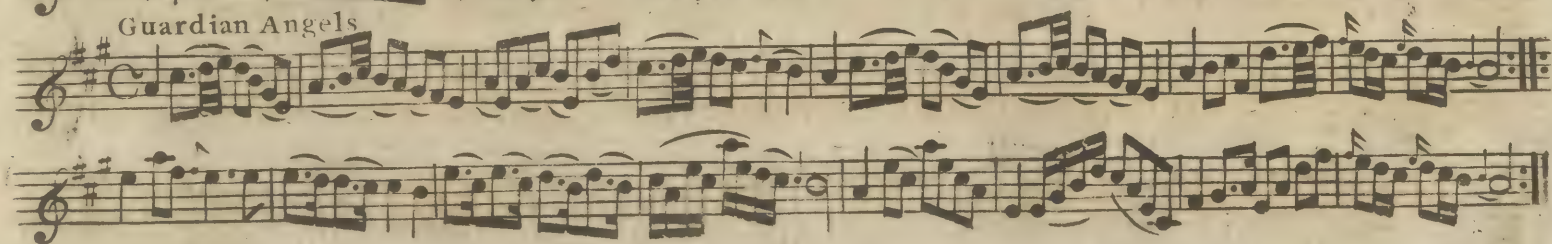
From high birth and all it's fetters



Thou soft flowing Avon



Guardian Angels



We be de merry Savoyard.

espreffs?

This block contains the first three staves of the piece 'We be de merry Savoyard.' The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is written in a simple, rhythmic style. The second staff continues the melody and includes the annotation 'espreffs?' above it. The third staff concludes the piece with a double bar line.

The Cherokee Chiefs.

Cho?

This block contains the next three staves of the piece 'The Cherokee Chiefs.' The first staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The melody is more complex, featuring many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes. The second and third staves continue this intricate melody. The third staff includes the annotation 'Cho?' above it and ends with a double bar line.

New Lango Lee.

This block contains the final two staves of the piece 'New Lango Lee.' The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 6/8 time signature. The melody is written in a rhythmic style with many beamed eighth notes. The second staff continues the melody and concludes with a double bar line.

Explaining such Greek, Latin, Italian, and French Words, as generally occur in Music.

A

Adagio. a slow movement
Ad Libitum. if you please
Affettuoso. very tenderly
Allegretto. pretty quick
Allegro. life and vigour
Andante. signifies that
all the Notes must be played
equal and distinctly.
Aisai. enough.

B

Bene placito. at pleasure.

C

Calzonetta. a song in general
Camera. Chamber, as Aria
da Camera. Chamber Air
Con. with. as Con
Violini. with Violins.

D

D. C. or Da Capo. begin
again and end with
the first strain.
Dolce. soft. sweet. &c.
Ducite. Music in 2 parts
Divoto. grave, serious &c.

E

Echo. or Echos. in imitation
of a natural Echo. this
word is sometimes used
instead of Piano.

F

F. For. or Forte. loud.
PF. or Piu Forte. louder.
than Forte.

Fortissimo. very loud.
Fuga. or Fuge. is when some
of the parts begin a
certain air and the other
parts begin sometime
after imitating the first
and repeating the same
Air through out all the
parts.

G

Galliarda. gay, brisk &c.
Giga. Giga. or Gigue. a Jigg
Gratioso. flow & pleasing.
Grave. a slow movement.

L

Largo. very slow.

I

Larghetto. not so slow as Largo
Lento. or Lament. slow.

M

Men. signifies less. as
Men Allegro. not so
quick as Allegro.

N

Non. not. as Non troppo
Presto. not too quick.

O

Obligato. on purpose. as
Obligato Violini. on
purpose for Violins.

P

P. Fis. or Piano. soft
PP. or Piuissimo. very soft

Piu Allegro. quicker than Allegro

Poco Allegro. slower than Allegro

Presto. fast or quick.

Prestissimo. very quick.

Prime. the first. as

Violino Primo. the

First Violin.

R

Recit. or Recitativo. to
express a sort of
speaking in singing.
Pitornello. a short symphony

S

Secundo. the second part
Senza. with out. as Senza
Violini. without Violins.
Solo. alone. as Violino
Solo. Violin. alone.
Spirito. with spirit.
Staccato. plain & distinct.
Subito. quickly
Symphony. that which com-
monly begins or ends a song

T

Tacet. let it be silent.
Terza. the third part.
Trio. Music in three parts.
Tutti. all or all together

U

Unison. all the parts alike
Vivace. with life & spirit
Volti. turn over.

A Soldier is the Lad for me - - - 15
 Across the Downs this morning 18
 Anna - - - - - 20
 Air de Julie - - - - - 23

Black Tyed Famy - - - - 26
 Blow high blow low - - - - 27

Coldstream march - - - - 15
 Come let us dance - - - - 23
 Collect Hornpipe - - - - 24

Duke of Glocesters new March - - 25

Each pleasure to Hunting - - - 20
 Every Inch a Soldier - - - - 25

Foots Minuet - - - - - 15
 From high birth - - - - - 25

God save the King - - - - 15
 Co George I can't endure you - 16
 Gramachree Molly - - - - 33
 Guardian Angels - - - - 35

He says a kissing me - - - - 16
 Handel's Minuet - - - - 28
 Hope that Horse - - - - 16

Handel's Water Piece - - - - 30
 Handel's Clarinet March - - - 31
 Hark the joy inspiring Horn - - 34

I was d'ye for a Waterman - - 16
 I locked up all my treasure - - 17
 In the Worlds crooked path - - 33

Love from the Heart - - - - 19
 La Dan ciselle - - - - - 23

Masquerade Minuet - - - - 21
 Marine's Cotillon - - - - 23

My native Land I leave adieu - 25
 Mall rock - - - - - 26

Martin's Minuet - - - - 23
 Maggie Lawder Vary - - - - 32

Nancy of the Dale - - - - 17
 New Largo Lee - - - - - 36

Phelim O'Flyr - - - - - 26

Row dew dew - - - - - 15
 Roving Lovers idly vain - - - 22

Sly young Curtis - - - - - 23
 See the conquering Hero - - - 25

Slingsby's Allmande - - - - 26
 Saw you my Father - - - - 27
 Sweet passion of Love - - - - 33

The Cottagers - - - - - 16
 The sweet little Angel - - - 17
 The wand'ring Sailor - - - - 18

There's bad luck about - - - 21
 The bonny sailor - - - - - 21

The Parthen Cotillon - - - 22
 The topsails fliver - - - - 24

The Maid of Martindale - - - 27
 The pity I cannot deny - - - 23

The general Toast - - - - 29
 The Madrigal - - - - - 30

The fireamlet that flowed - - 33
 The summer heats belfowing 34

Th or soft flowing Avon - - - 35
 The Cherokee Chiefs - - - - 36

When Wars alarms - - - - 15
 Will great Lords and Ladies - 17

While the lads of the Village - 20
 With lowly suit - - - - - 21

We be de merry favoyard - - - 26

Ye facial powers - - - - - 26
 Ye Crystal Fountains - - - - 28

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27. 10. 6 1/2

3. 7. 11 3/4

24. 10. 6

24. 10. 6 3/4



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3. 5
4. 1
5. 7
6. 1
7. 1
8. 1
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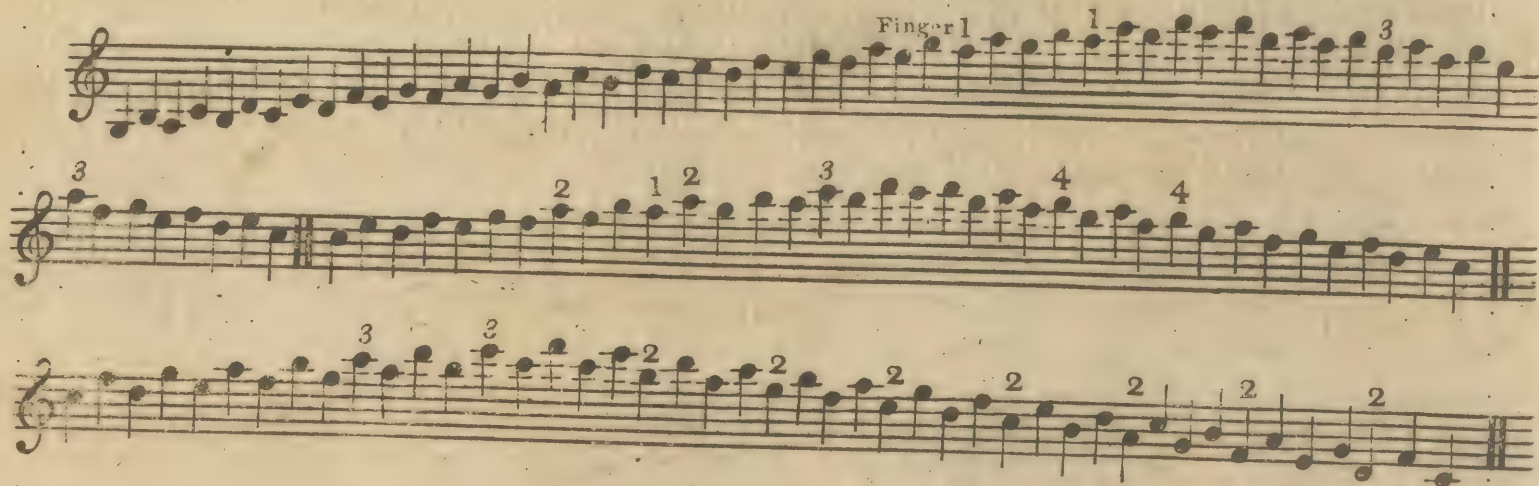
The foregoing are Tables of the most useful Keys in Music, both Flat and Sharp. By a Key is meant the fundamental Note of any Air, &c. and on which the Tune always ends, especially the Bass.

ON BOWING.

THE Tone of the Violin principally depends upon the right management of the Bow. The Bow is to be held at a small distance from the Nut, between the Thumb and Fingers, the Hair being turn'd inward against the back, or outside of the Thumb, in which position it is to be held free and easy, and not stiff. The Motion is to proceed from the joints of the Wrist and Elbow in Playing quick Notes, and very little or not at all from the joint of the Shoulder; but in Playing long Notes where the Bow is drawn from one end to the other, the joint of the Shoulder is also a little employ'd. The Bow must always be drawn parallel to the Bridge, (which cannot be done if it is held stiff,) and must be pressed upon the strings with the fore Finger only, and not with the whole weight of the Hand (The best Performers are least sparing of their Bow) and make use of the whole of it, from the point to that part of it under and even beyond the Fingers. In an upbow the Hand is bent a little downward from the joint of the Wrist, when the Nut of the Bow approaches the strings, and the Wrist is immediately straightned, or the Hand rather a little bent back or upward, as soon as the Bow is began to be drawn down again.

One of the principal beauties of the Violin is the swelling, or increasing, and softening the Sound; which is done by pressing the Bow upon the strings with the fore Finger more or less. In Playing all long Notes the Sound should be begun soft, and gradually swelled

Several Scales, composed of all the Intervals which belong to the Diatonick Genius, in which are variety of transpositions of the Hand; draw the Bow down and up, or, up and down alternately.



A handwritten musical score on seven staves, likely for a single melodic instrument. The notation includes various fingerings (1, 2, 3) and ornaments (O). The score is divided into measures by bar lines, with some measures containing repeat signs. The handwriting is in ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation is dense, with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The final measure of the seventh staff ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

There are fourteen Ornaments of Expression necessary to the playing in good Taste, .
(Viz.)

1, A plain Shake .

2, A turned Shake . 3, A superior Apogiatura . 4, An inferior Apogiatura .

The musical notation consists of four staves, each containing two measures of music. The first staff shows ornaments 1 through 4: 1. A plain Shake (a series of sixteenth notes), 2. A turned Shake (a series of sixteenth notes with a turn), 3. A superior Apogiatura (a series of sixteenth notes with a superior accent), and 4. An inferior Apogiatura (a series of sixteenth notes with an inferior accent). The second staff shows ornaments 5 through 8: 5. Holding the Note (a single note with a fermata), 6. Staccato (a single note with a staccato mark), 7. Swelling (a single note with a swelling mark), and 8. Diminishing (a single note with a diminishing mark). The third staff shows ornaments 9 through 12: 9. Piano Forte (a single note with a piano forte mark), 10. Forte Piano (a single note with a forte piano mark), 11. Anticipation (a single note with an anticipation mark), and 12. Separation (a single note with a separation mark). The fourth staff shows ornaments 13 and 14: 13. A Beat (a single note with a beat mark) and 14. A close Shake (a series of sixteenth notes with a close shake mark).

The Close Shake cannot possibly be described by Notes as in the former Examples . To perform it you must press the Finger strongly upon the String, and move the Wrist in and out equally, swelling the Sound by degrees, drawing the Bow nearer to the Bridge.

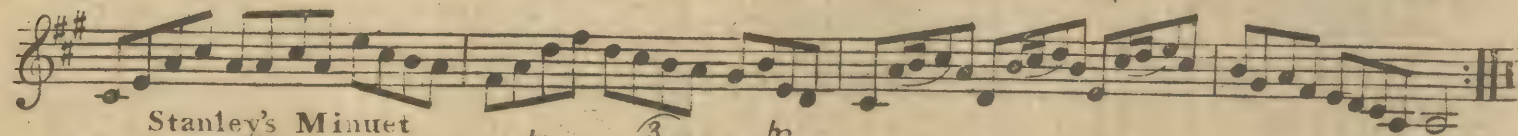
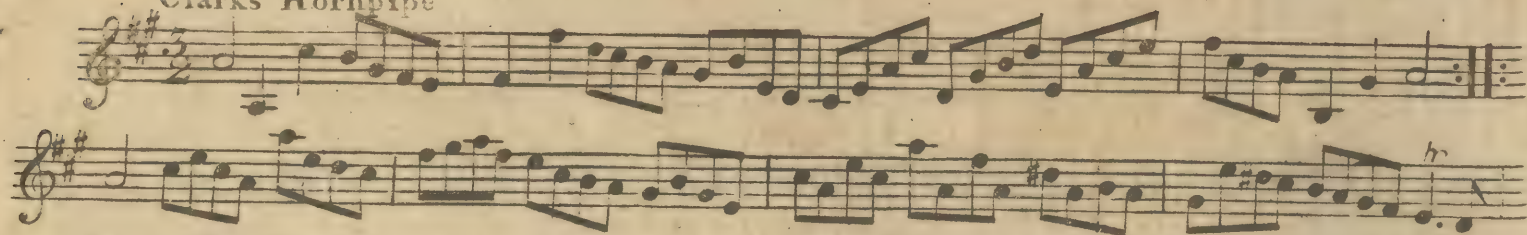
Lully's Minuet

Handwritten musical score for Lully's Minuet, consisting of six staves of music in treble clef. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals (flats and naturals). The piece concludes with a double bar line on the sixth staff.

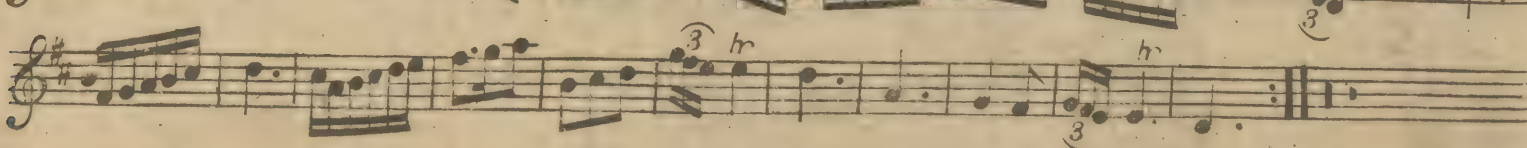
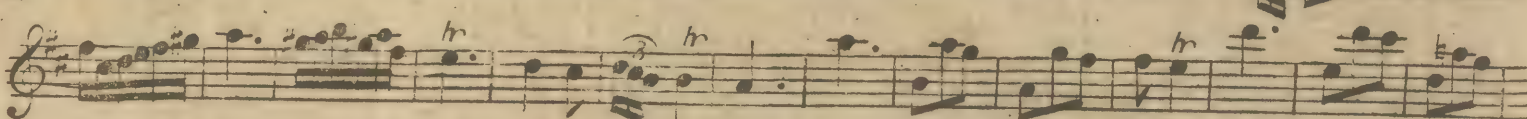
When Britain first

Handwritten musical score for When Britain first, consisting of two staves of music in treble clef. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals (flats and naturals). The piece concludes with a double bar line on the second staff.

Clark's Hornpipe

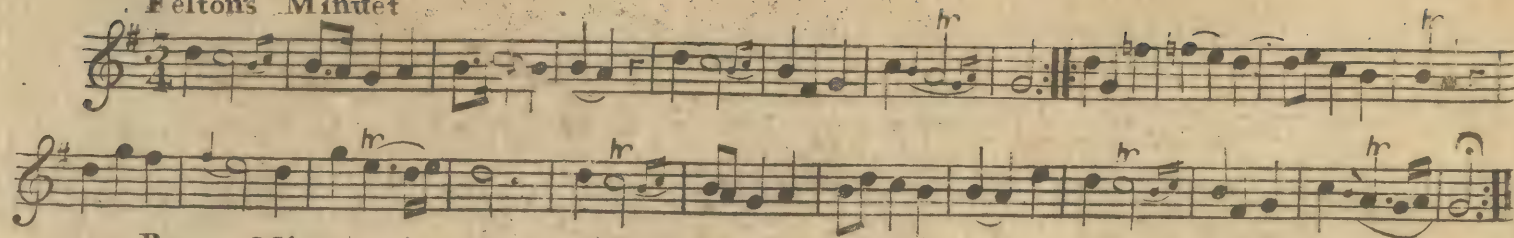


Stanley's Minuet



Clark's Hornpipe

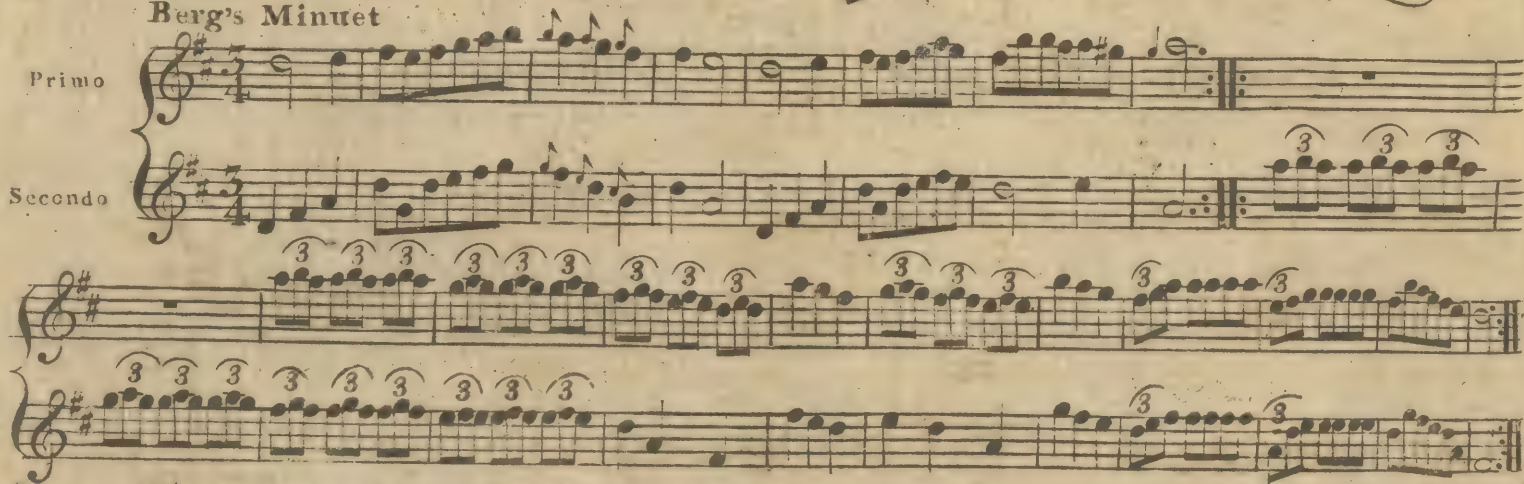
Felton's Minuet



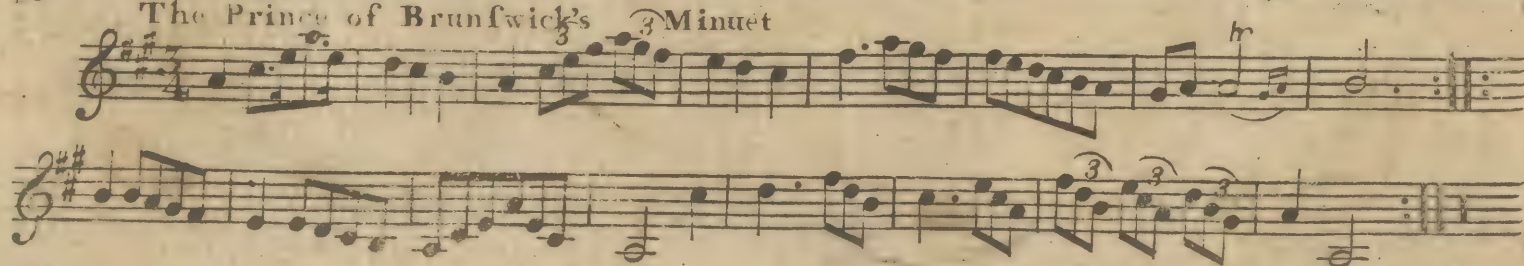
Berg's Minuet

Primo

Secondo



The Prince of Brunswick's 3 Minuet



Handel's Clarinet

Primo.

Secondo.

Handwritten musical score for Handel's Clarinet. The score is written on ten staves, organized into five systems of two staves each. The top staff of each system is labeled 'Primo.' and the bottom staff is labeled 'Secondo.'. The music is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first system includes triplets and grace notes. The second system features a repeat sign. The third system includes a fermata. The fourth system includes a repeat sign. The fifth system includes a repeat sign. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and ornaments.

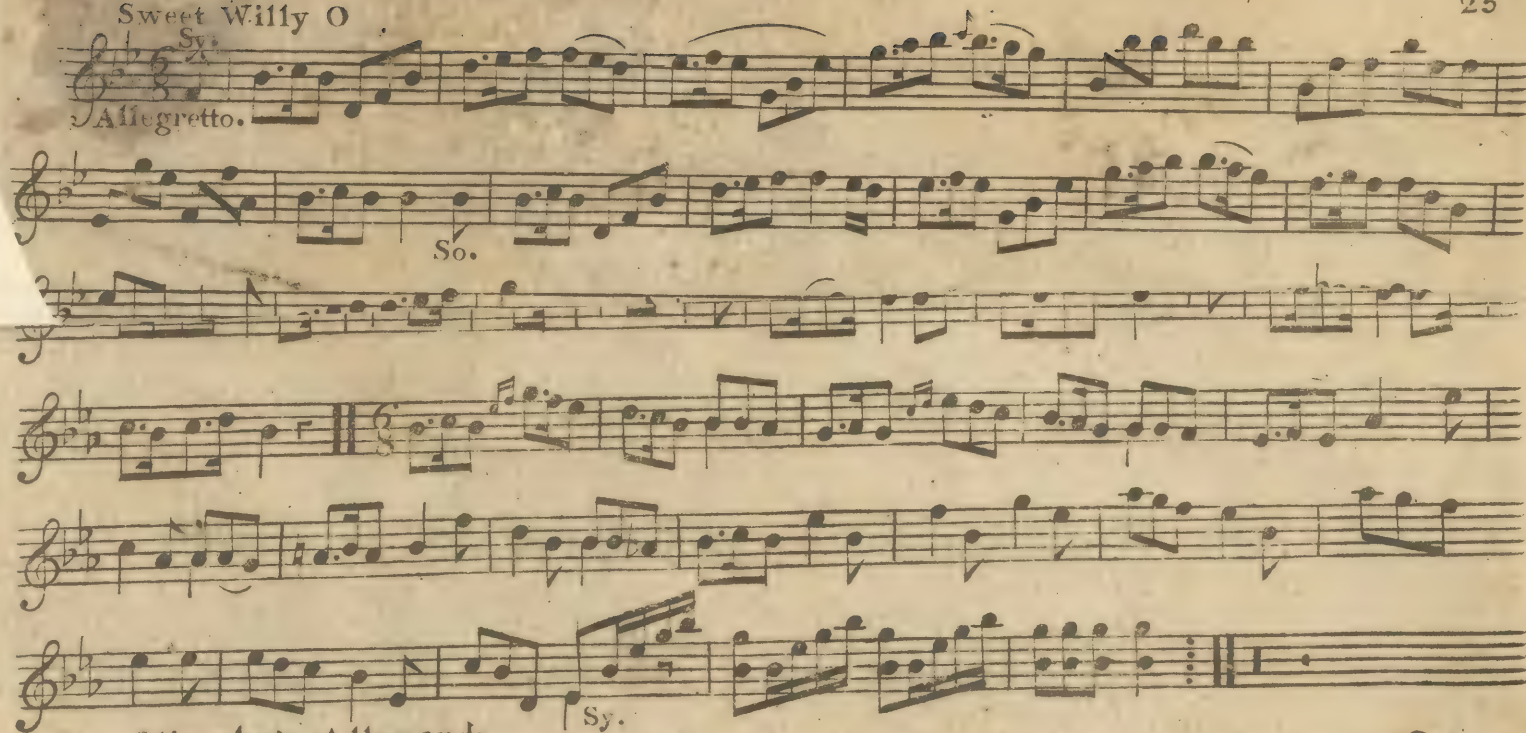
New York Minuet

Handwritten musical score for New York Minuet. The score is written on two staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is written in 4/4 time. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and ornaments.

Sweet Willy O

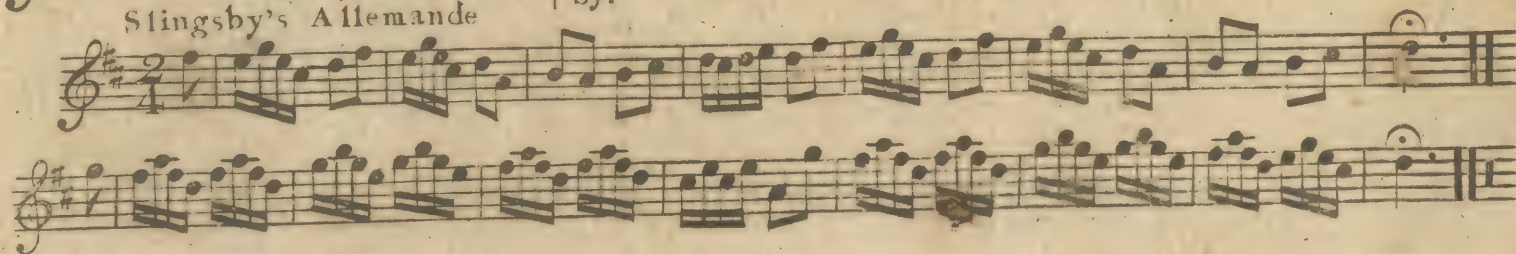
25

Allegretto.



Slingsby's Allemande

Sy.



Handel's Clarinet

Handel's Clarinet

Primo.

Secondo.

Primo

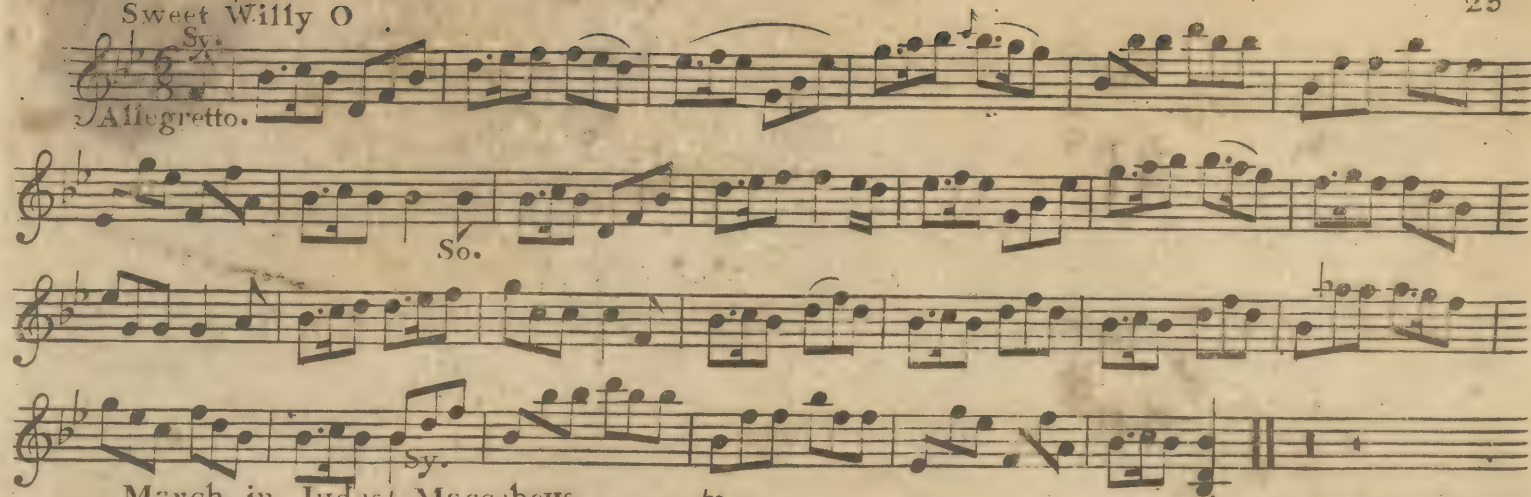
Secondo

This is a handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Handel's Clarinet". The score is written on ten staves, organized into five systems of two staves each. The first system is labeled "Primo." and "Secondo.", while the subsequent systems are labeled "Primo" and "Secondo". The music is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes a variety of rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and is heavily characterized by triplets, which are indicated by a "3" above a bracket. There are also rests, some marked with a "h" (likely for half note), and dynamic markings such as "f" (forte). The score concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The handwriting is in dark ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper.

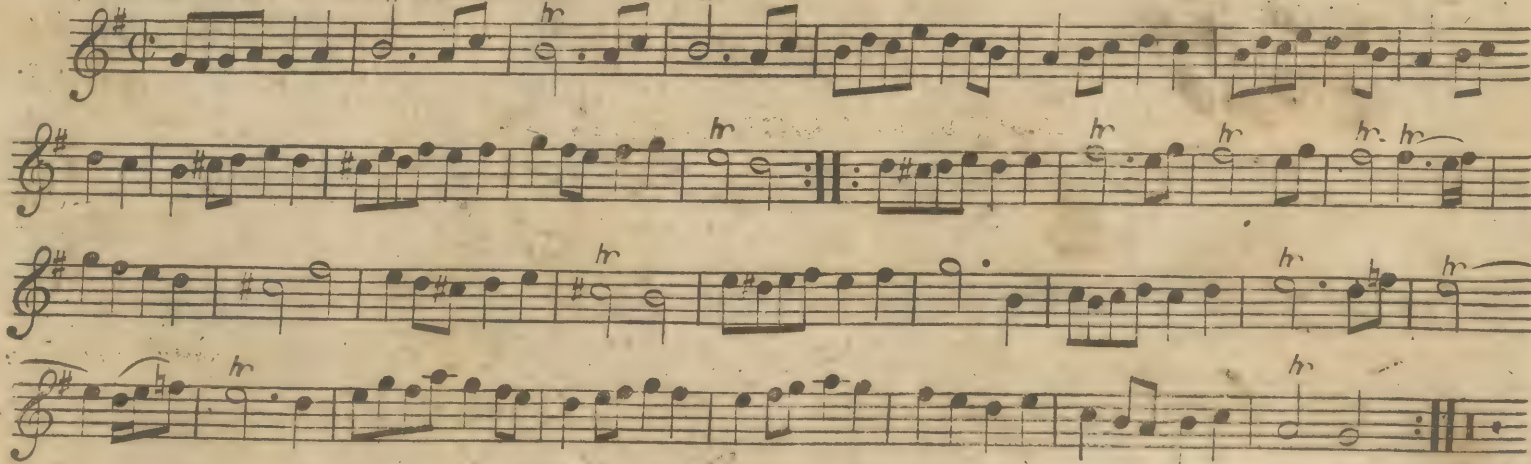
Sweet Willy O

25

Sy.
Allegretto.

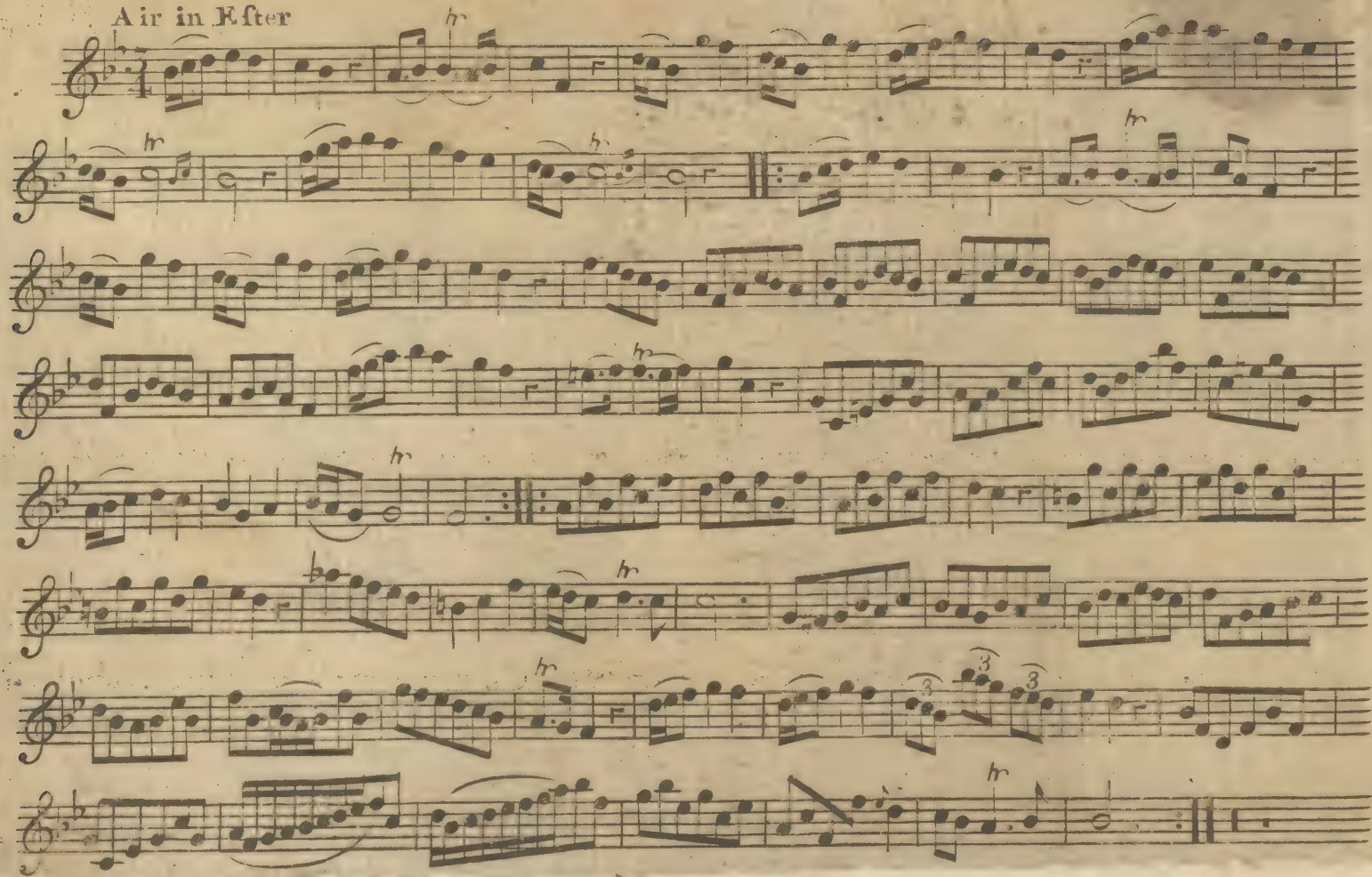


March in Judas Maccabeus



March for Judas Maccabeus

Air in E-flat

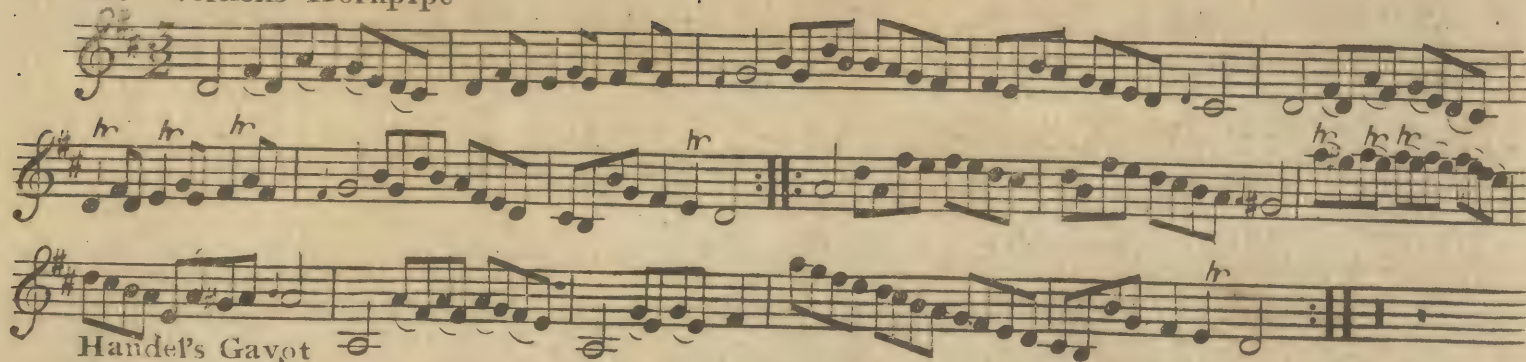


Handwritten musical score on page 31, featuring ten staves of music in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'P.' (piano) and 'F.' (forte). The music is written in a single system across the page.

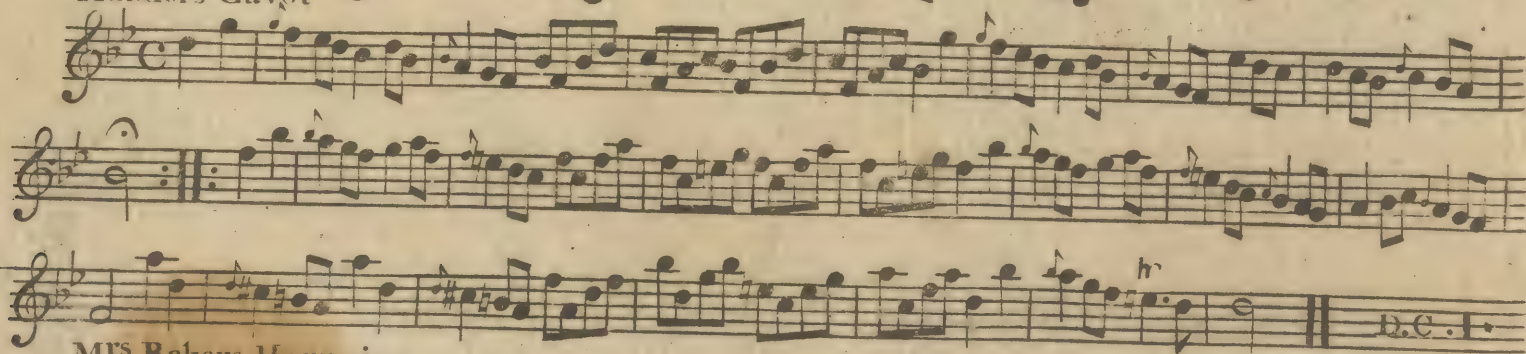
The score consists of ten staves, organized into five pairs. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'P.' (piano) and 'F.' (forte). The music is written in a single system across the page.

Key markings: *P.*, *F.*

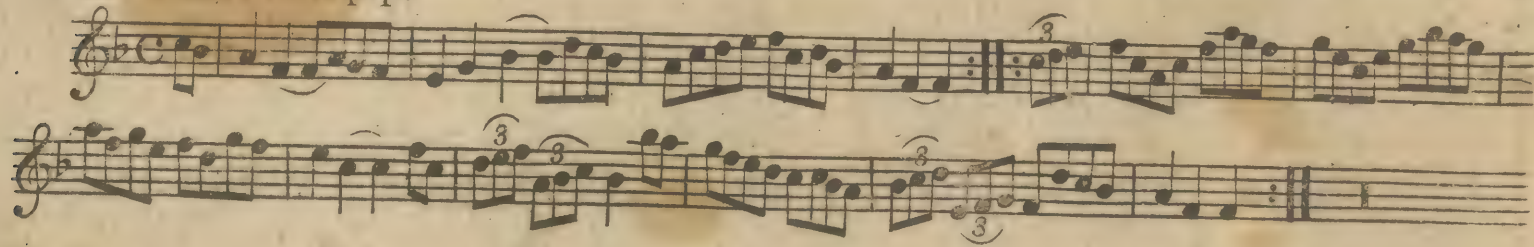
Mrs Vernon's Hornpipe



Handel's Gavot



Mrs Bakers Hornpipe



It is a joy to wound a Lover Andantino 33

If 'tis joy to wound a Lover

Sy.
Andantino. *P.* *So.* *Sy.* *So.* *Sy.* *So.* *D.C.*

In this shady blest retreat

Andante.

P.

So.

Sy.

Sy.

Sy.

So.

Sy.

So.

Sy.

So.

Sy.

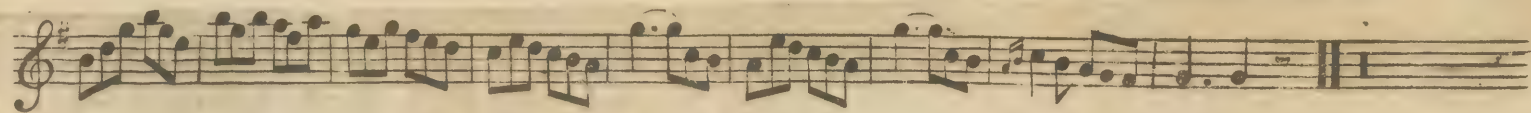
h

A handwritten musical score on eight staves, likely for a vocal or instrumental piece. The music is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The lyrics "So." and "Sy." are written below the notes on several staves. The piece concludes with a double bar line on the eighth staff.

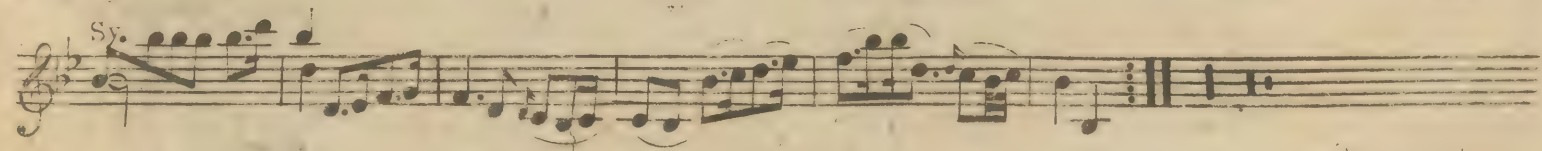
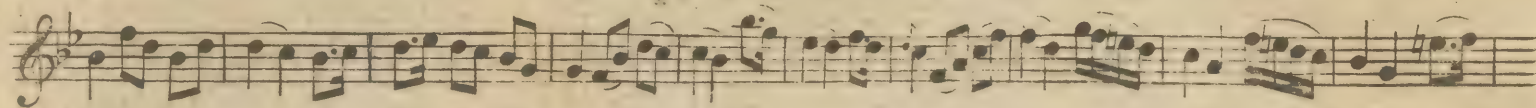
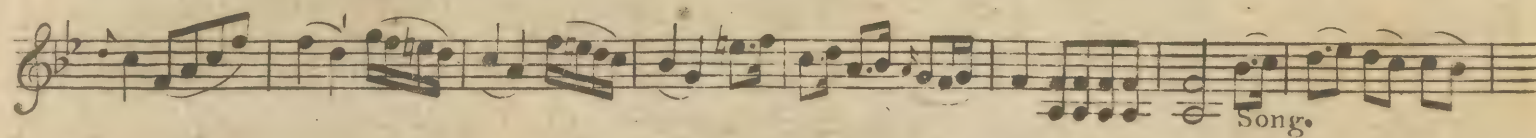
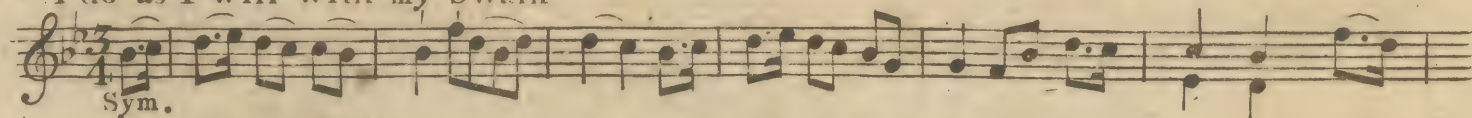
Lyrics: *So.*, *Sy.*

Sweet Robin

This musical score for 'Sweet Robin' consists of seven staves of music, each featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is written in a style typical of 19th-century songbooks, with a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. The lyrics 'So.' and 'Sy.' are interspersed throughout the staves, often appearing above or below specific notes. The first staff begins with 'So.' and 'Sy.' above the first two measures. The second staff has 'Sy.' above the first measure and 'So.' below the second. The third staff has 'So.' below the first measure and 'Sy.' above the second. The fourth staff has 'Sy.' above the first measure and 'So.' below the second. The fifth staff has 'Sy.' above the first measure and 'So.' below the second. The sixth staff has 'Sy.' above the first measure and 'So.' below the second. The seventh staff has 'Sy.' above the first measure and 'So.' below the second. The music concludes with a final flourish on the seventh staff.



I do as I will with my Swain



Dead March in Saul

First

Second

Ger. Flutes

Violins

Ger. Flutes

Violins

The image shows a handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Dead March in Saul". The score is written on eight staves. The first two staves are labeled "First" and "Second", likely indicating the first and second endings or parts. The third and fourth staves are labeled "Ger. Flutes", and the fifth and sixth staves are labeled "Violins". The seventh and eighth staves are also labeled "Ger. Flutes" and "Violins". The music is written in a single system, with various musical notations including notes, rests, and trills. The paper is aged and shows some staining.

410 1/4
rno 356222



A New and Compleat Preceptor
FOR THE

TRUMPET & BUGLE HORN.

With the Whole of the Cavalry Duty as approved of and ordered by
his Royal Highness the DUKE of YORK, Commander in Chief.

To which is added a Selection of Airs, Marches & Quick Steps

for THREE

A SCALE OF THE
With Airs

AND A COLLECTION
WITH THE LIGHT



TRUMPETS,

CHROMATIC TRUMPET,
Adapted for it.

BUGLE HORN DUETS,
INFANTRY DUTY.

Composed and Compiled,

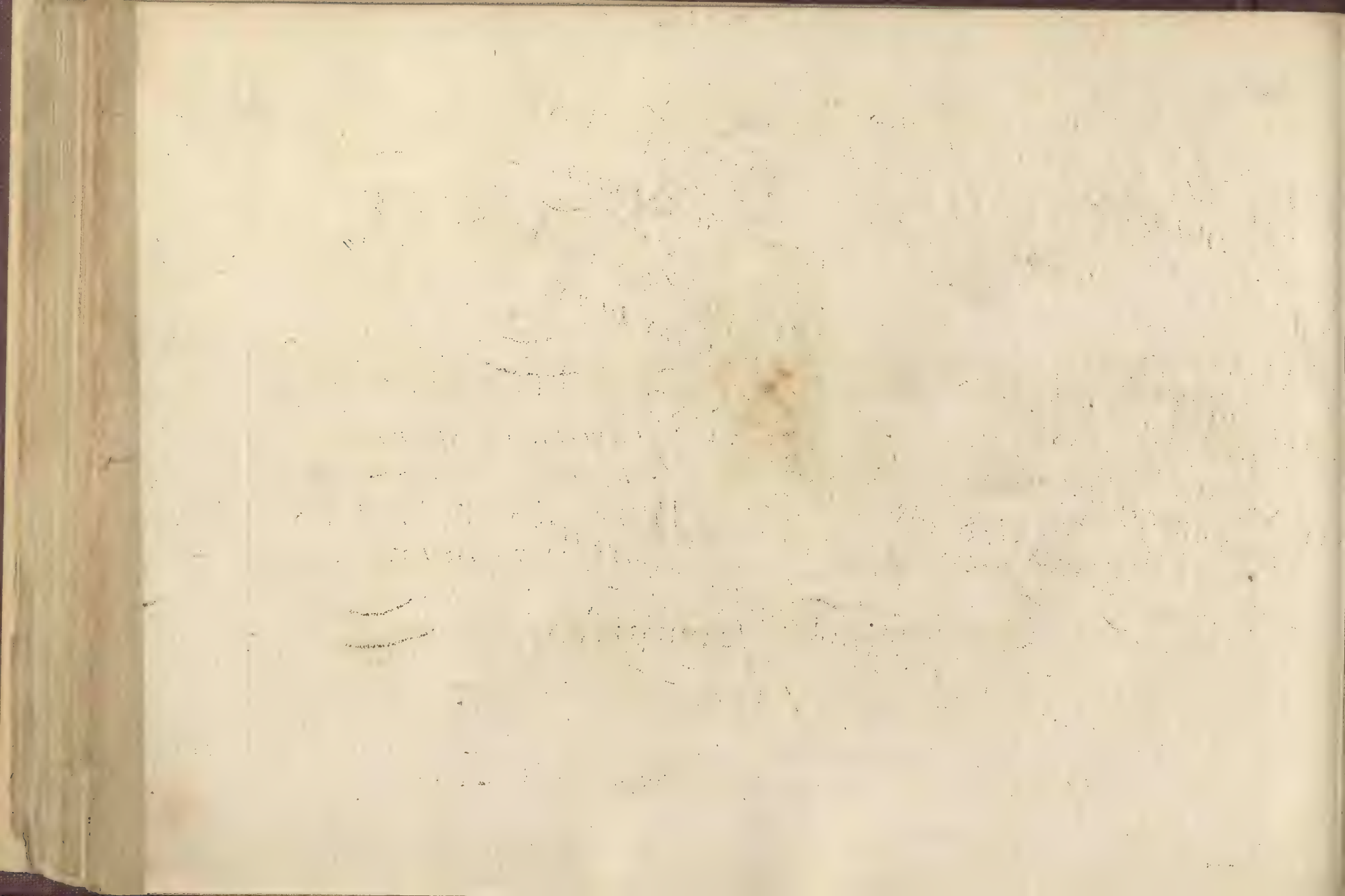
by J. HYDE.

Of the Opera House. & Trumpet Major to the Gentlemen of
THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER LIGHT HORSE VOLUNTEERS.

Entered at Stationers Hall

Price 5s

London Printed and Sold at BUTTON & WHITAKERS, Warehouse, 75, St. Pauls Church Yard.



A
COMPLETE PRECEPTOR
FOR THE

TRUMPET, OR BUGLE HORN.

THE Reason that so few excel on the Bugle Horn and Trumpet, is the extreme difficulty which seems to attend the acquiring a competent knowledge of those melodious and war-like Instruments. This difficulty, however, is not in the Instruments themselves; but, principally, in the want of a regular, simple, and complete set of Instructions; which want I have endeavoured to supply, with what success must be left to a discerning Public to determine. The Rules are such as have occurred to me from long professional Practice; and I have little doubt but, if strictly followed, they will fully answer the proposed end.

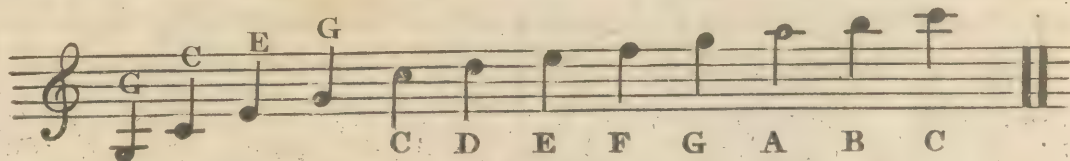
The first step is to get a good Instrument, chosen by a good Performer. The next is to choose a proper Mouth-piece, large or small, proportionable to the thickness of the Learner's lips. This done, put your Trumpet in E; take hold of it in your right hand, between the fore finger and thumb and little finger and third, and clasp it fast with the three middle fingers. Be very particular in the manner of placing the Mouth-piece to your lips, before you put it to your mouth. Draw your lips tight over your teeth; then put your tongue between your lips, and place the Mouth-piece firm to the centre of your mouth, a little more

on the upper lip than the under one. By preparing your lips thus, the smooth part, which is not exposed to the air, becomes the Embouchre, which makes the Tone more certain, sweet and brilliant.

To sound a note, draw your tongue inwards, and let the Wind go forcibly into the Instrument at the same time; and for every note do the same; but be careful that your tongue does not return with the Wind, as it will make the Tone dead and fuzzy.

Let the first Note you begin upon be C,  and repeat that for three or four days; for if you attempt to make much variation before your Embouchre is well fixed, & your lips have acquired strength by practice, the Tone will come as though it were squeezed out, and be always stiff and uncertain; instead of coming with freedom, brilliancy and certainty.

SCALE OF THE NOTES



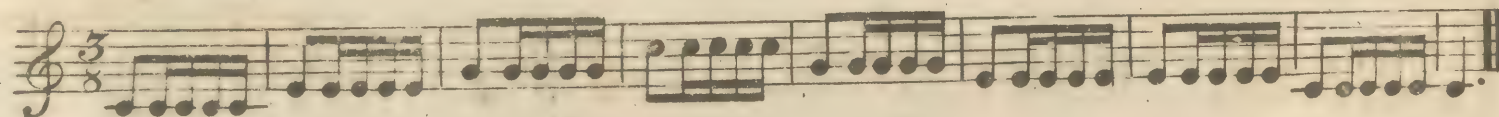
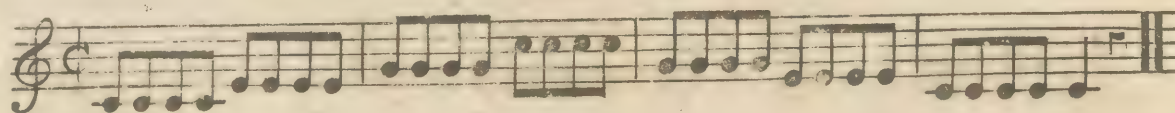
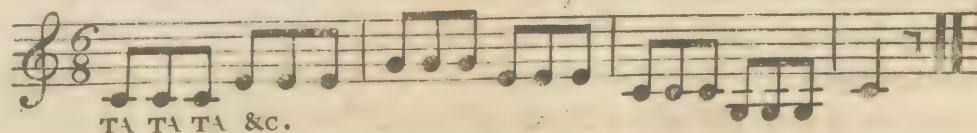
When you can sound the lower C,  proceed to raise and fall the Notes. Begin at C,  and to make E  contract your Embouchre, press your Instrument harder to your lips, and strike your tongue as before, till you can sound it, and so on upwards, as your lips strengthen by practice. To descend, open your Embouchre, and ease it from your lips, according to the note you want to make downwards, and to every note imitate the word TA.

EXAMPLE TO RAISE AND FALL THE NOTES.



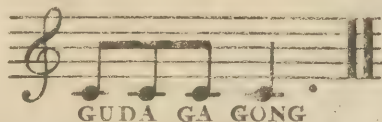
Proceed next to the following Examples for exercising the Tongue, which is a very material thing to be attended to. Sound a number of notes on the same line or space, & imitate the word TA to every note, as before. It has been recommended to sound the word TON; but that is certain to make the tongue rebound against the lips, which produces a Tone dead and fluggish, instead of smart and brilliant, which it should be the study of every Performer to attain.

EXAMPLES FOR EXERCISING THE TONGUE.

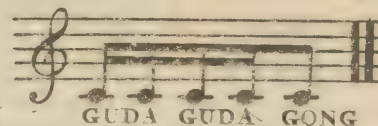


The German method of Double Tongueing is to imitate the sound of GUDA GA GONG, or GUDA GUDA GONG.

FOR EXAMPLE



AND



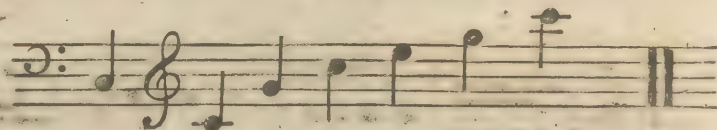
The chief excellence of German Trumpet Players is their peculiar method of Double Tongueing, which has a very good effect in some particular Pieces; but is not at all favorable to make a good general Performer, nor yet a pleasing Accompaniment to Songs, nor for playing Airs, or any Music which requires a certain, sweet, and firm Tone in the upper part of the Instrument; and should be only used by the Performer who plays the third part, or Principale, as they call it.

To make a good Shake on the Trumpet is very difficult; but is done by flurring from the note the Shake is on to the note above, in one breath.

EXAMPLE

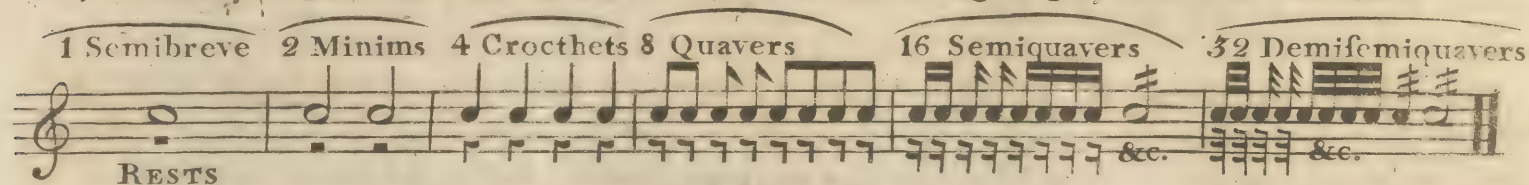


SCALE FOR THE BUGLE HORN



NOTES, RESTS, &c.

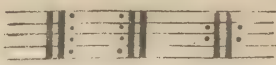
THERE are six sorts of Notes used in Music, all which have their corresponding Rests, signifying, where they occur, that you must REST, or cease playing, the length of such notes as they severally represent. NB. A Minim with a stroke thus  is played as 4 Quavers, &c.



The Figures 1, 2, &c. before the names of the Notes, mean that one Semibreve is as long as 2 Minims, or 4 Crotchets, or 8 Quavers, &c. The same is to be understood of the Rests.

A Point, or Dot, added to the right side of any Note, makes it half as long again; thus, a pointed Semibreve (O.) is equal to 3 Minims,  a pointed Minim  to 3 Crotchets,  and so of the rest.

At the beginning of the Stave, or five lines, is placed the Cliff, marked thus  or 

The lines drawn across the Stave, thus,  are called Bars; and serve to divide the Notes into equal quantities. The double Bars, marked thus,  serve to divide the first part of an Air or Song, &c. from the second; and when dotted on one or both sides, denote also a Repeat. EXAMPLE 

Repeats are also marked thus :S:, or ://:, and signify that such parts of a Song, or Lesson, are to be played twice over, from the places whereon they are set.

A Direct (w) shews the place of the first Note in the next Stave.

A Pause is thus expressed ☉. At this mark all the Performers stop short a moment, in order to join again with the greater effect: and it is often set over the finishing note of a Song or Lesson.

Appoggiaturas are little Notes ♫ placed before or after the others, but not counted in the Time.

TIME.

THERE are two sorts of Time, COMMON and TRIPLE. Common Time consists of either one Semibreve, 2 Minims, 4 Crotchets, 8 Quavers, 16 Semiquavers, or 32 Demisemiquavers in a Bar; and is to be known by the following Moods, viz. C, C, P, or $\frac{2}{4}$. The first of these (C) denotes a slow movement, the next (C) a little faster, and the other two, brisk airy movements. The first three of those Characters contain each to the value of a Semibreve in a Bar, which must be held till you can moderately count four: the last never contains more than a Minim, two Crotchets, or four Quavers, &c. in a Bar: this is commonly called French Time.

It should be here added, that, in modern Music, the Time is chiefly regulated by some Italian word prefixed to the Movement: as ADAGIO, or LARGO, slow; ANDANTE, distinctly:—ALLEGRETTO, cheerfully; ALLEGRO, brisk, gay; PRESTO, quick:—AFFETTUOSO, tenderly; &c.

Triple Time is known by these Characters, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{6}{4}$, $\frac{6}{8}$, $\frac{12}{8}$. The two first of these Cha-

acters, or Moods, are Minuet Time: one contains three Crotchets in a Bar, the other three Quavers, though, in reality, both answer one end, only $\frac{3}{8}$ is mostly played quickest. The three remaining Moods are marked at the beginning of Jiggs, &c. The first ($\frac{6}{4}$) contains 6 Crotchets in a Bar, the second 6 Quavers, and the last 12 Quavers. These Characters likewise, in fact, answer nearly the same end, as in the course of practice the Learner will discover.

BEATING TIME.

In Common Time the Foot must go down at the beginning of every Bar, and rise at the half, or middle of it, as in the following Example.

NB. The letter D shews when the Foot must go down, and U when it must rise up.

Slow. Brisk. Quick.

D U D U D U D U D U D U D U D U D U

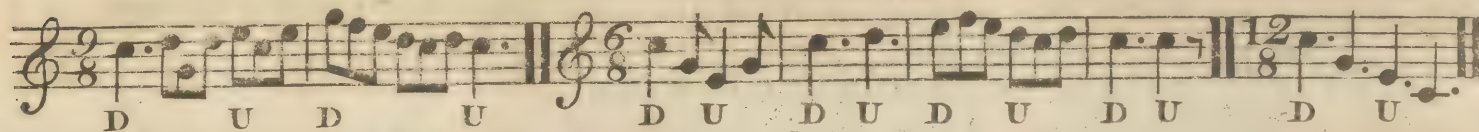
In Triple Time, where either of these Characters ($\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$) are set, the Foot must go down at the first part of the Bar, and rise at the third.

Moderate. Quick.

D U D U D U D U D U D U D U D U D U

The same rule serves for $\frac{9}{8}$, which sometimes occurs; for then the Foot must be kept down for the six first Quavers, and rise at the three last.

Where you see either of these Moods, $\frac{6}{4}$, $\frac{6}{8}$, or $\frac{12}{8}$, your Foot must go down at the beginning, and rise in the middle; they being, like Common Time, half up, and half down.



In BEATING Time, the Heel of your Foot should be kept down, to avoid making a disagreeable noise; the Toe being sufficient, and most genteel for dividing the Time.

NB. You will often find an odd Note at the beginning of a Movement, or &c. the Time of which is deducted from the double Bar following, or preceeding. Observe also, that when any three notes have a figure of 3 over them, they must be performed in the time of two of the same kind; also six notes, with a 6 over them, in the time of four.

KEYS, &c.

A FLAT (marked thus $\flat$) when set before any Note, sinks it half a Tone lower. A Sharp ($\sharp$) on the contrary, raises any Note half a Tone, or Note, higher. See the Scale of the Chromatic Trumpet, Page 51.

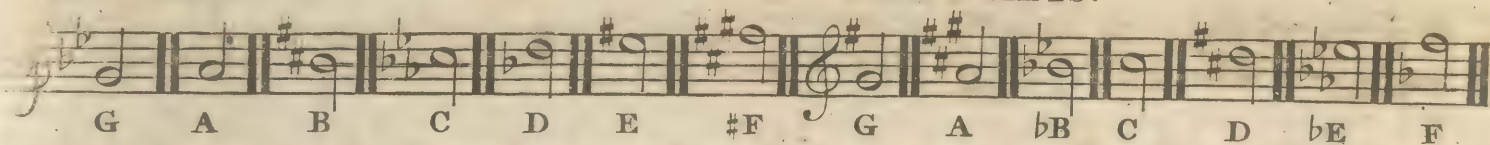
Either of these Characters affects all the Notes following, on the same line or space, in

the same Bar; but, when placed at the beginning of a Song or Lesson, they affect every Note on the same line or space throughout the whole; unless contradicted by a Natural, ($\natural$) which signifies the taking off such Flat or Sharp, and that the Note is to have its natural Tone.

A KEY is the fundamental Note of any Tune, on which it always ends, especially the Bass; and as the third next above is, so is the Key denominated either major or minor, flat or sharp.

FLAT KEYS.

SHARP KEYS.



Beside the Terms already explained, the following frequently occur in Music, and are of importance to be understood: viz. P. or PIANO, soft; PP. or PIANISSIMO, very soft; CRES. or CRESCENDO, encrease the sound; DIM. or DIMINUENDO, diminish the sound; F. or FORTE, loud; FF. or FORTISSIMO, very loud. — D.C. or DA CAPO, begin again and end with the first part. — BIS, twice over. — VOLTI SUBITO, turn over quickly.

The following CAVALRY DUTY and SIGNALS, to Page 24, are those approved and ordered by HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK, COMMANDER IN CHIEF. Composed and compiled by J. HYDE.

N^o 1 Reveille

Allegro

Brisk

Andante

Dim:

pp

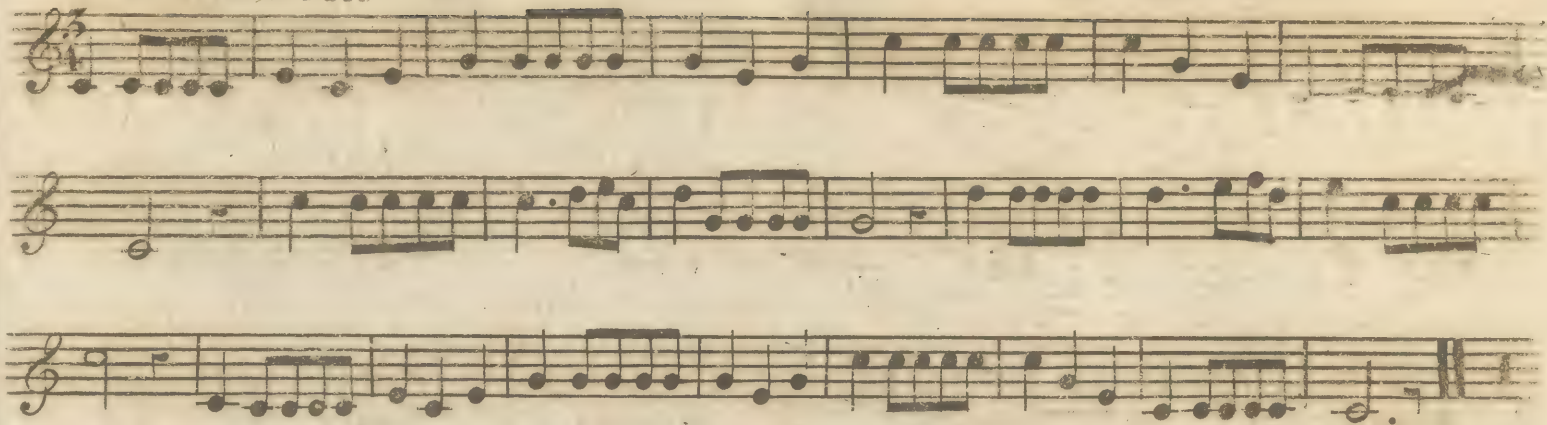
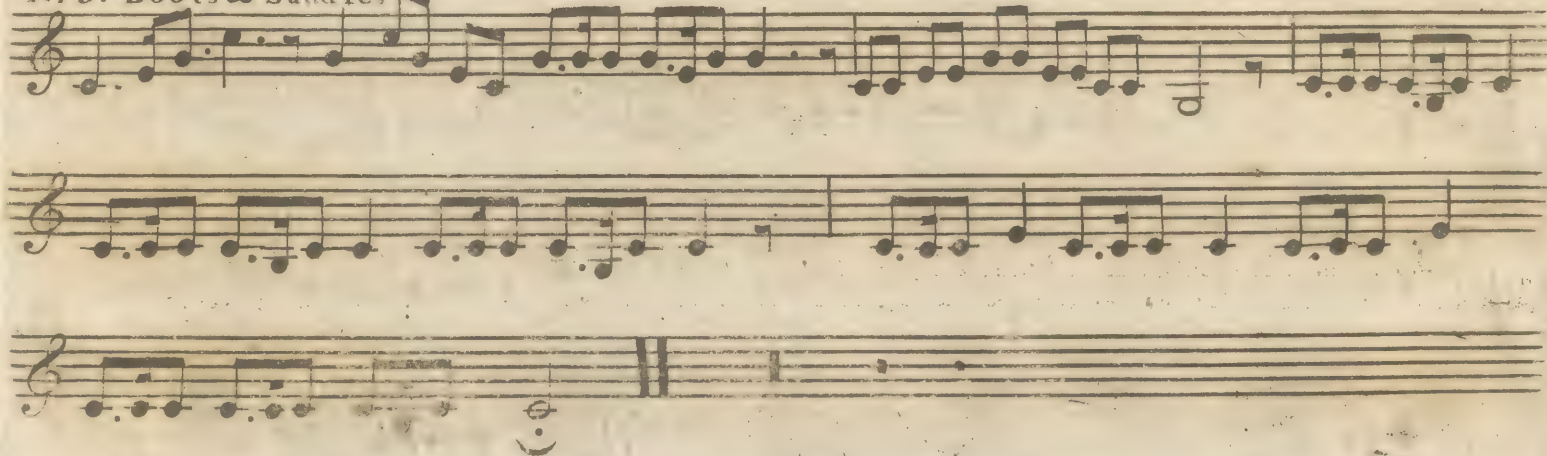
f

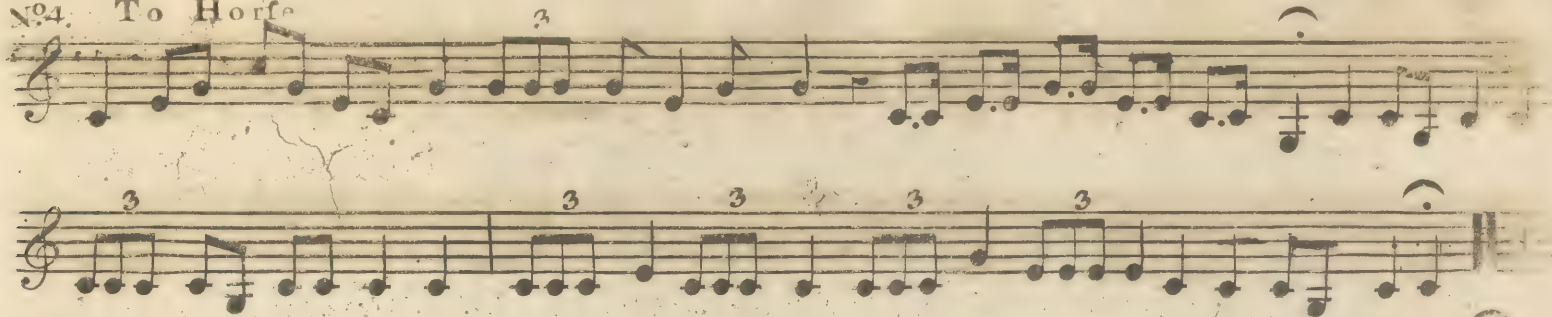
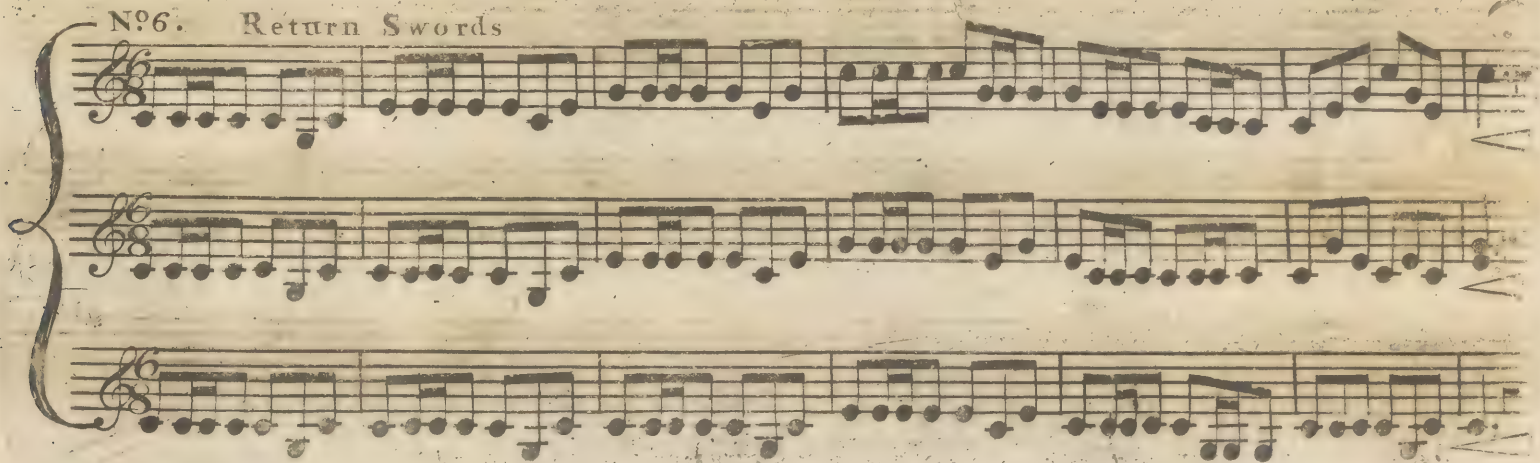
Andante

P

Grave

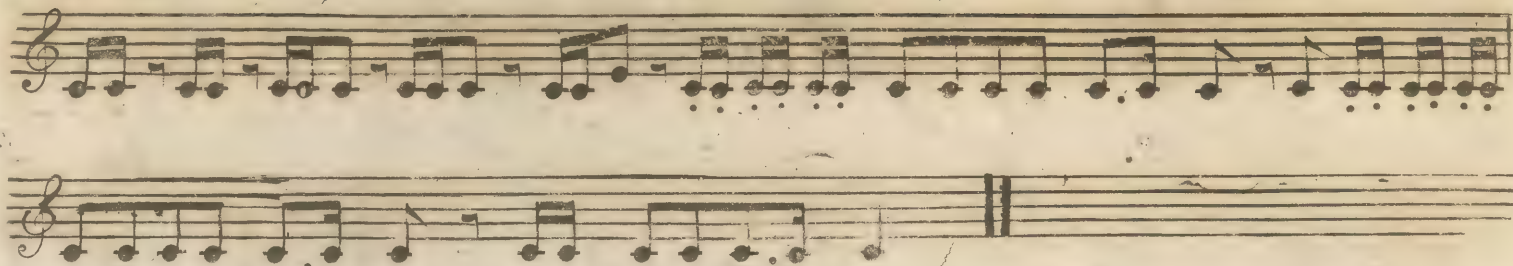
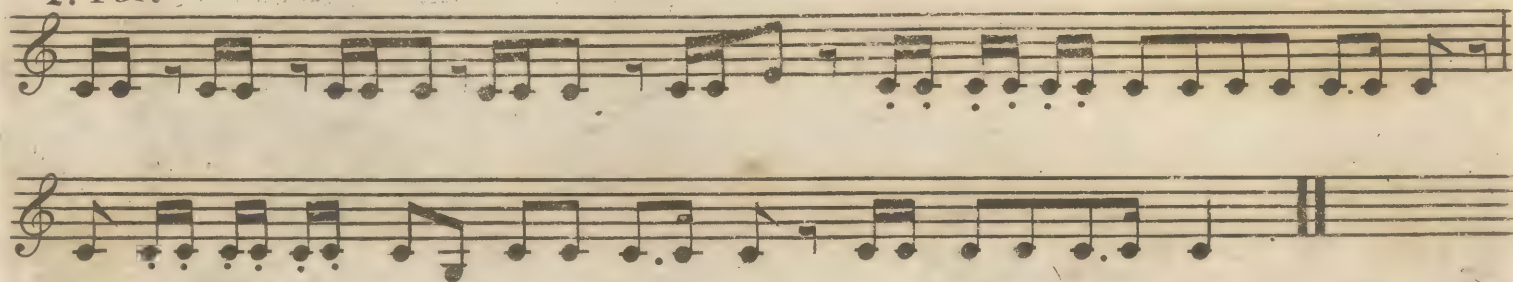
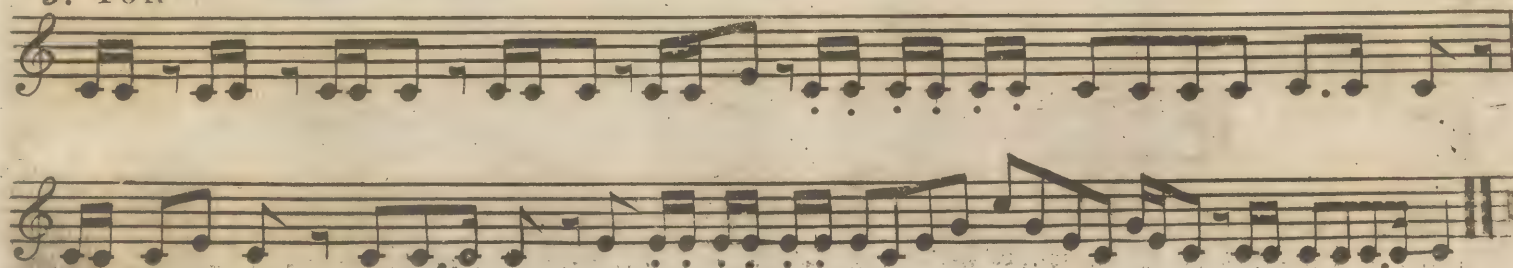
The musical score is written for a trumpet. It begins with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The first staff starts with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro' and the character 'Brisk'. The second staff is marked 'Andante'. The third staff is marked 'Dim:'. The fourth staff is marked 'pp'. The fifth staff is marked 'f' and 'Andante'. The sixth staff is marked 'P' and 'Grave'. The score ends with a double bar line.

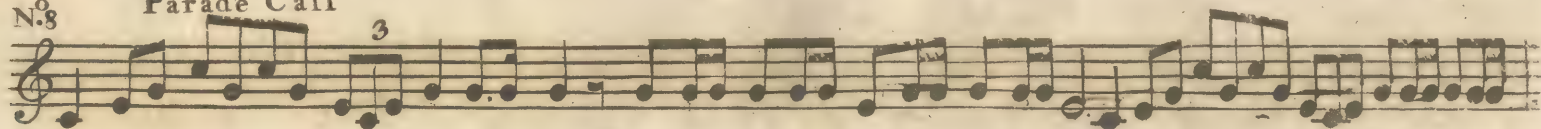
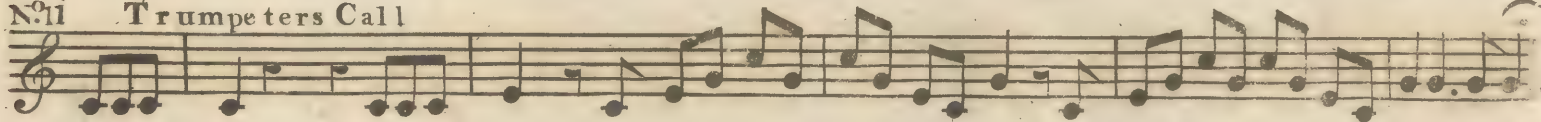
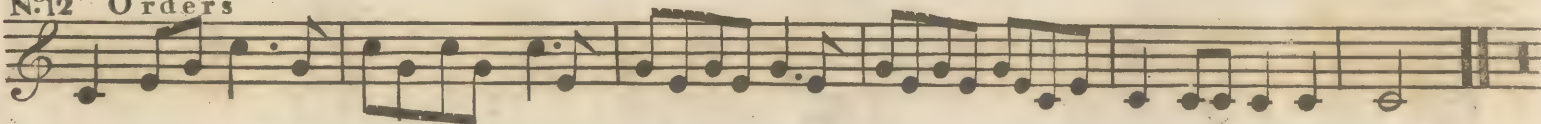
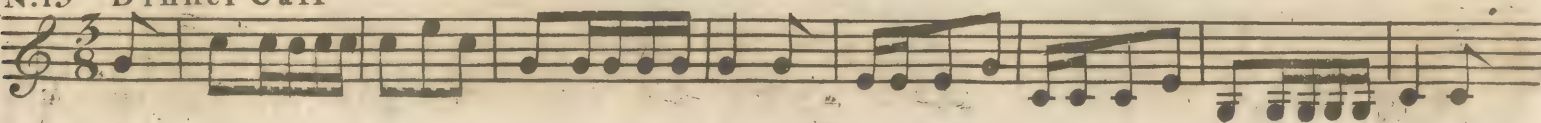
N^o 2. Stable CallN^o 3. Boots & Saddles

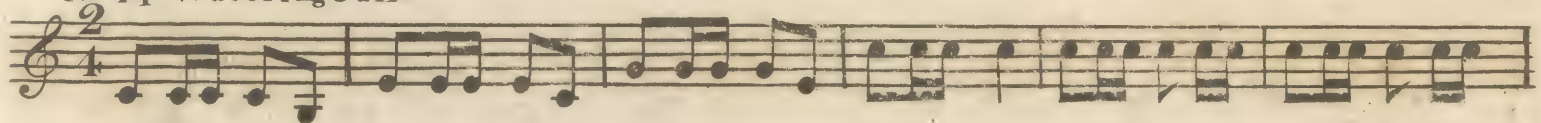
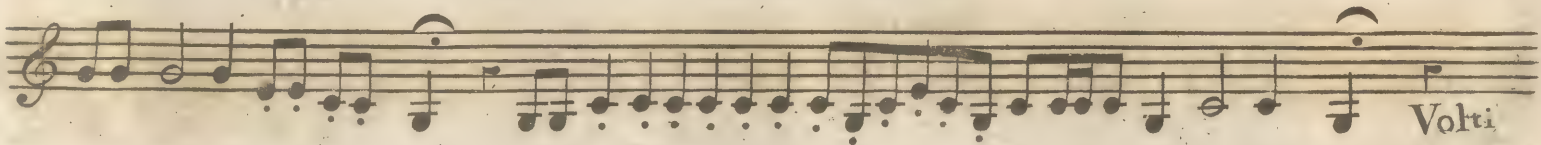
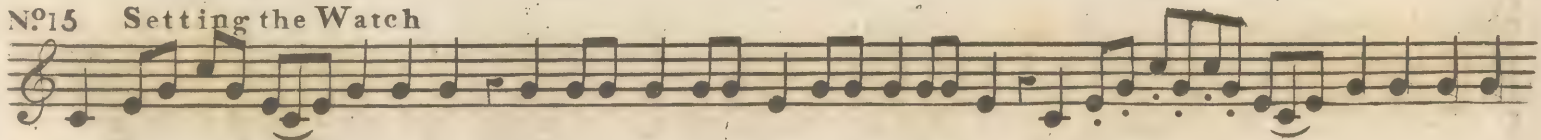
N^o4. To HorseN^o5. Draw SwordsN^o6. Return Swords

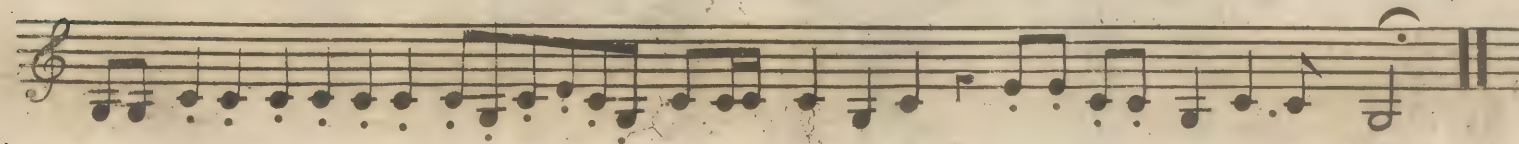
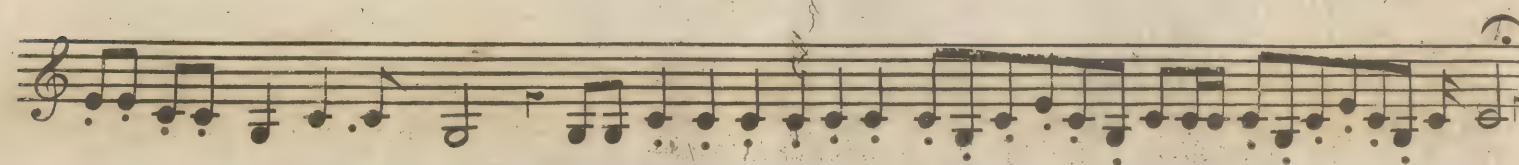
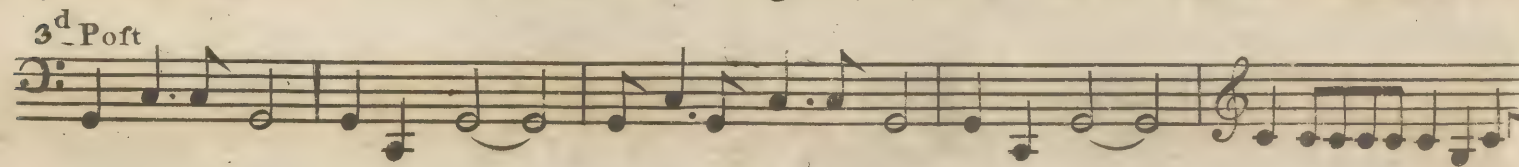
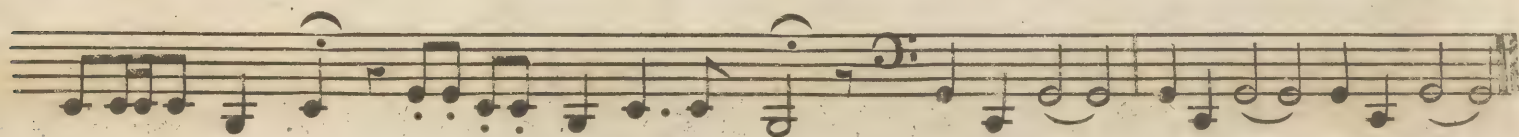
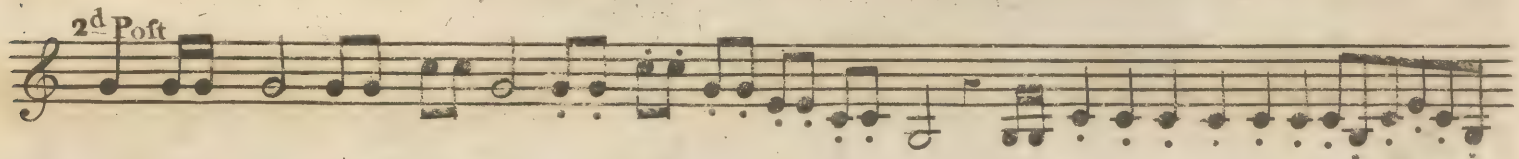
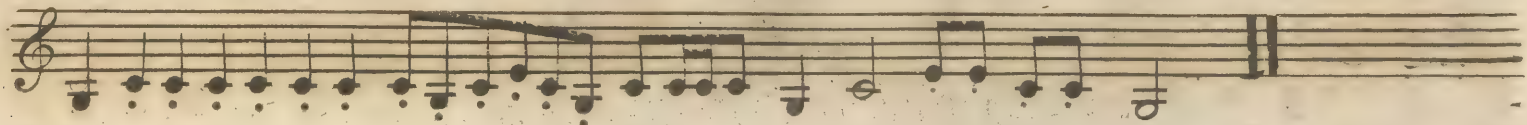
1st Part

No. 7. Parade March

2^d Part3^d Part

N^o8 Parade CallN^o9 Officers CallN^o10 Serjeants CallN^o11 Trumpeters CallN^o12 OrdersN^o13 Dinner Call

N^o 14 Watering CallN^o 15 Setting the Watch



4th Post

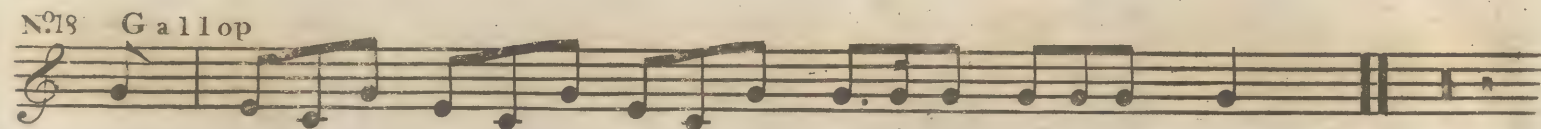
Nº 16 March



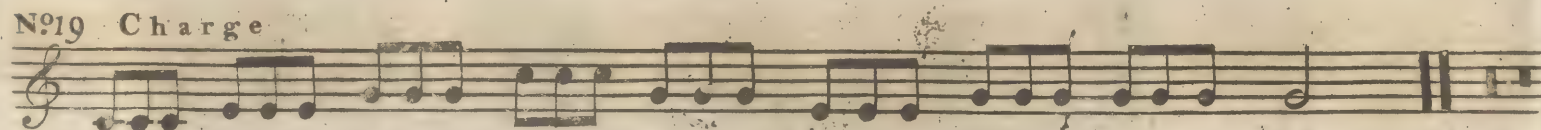
Nº 17 Trot



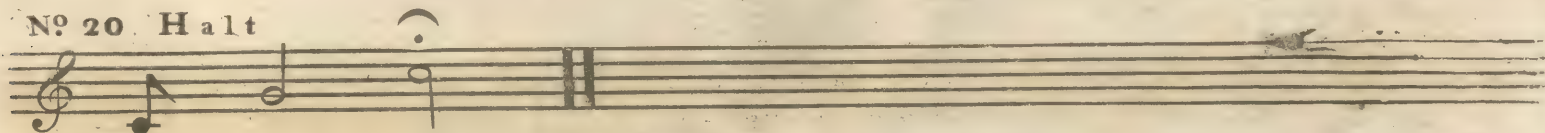
Nº 18 Gallop



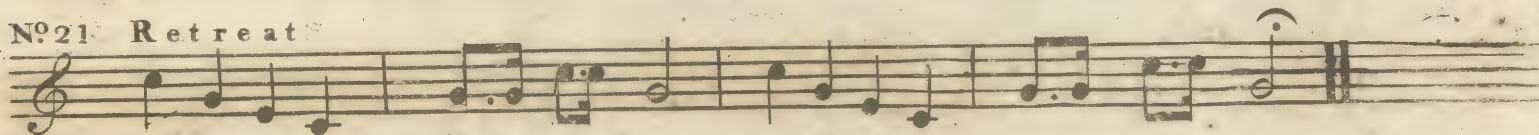
Nº 19 Charge



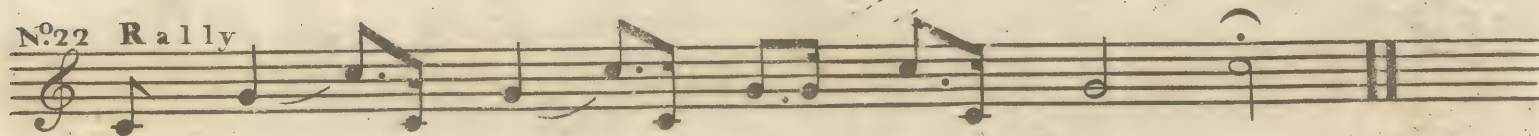
Nº 20. Halt



Nº 21 Retreat



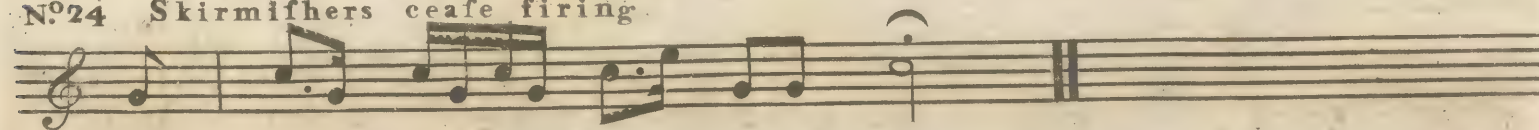
N^o22 Rally



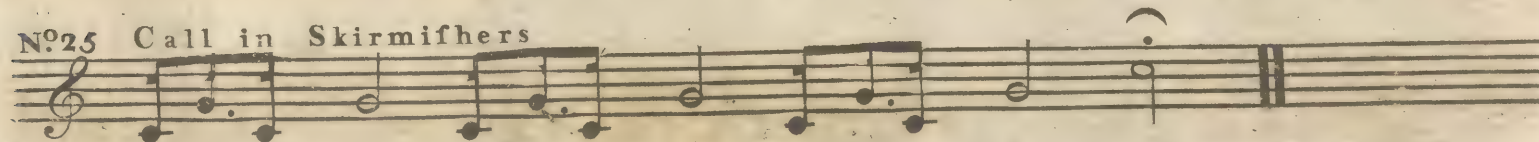
Nº23 Turn out Skirmishers



N^o 24 Skirmishers cease firing



Nº25 Call in Skirmishers



BUGLE HORN DUTY

19

Nº 1. Reveille

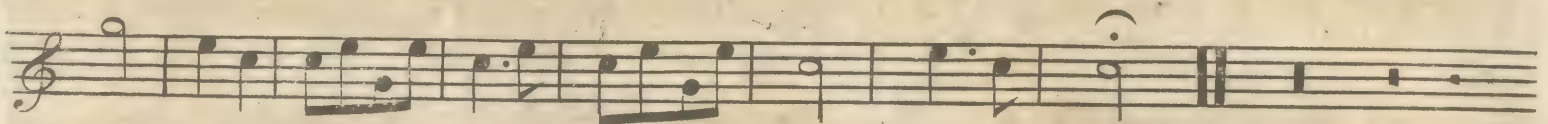
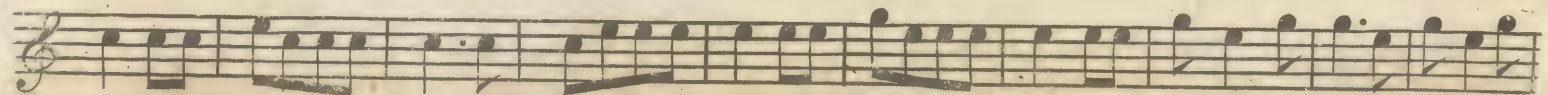
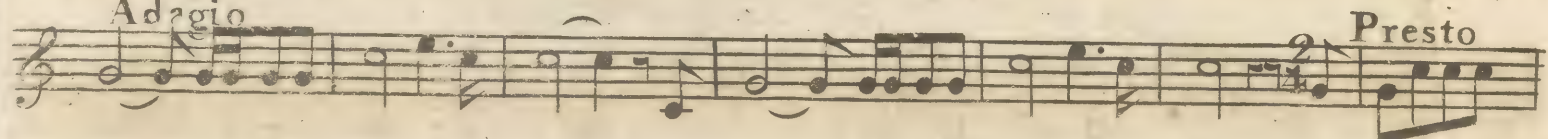
Largo

Allegretto

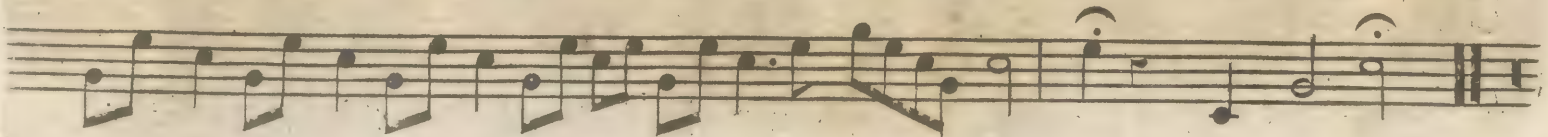
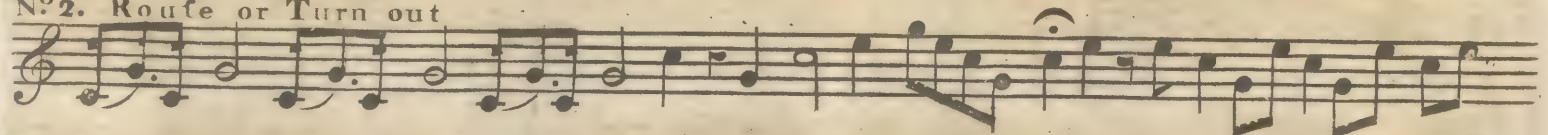


Adagio

Presto



Nº 2. Rouse or Turn out



No 3 Dinner Call

1^{mo}

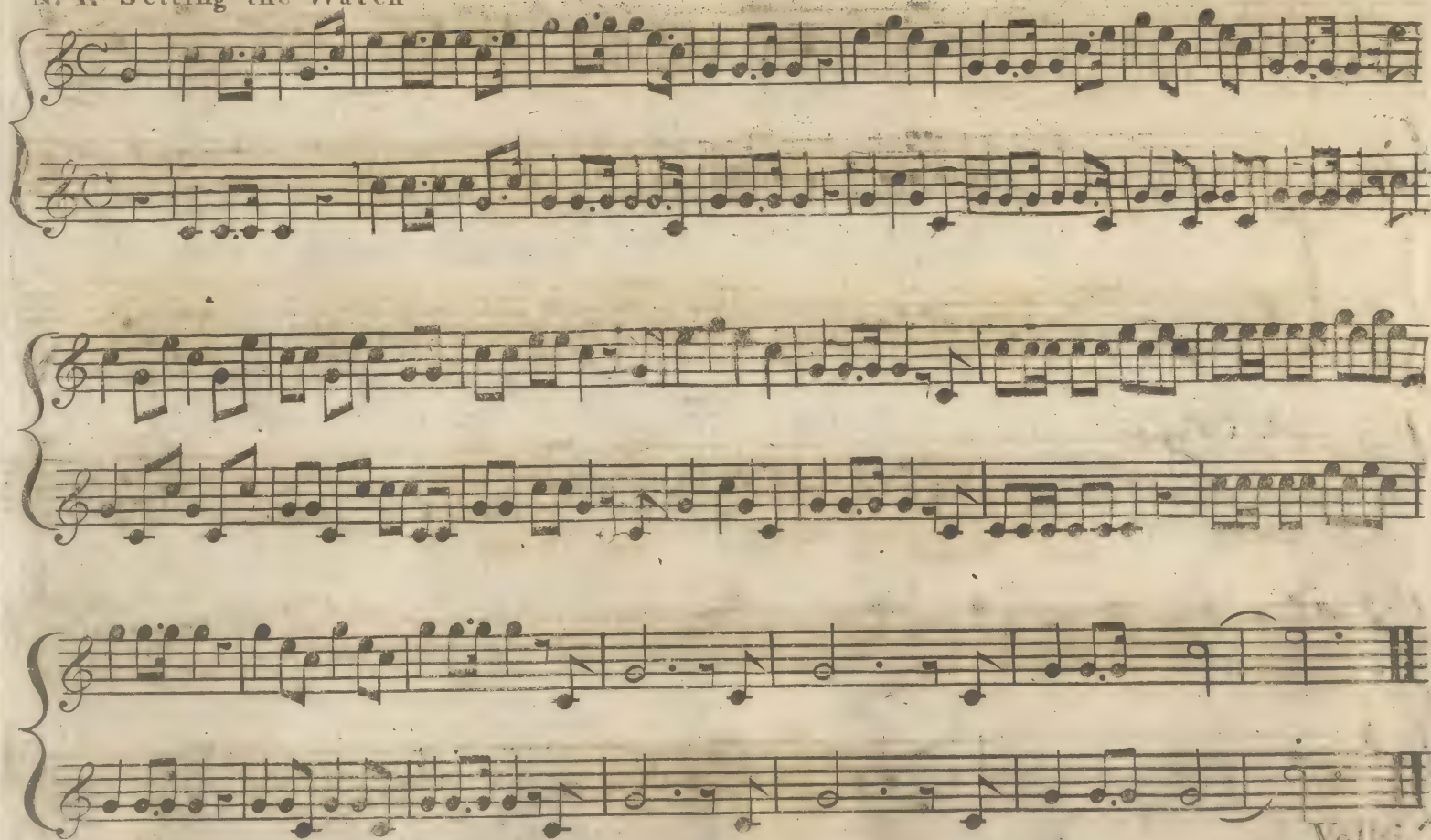
2^{do}

3^a

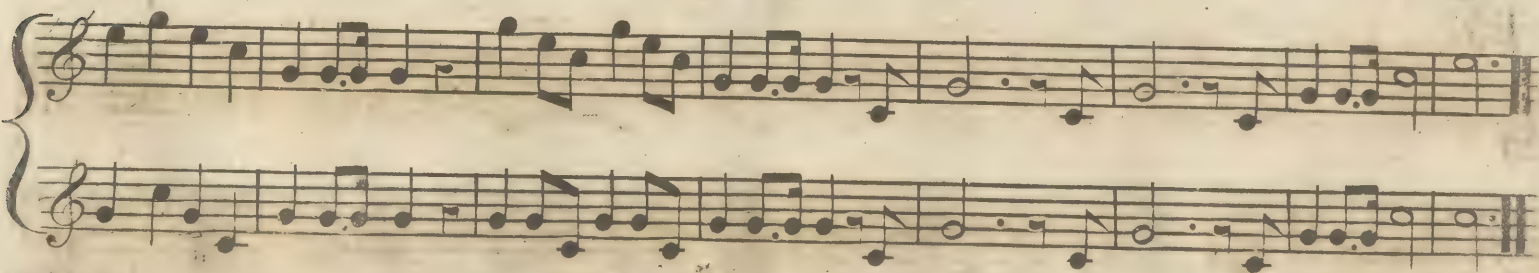
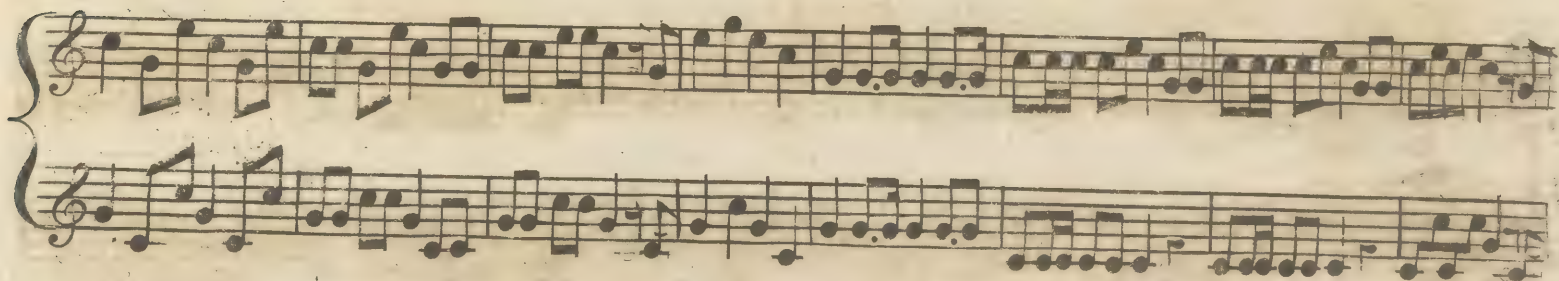
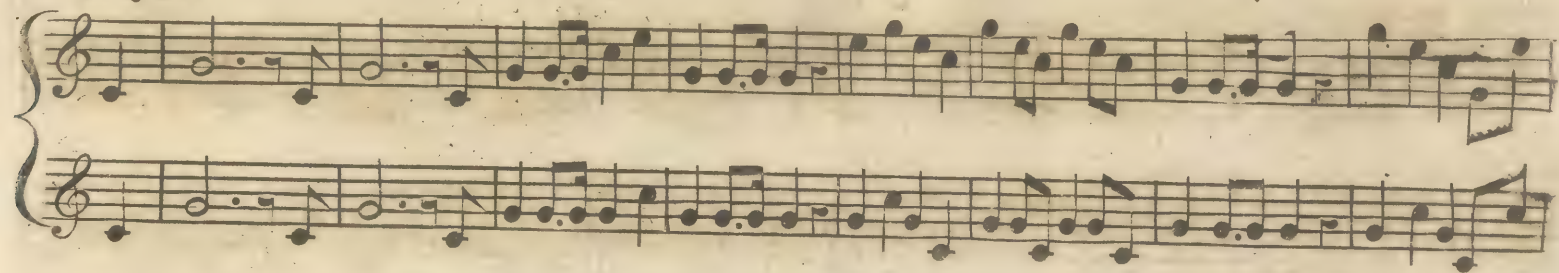
The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is labeled '1^{mo}' and contains a treble clef, a common time signature 'C', and a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes. The middle staff is labeled '2^{do}' and contains a treble clef, a common time signature 'C', and a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff is labeled '3^a' and contains a treble clef, a common time signature 'C', and a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes. The staves are grouped by a large brace on the left.

The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff contains a treble clef, a common time signature 'C', and a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplets indicated by a '3' over the notes. The middle staff contains a treble clef, a common time signature 'C', and a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff contains a treble clef, a common time signature 'C', and a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes. The staves are grouped by a large brace on the left.

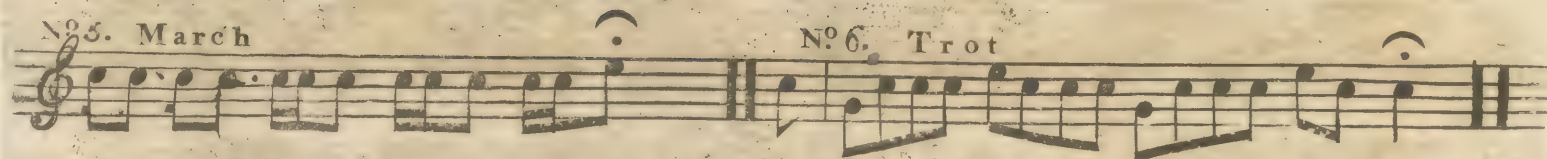
Nº4. Setting the Watch



Volte

2.^d Post

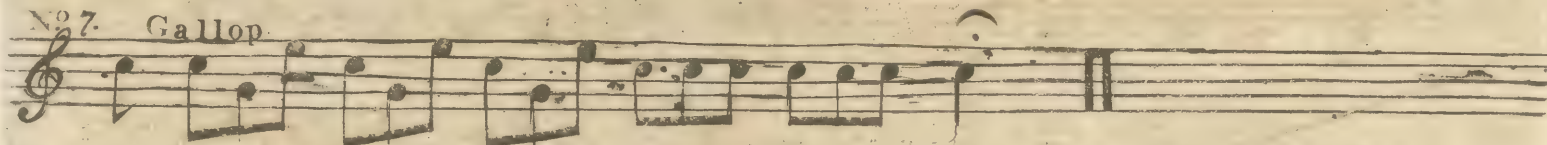
Nº 5. March



Nº 6. Trot



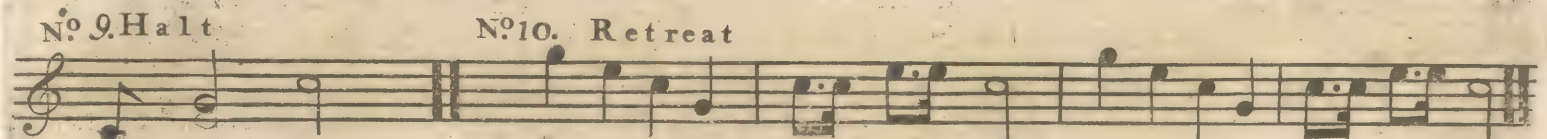
Nº 7. Gallop



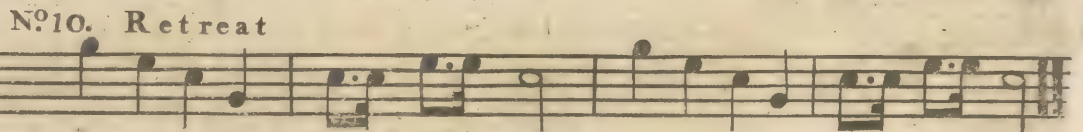
Nº 8. Charge



Nº 9. Halt



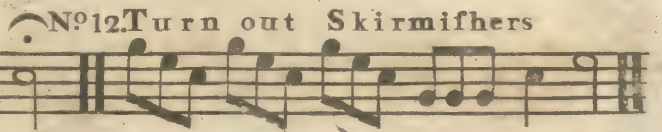
Nº 10. Retreat



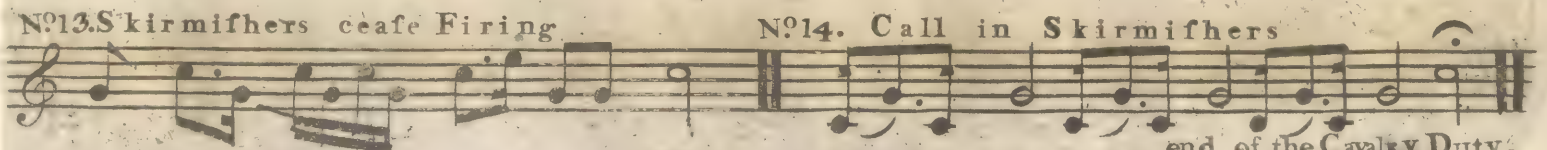
Nº 11. Rally



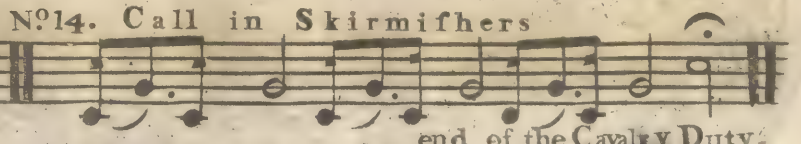
Nº 12. Turn out Skirmishers



Nº 13. Skirmishers cease Firing



Nº 14. Call in Skirmishers

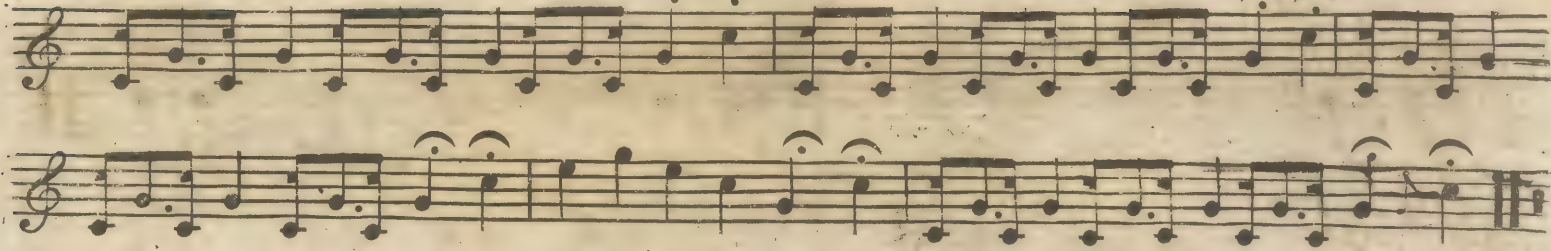


end of the Cavalry Duty.

BUGLE HORN DUTY FOR THE LIGHT INFANTRY

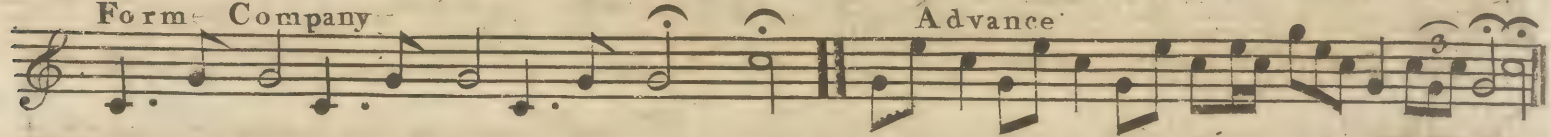
as used in the Foot Guards

The Rouse

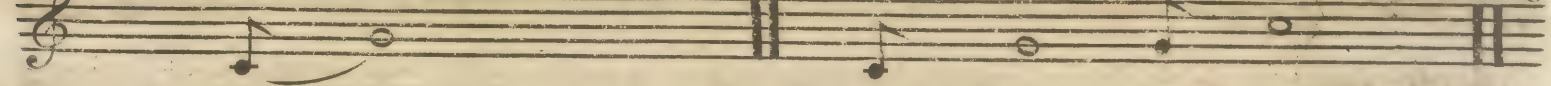


Form Company

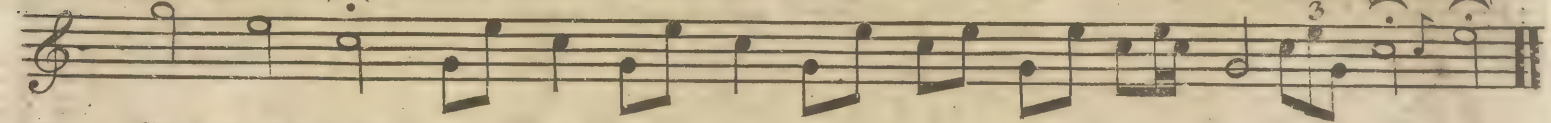
Advance



Take single Extended Order and begin Firing Double Extended Order and begin Firing

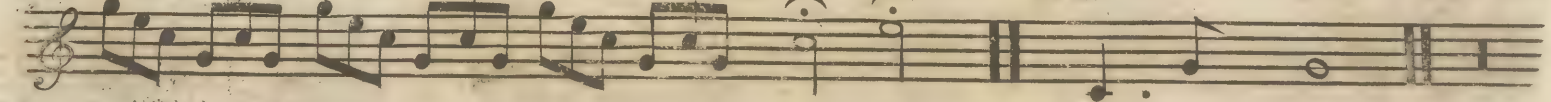


Retreat



Charge

Halt



Turn in the whole and Form in a Line on the left of the Right



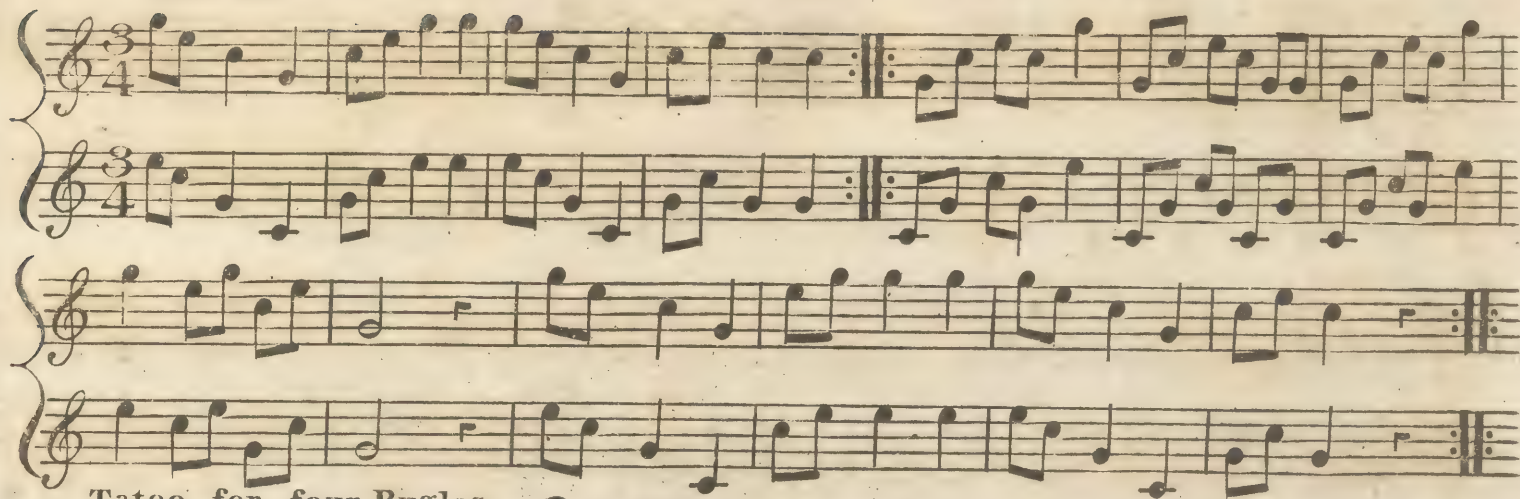
Reveille

DUTY IN CAMP, GARRISON, OR QUARTERS.

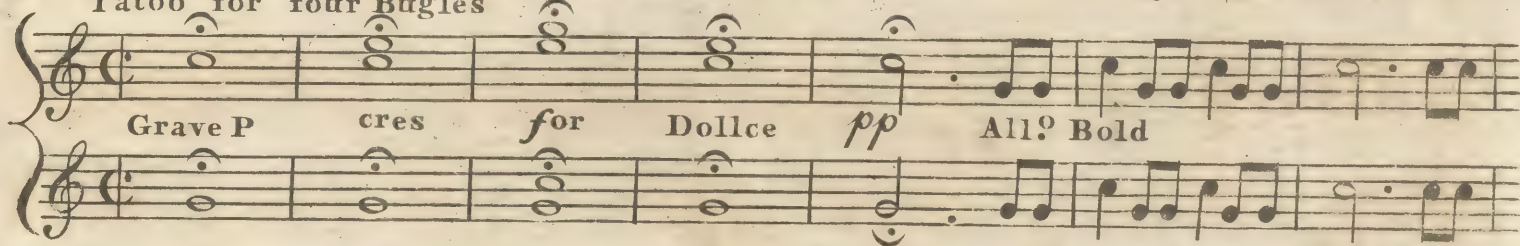
25

Musical score for 'Reveille' in 2/4 time. The score is written for a band or ensemble, featuring a melody line and a 'Troop' section. The melody line consists of two staves, with the second staff containing a triplet of eighth notes. The 'Troop' section consists of two staves, with the first staff marked '2/4' and the second staff marked '2/4'. The score concludes with a double bar line.

Retreat



Tattoo for four Bugles



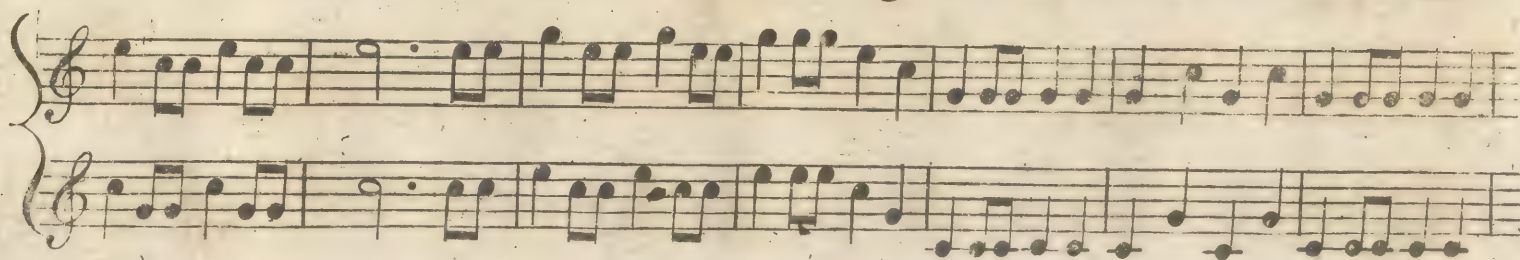
Grave P

cres

for

Dolce

pp

All^o Bold

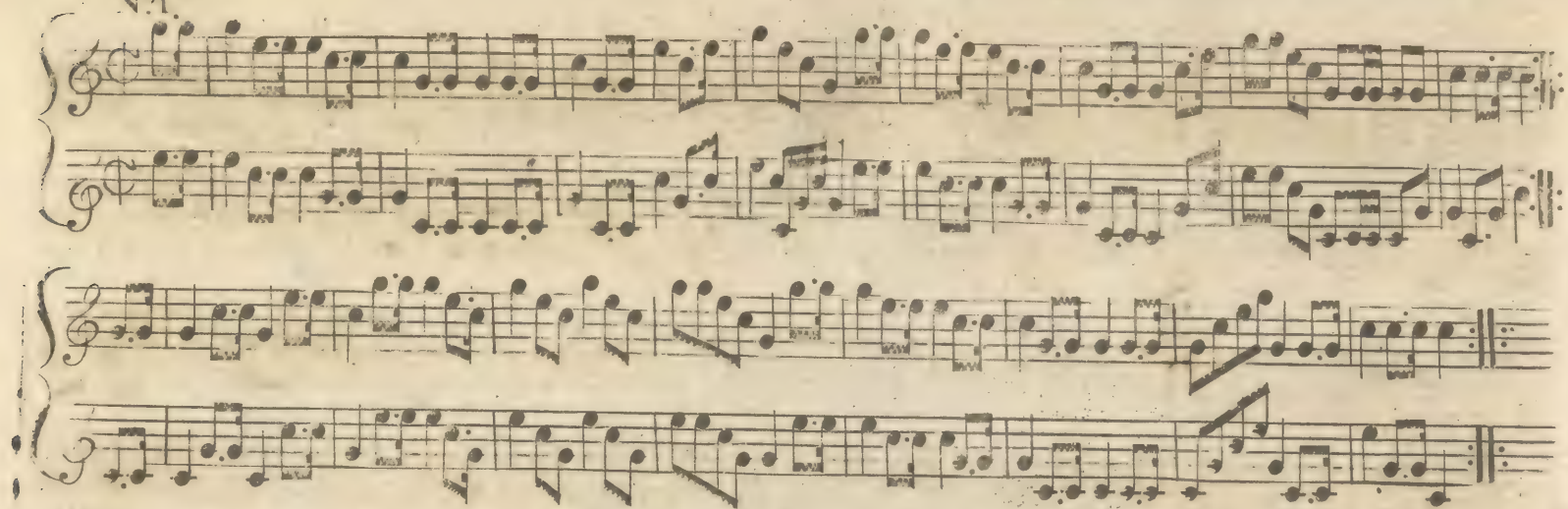
Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring six systems of staves. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, various note values (quarter, eighth, sixteenth notes), rests, and dynamic markings.

The score is divided into sections by tempo and dynamics markings:

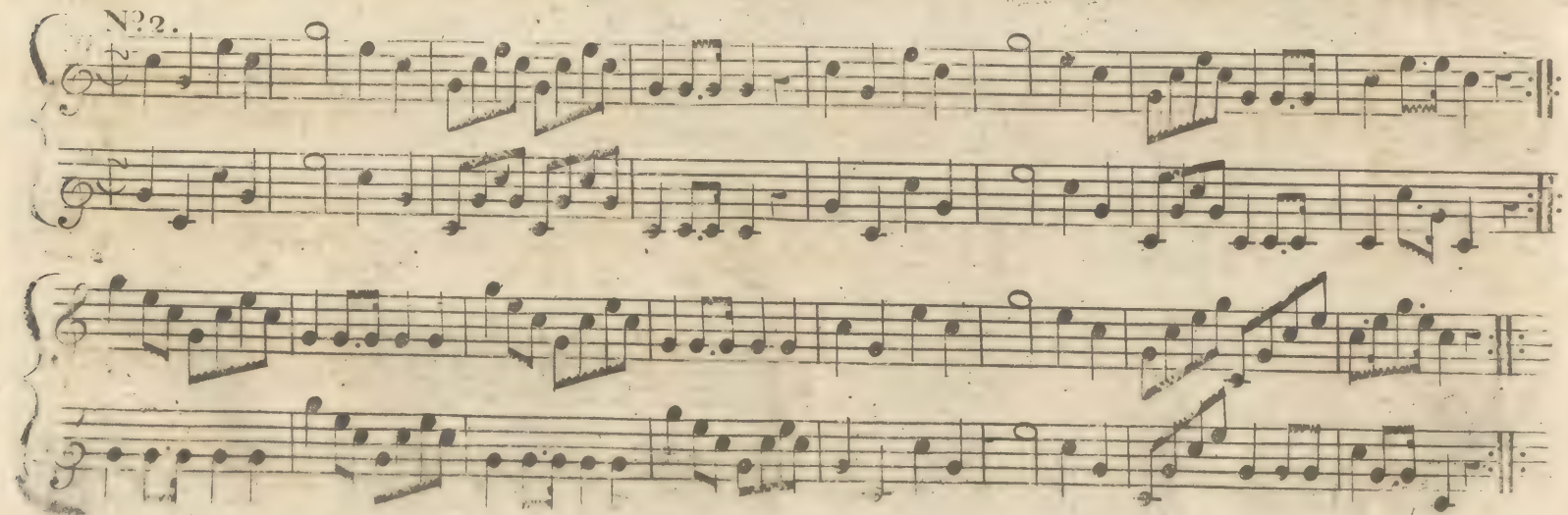
- Section 1 (Systems 1-2):** Marked *Adagio* with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic.
- Section 2 (Systems 3-4):** Marked *Allegro* with a *bold* (bold) dynamic.
- Section 3 (Systems 5-6):** Marked *Andante* with a *ppia* (pianissimo) dynamic.
- Section 4 (Systems 7-8):** Marked *pp* (pianissimo) and *pp* (pianissimo).

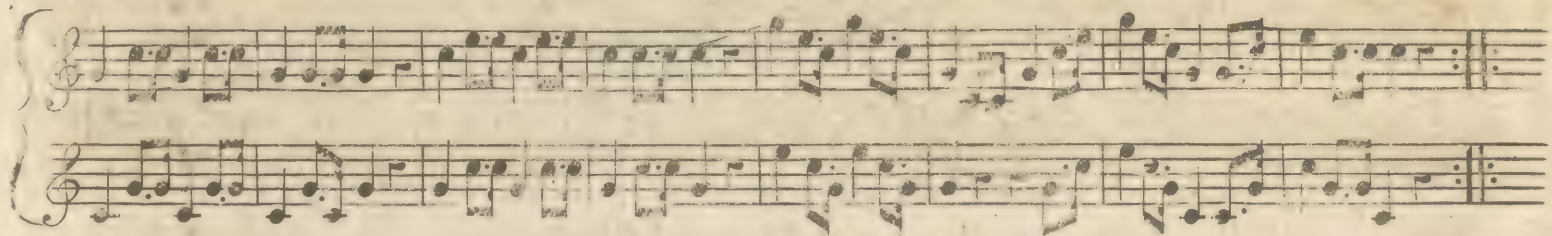
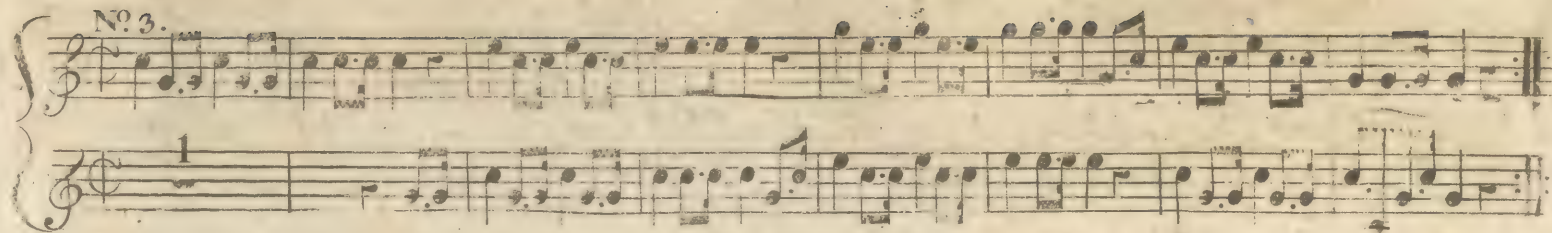
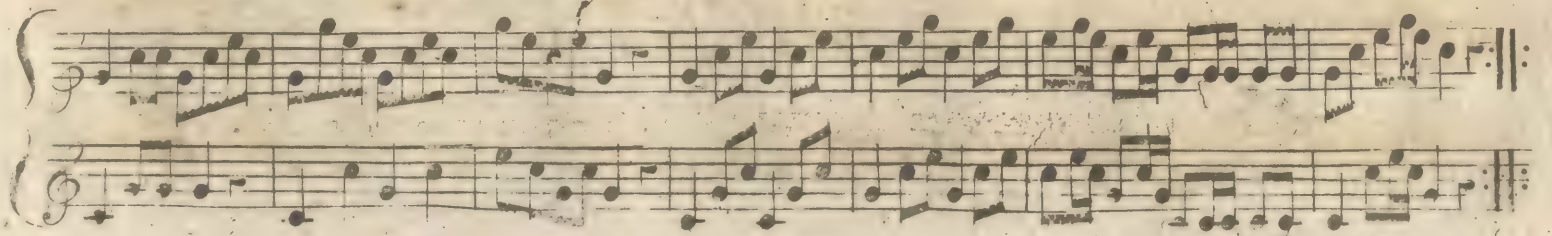
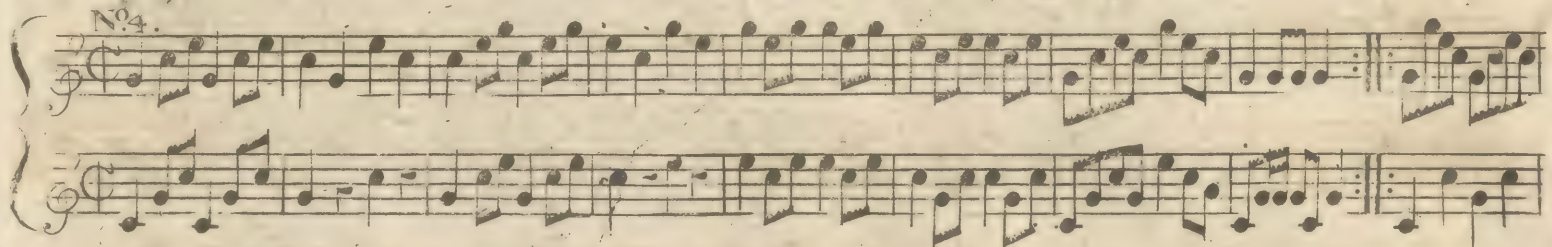
The final system (8) concludes with the text "end of the Duty" written below the staff.

N. 1.



Nº 2.



N^o 3.N^o 4.

23

Nº5

Handwritten musical score for exercise Nº5, measures 1-8. The music is written on two staves in treble clef with a common time signature (C). The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, featuring a series of ascending and descending runs.

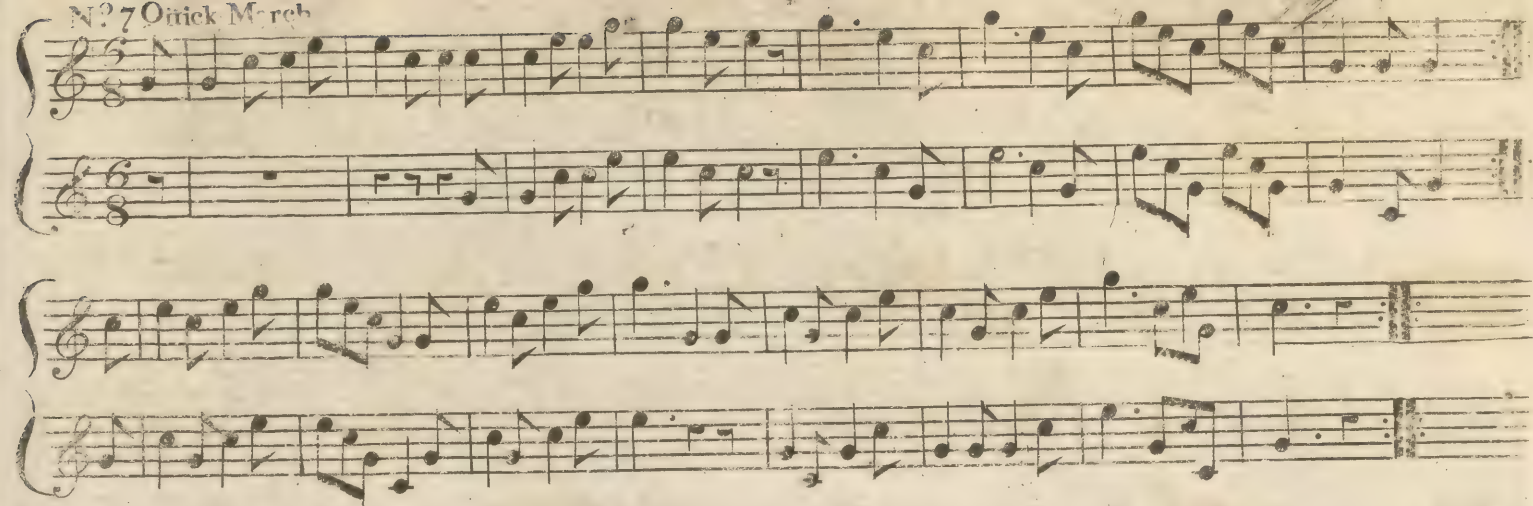
Handwritten musical score for exercise Nº5, measures 9-16. The music continues on two staves in treble clef with a common time signature (C). The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, featuring a series of ascending and descending runs.

Nº6

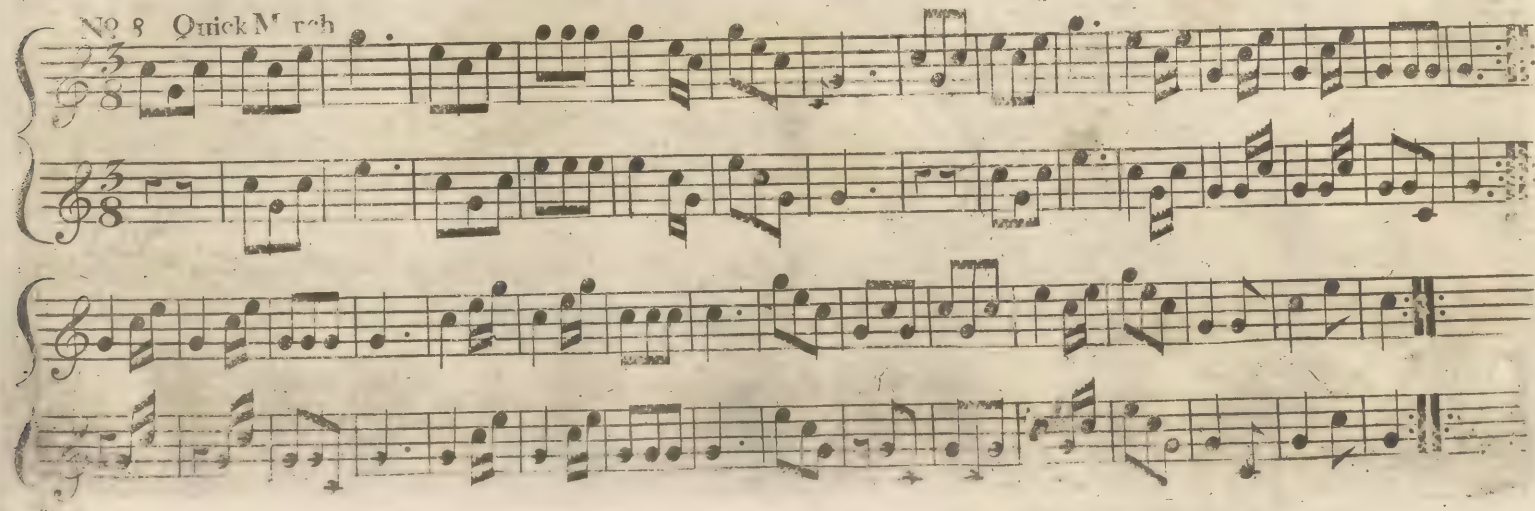
Handwritten musical score for exercise Nº6, measures 1-8. The music is written on two staves in treble clef with a common time signature (C). The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, featuring a series of ascending and descending runs.

Handwritten musical score for exercise Nº6, measures 9-16. The music continues on two staves in treble clef with a common time signature (C). The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, featuring a series of ascending and descending runs. The final measures (15-16) include triplets, indicated by the number '3' above the notes.

No 7 Quick March



No 8 Quick March



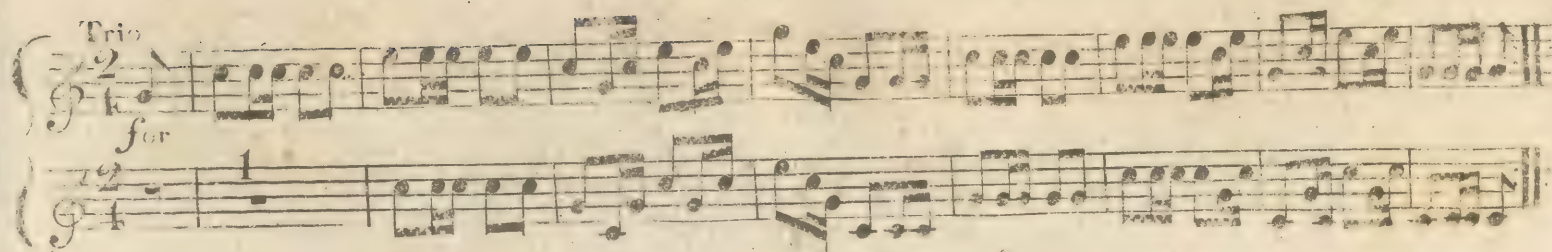
Nº 9 Quick March for four Single Horns

Four staves of music for N° 9 Quick March. The first two staves are in treble clef with a 6/8 time signature. The last two staves are in bass clef. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplets and rests. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Nº 10 Quick March

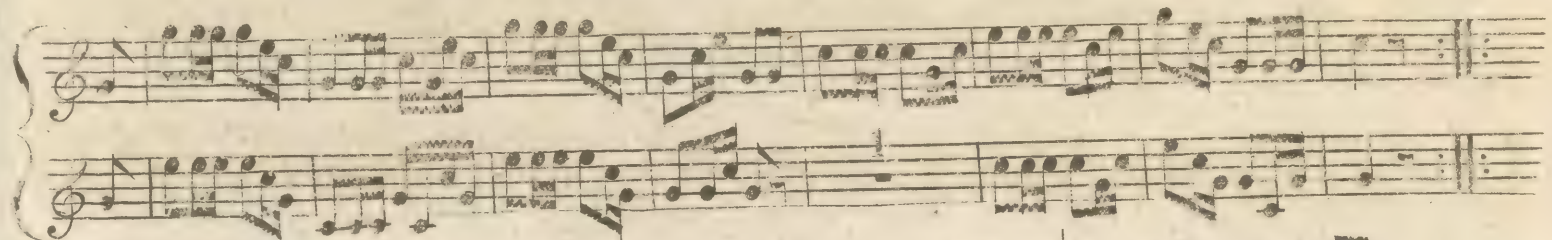
Four staves of music for N° 10 Quick March. The first two staves are in treble clef with a 2/4 time signature. The last two staves are in bass clef. The music consists of quarter and eighth notes, with some rests and first endings marked with '1'. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Trio
for



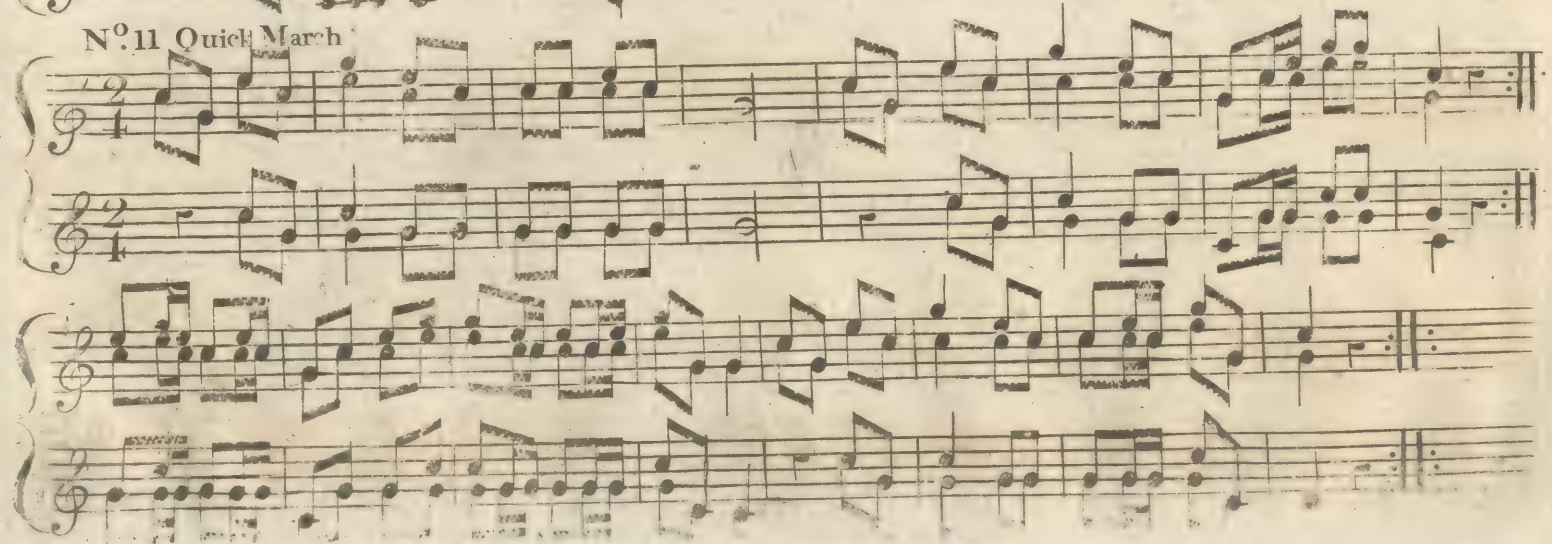
1

This block contains the first four measures of a musical piece titled 'Trio for'. It is written for two staves in 2/4 time. The first measure of the second staff begins with a '1' above the staff, indicating a first ending. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes.

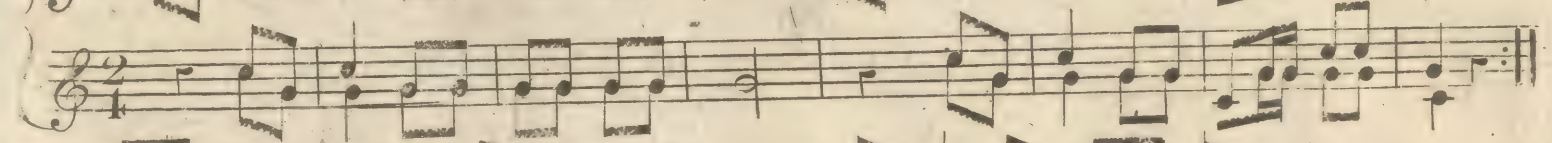


This block contains measures 5 through 8 of the 'Trio for' piece. It continues the melodic and rhythmic patterns established in the previous measures, ending with a double bar line.

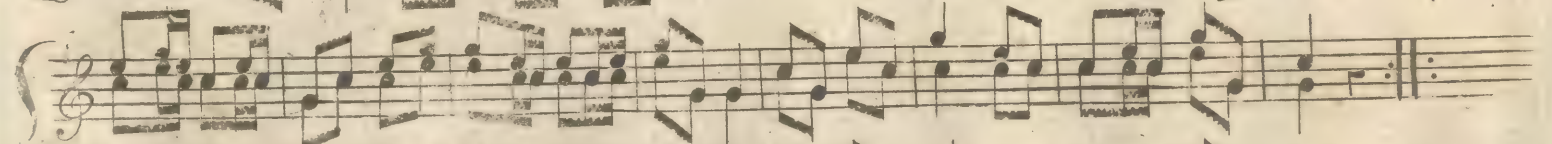
Nº 11 Quick March



This block contains the first four measures of a piece titled 'Nº 11 Quick March'. It is written for two staves in 2/4 time. The music features a more active, march-like rhythm with many eighth and sixteenth notes.



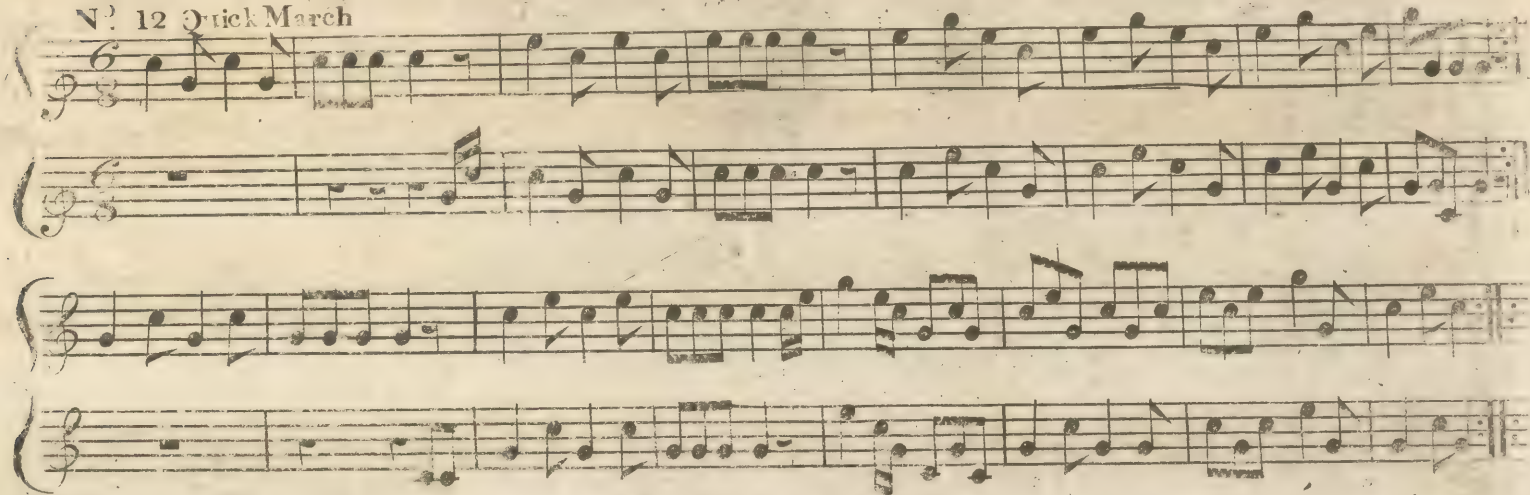
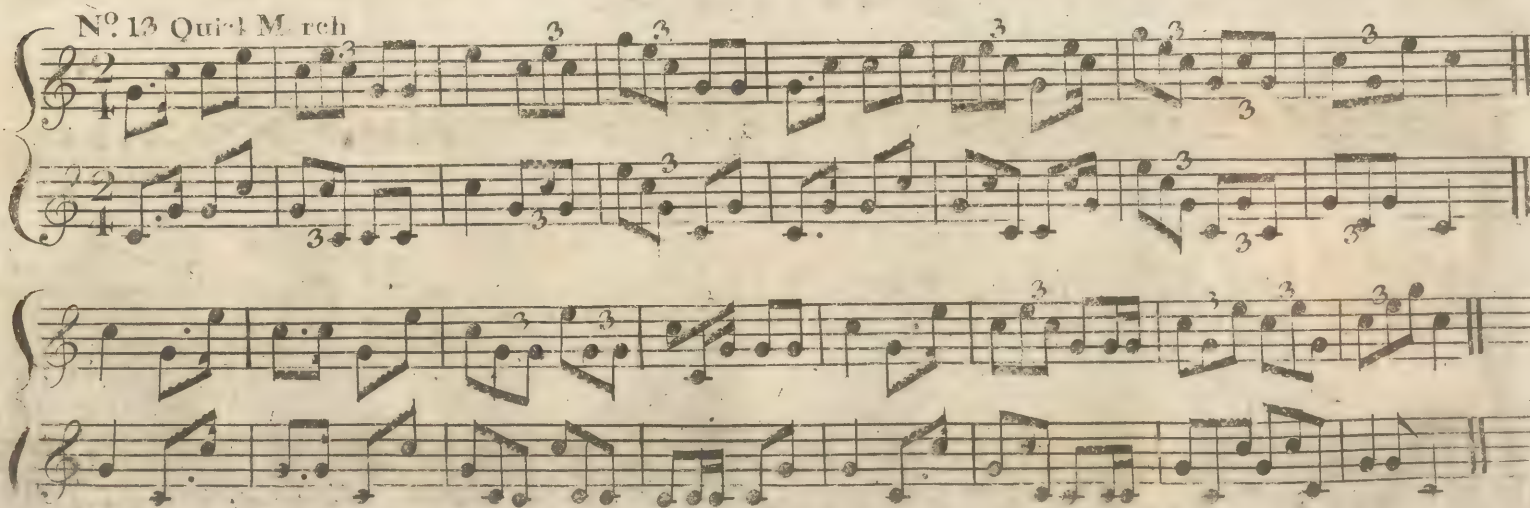
This block contains measures 5 through 8 of the 'Nº 11 Quick March' piece. It continues the energetic march theme, ending with a double bar line.



This block contains measures 9 through 12 of the 'Nº 11 Quick March' piece. The musical notation continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, maintaining the quick march tempo.



This block contains measures 13 through 16 of the 'Nº 11 Quick March' piece. It concludes the piece with a final cadence marked by a double bar line.

N^o 12 Quick MarchN^o 13 Quiet March

MARCHES AND QUICK STEPS FOR THREE TRUMPETS

Nº1

Arranged and Composed by J.. Hyde

35

The musical score is presented on six staves, organized into three pairs. Each staff is marked with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. The score concludes with repeat signs at the end of each staff. The paper shows signs of age, including some staining and discoloration.

N^o 2

J. Hyde

Handwritten musical score for three staves, numbered 36 and titled "N^o 2" by J. Hyde. The music is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The score consists of three systems, each with three staves. The first system has a brace on the left. The second system has dynamic markings "p" and "f" on the first and second staves. The third system has a "p" marking on the second staff. The notation includes various note values, rests, and slurs.

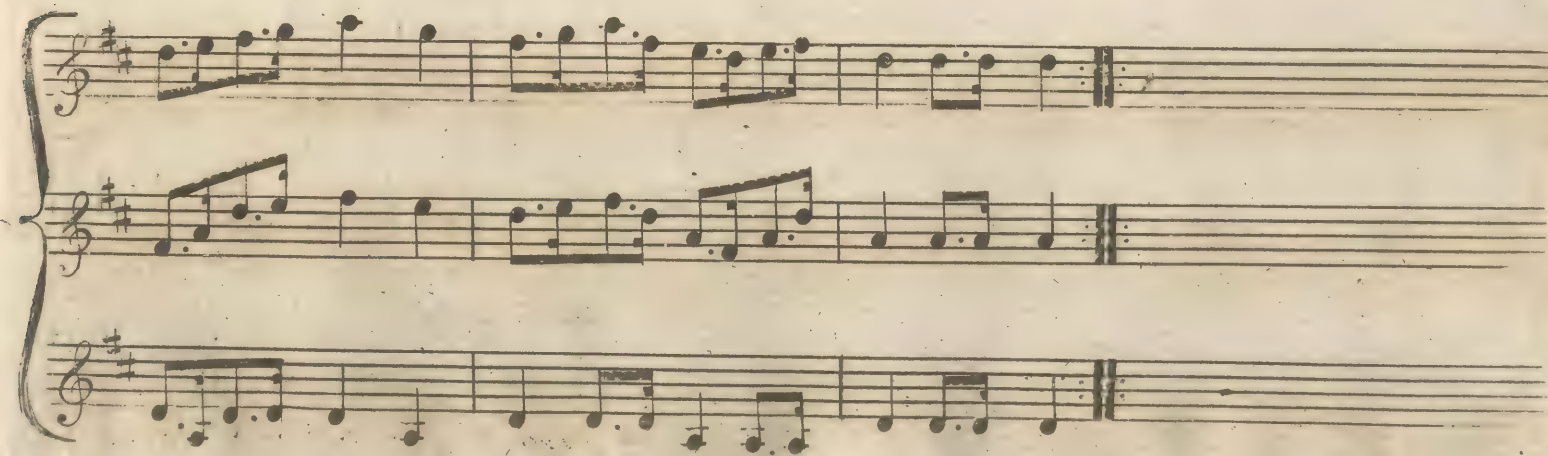
Nº 3

Handwritten musical score for three systems of three staves each. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The first system consists of three staves with a brace on the left. The second system also consists of three staves with a brace on the left. The third system consists of three staves with a brace on the left. The notation includes various note values, rests, and bar lines. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign on the final staff of each system. The text "Da Cap." is written below the final staff of the second system, and "Da Co." is written below the final staff of the third system.

Da Cap.

Da Co.

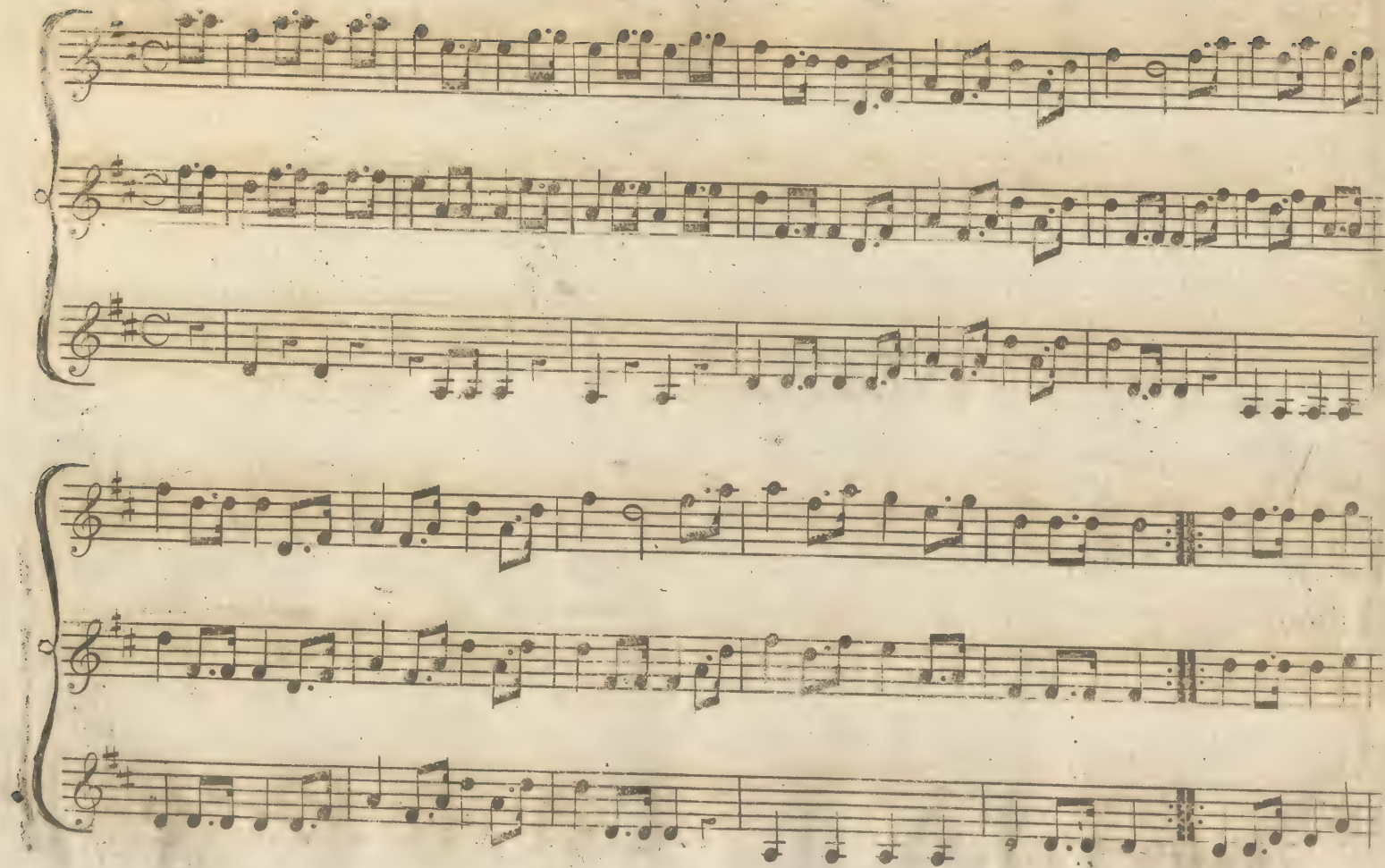
Da Co.

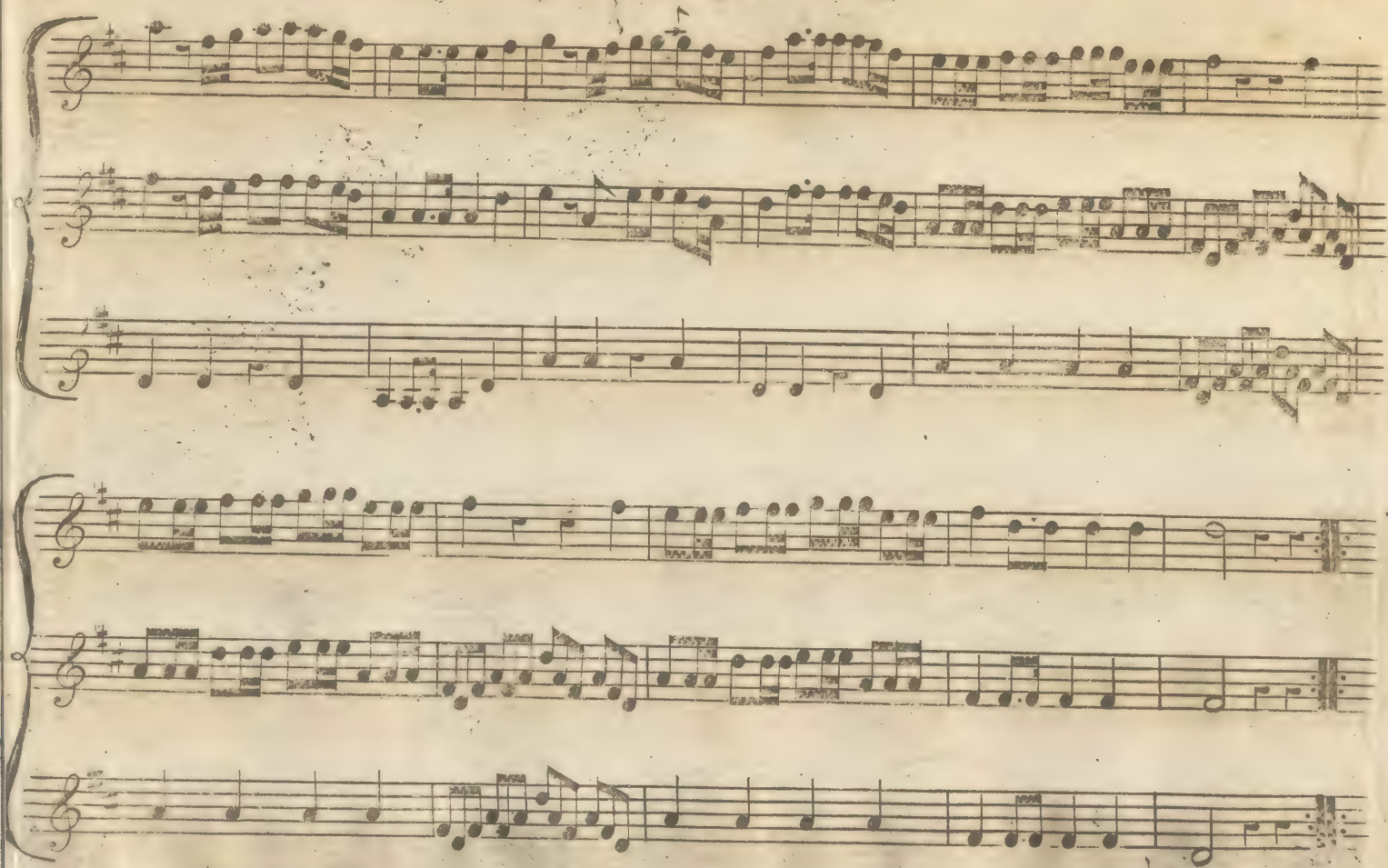


0.5

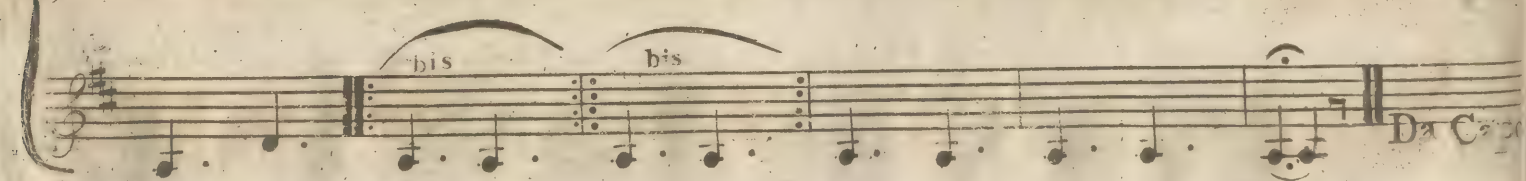
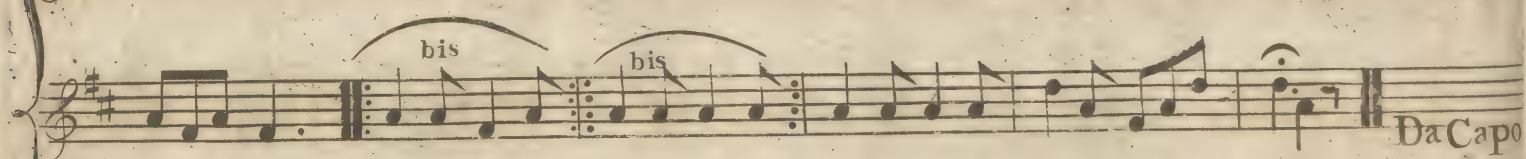
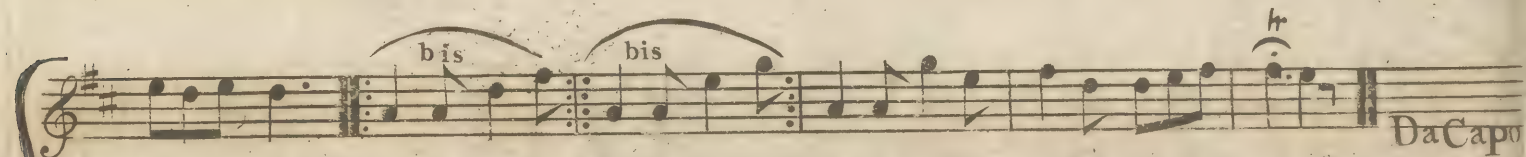
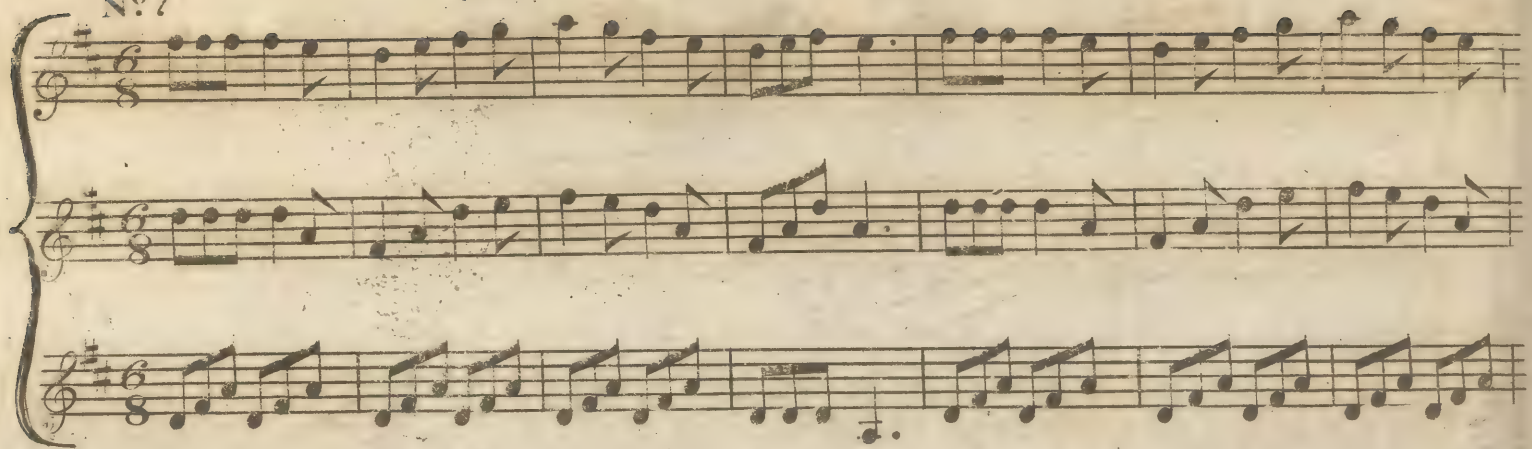
J. Hyde

The image displays a handwritten musical score on aged, yellowed paper. It consists of three systems, each containing three staves. The notation is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The first system begins with a '0.5' marking above the first staff and concludes with the signature 'J. Hyde'. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. The second and third systems include triplets, indicated by a '3' over a group of notes. The paper shows signs of age, including some staining and wear along the edges.





Nº 7



Handwritten musical score on page 43, featuring three systems of three staves each. The notation includes treble clefs, key signatures (one sharp), and time signatures (2/4). The music consists of various note values, rests, and bar lines. The lyrics "PaCo." and "DaCo." are written below the staves in the second and third systems.

System 1 (top): Three staves of music. The first staff ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The second and third staves continue the melody.

System 2 (middle): Three staves of music. The first staff ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The second and third staves continue the melody. The lyrics "PaCo." are written below the first staff.

System 3 (bottom): Three staves of music. The first staff ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The second and third staves continue the melody. The lyrics "DaCo." are written below the first staff.

49.9

First system of musical notation, measures 49.9 to 50.9. It consists of three staves joined by a brace on the left. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The notation includes various note values, rests, and bar lines. The first staff ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The second and third staves also end with double bar lines and repeat signs.

Second system of musical notation, measures 51.0 to 52.0. It consists of three staves joined by a brace on the left. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The notation includes various note values, rests, and bar lines. The first staff ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The second and third staves also end with double bar lines and repeat signs.

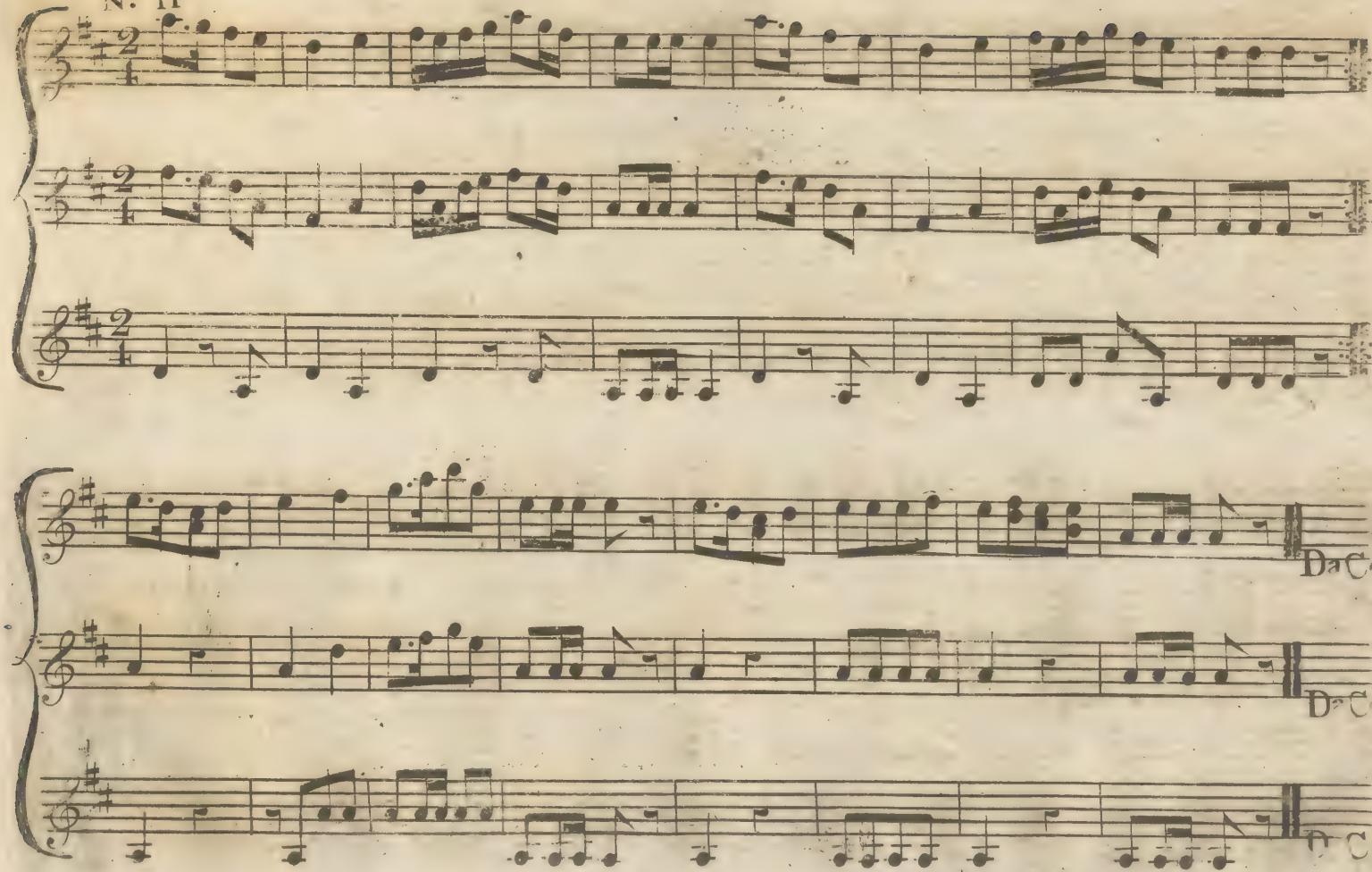
Di Caro

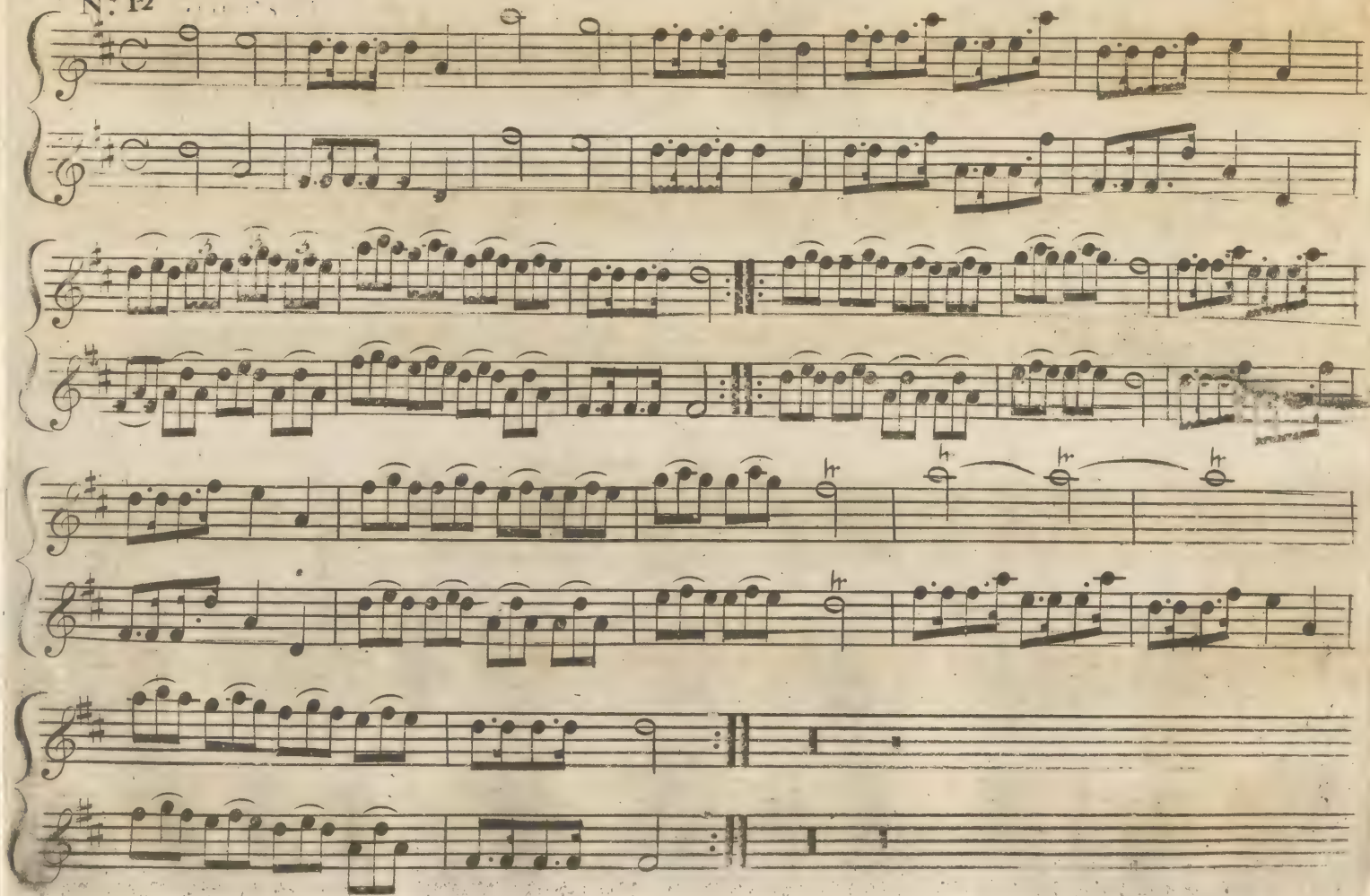
E. Car

Pa Caro

Nº 10

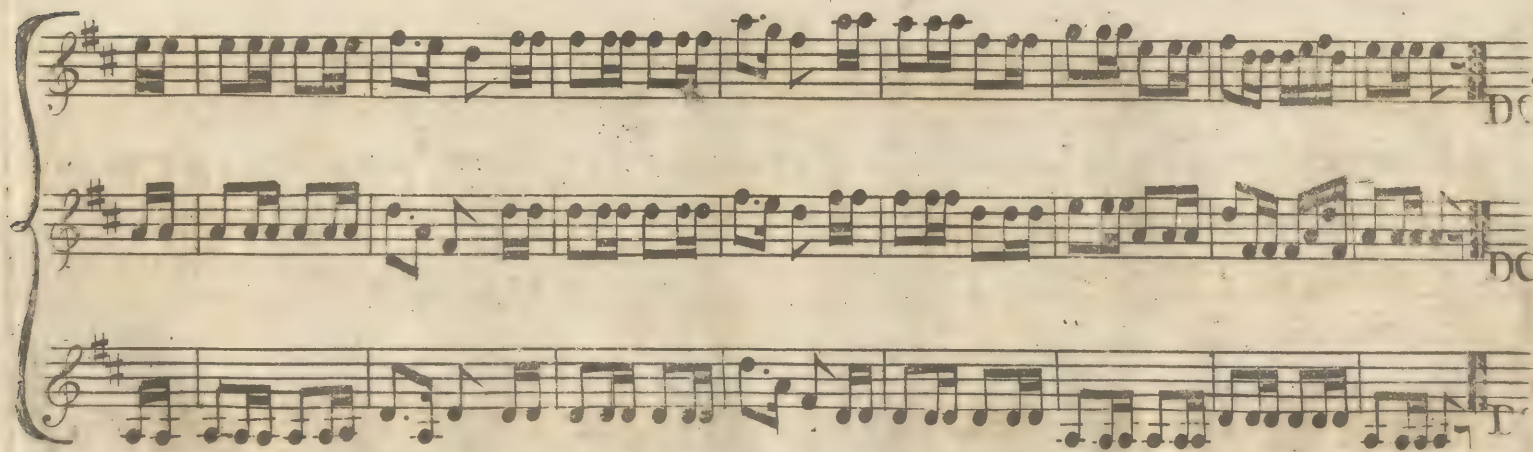
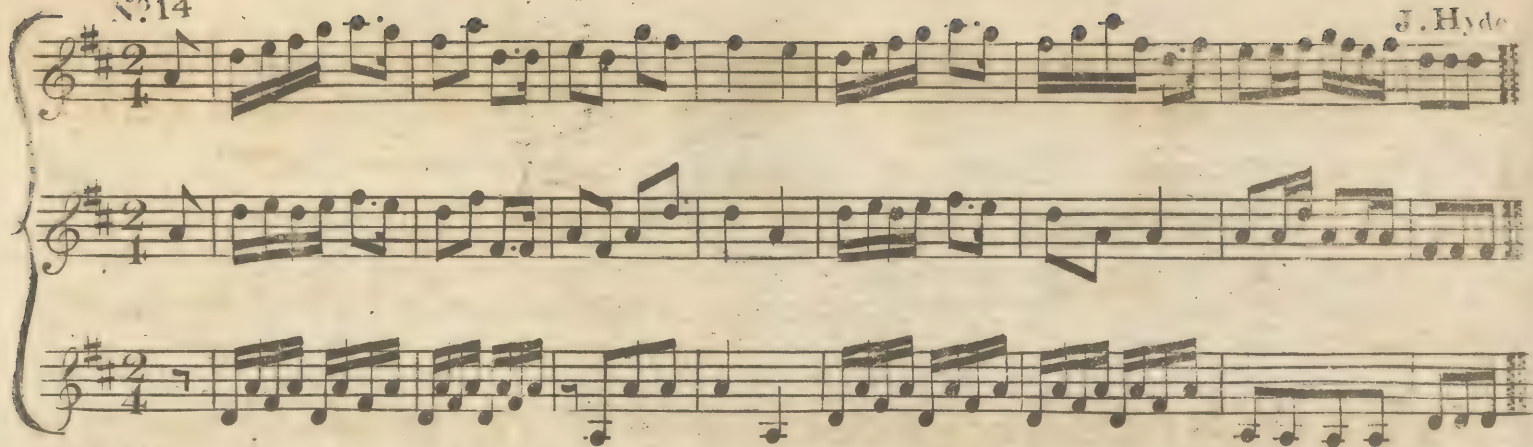
This page contains a handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Nº 10". The score is organized into three systems, each consisting of two staves. The first system uses a treble clef for the upper staff and a bass clef for the lower staff. The second and third systems also use treble and bass clefs. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The third system features specific markings: a fermata over a note in the first measure, and triplets and pairs of notes in the second and third measures, respectively, indicated by brackets and the numbers 3 and 2. The paper is aged and shows some staining.

N^o 11

N^o 12

No 14

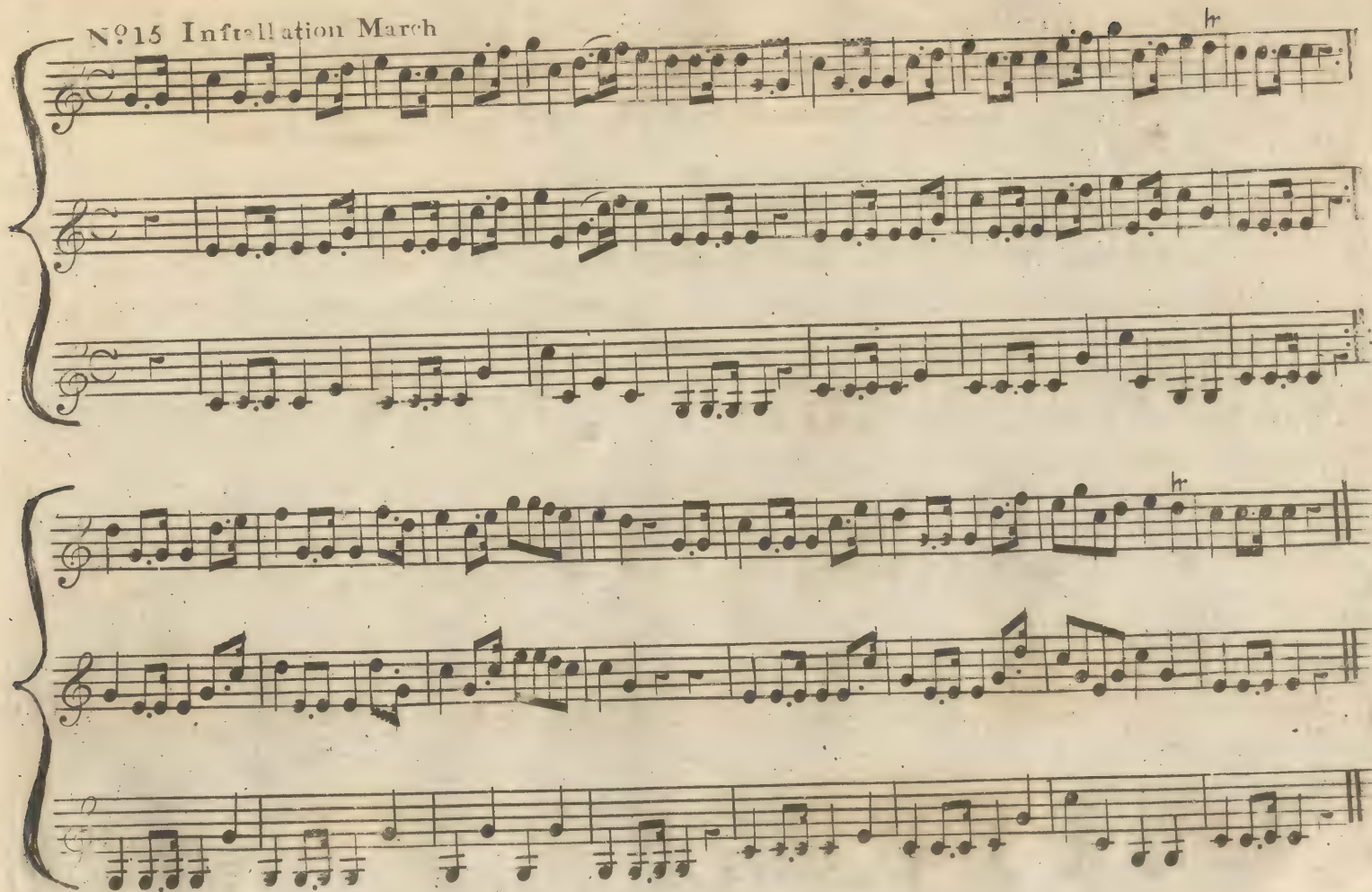
J. Hyde



N. 12

Handwritten musical score for three systems of three staves each. The notation is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 2/4. The first system consists of three staves of music. The second system also consists of three staves, with the bottom staff ending in a double bar line and the label "D.C." (Da Capo). The third system consists of three staves, with the bottom staff ending in a double bar line and the label "D.C." (Da Capo). The notation includes various note values, rests, and phrasing slurs.

Nº 15 Infatuation March



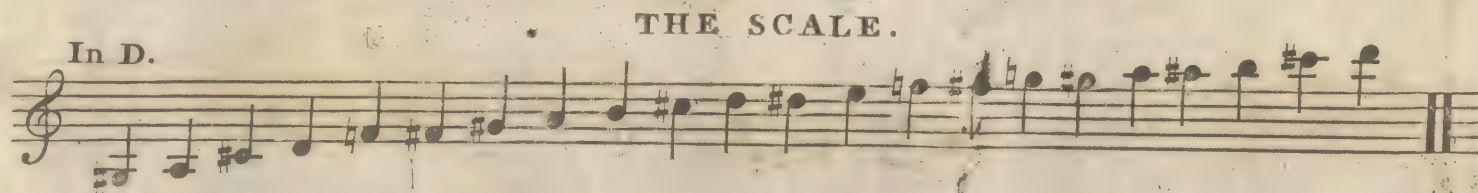
OBSERVATIONS ON THE CHROMATIC TRUMPET,

Invented by J. HYDE, and Made by WOODHAM.

THE Plain Trumpet being so imperfect, and so confined in its Scale, I found it necessary to invent something to make it perfect, and more universal, before I could feel any satisfaction in playing it.

DR BURNBY, in his History of Music, has taken particular notice of the imperfect fourth and sixth, which imperfection is compleatly remedied by the Chromatic Trumpet; which besides makes a number of Notes never before thought of on that Instrument, as will appear from the Scale.

Before the Learner makes use of the Chromatic Trumpet, he should make himself Master of the plain one: he may then adopt any Air to his own playing, that lies within the Compass of the Scale, which is as follows.



NB. The additional Notes have the same relation to every other Key.

Nº 1

p

Handwritten musical score for No. 1, measures 1-8. The music is in treble clef, 2/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some slurs and accents. The piece ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

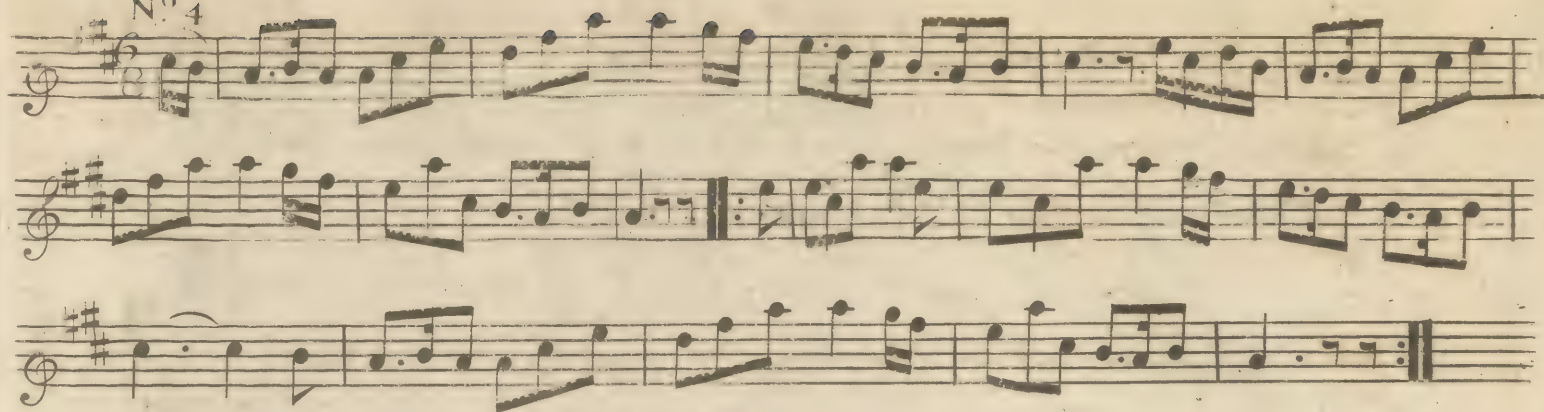
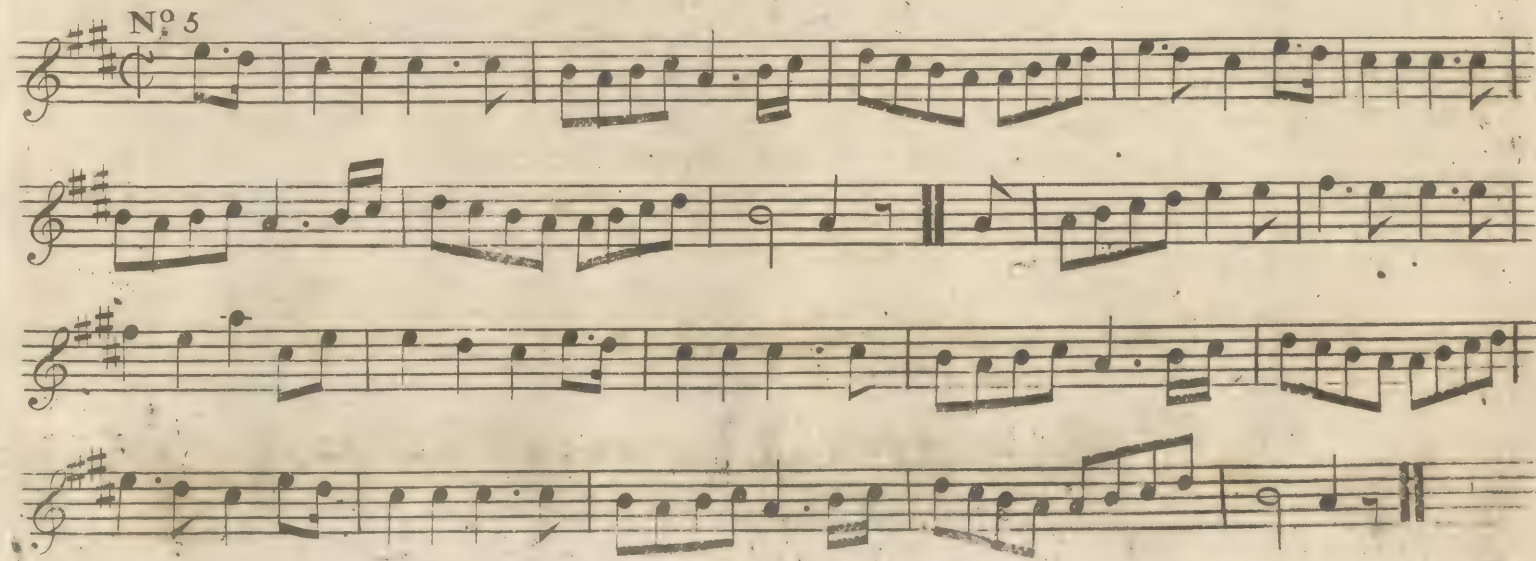
Nº 2

Andante affettuoso

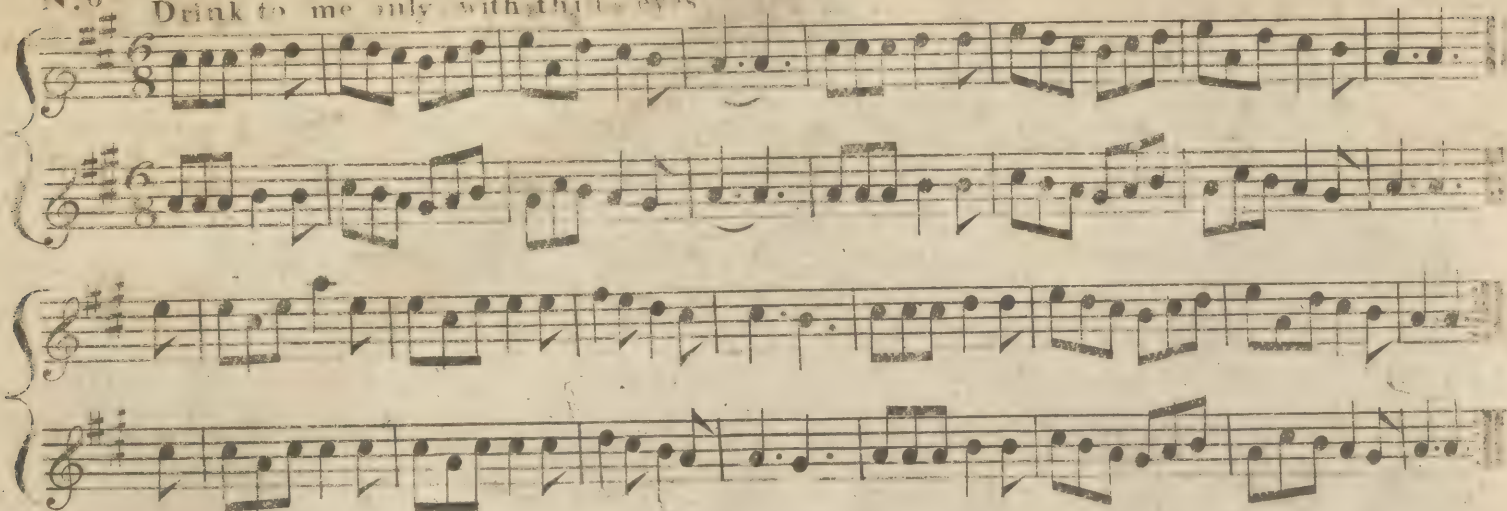
Handwritten musical score for No. 2, measures 1-8. The music is in treble clef, 3/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo/mood is marked "Andante affettuoso". The melody features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some slurs and accents. The piece ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Nº 3

Handwritten musical score for No. 3, measures 1-8. The music is in treble clef, 2/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some slurs and accents. The piece ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

N^o 4N^o 5

No. 6. Drink to me only with thine eyes



No. 7. How great is the Pleasure — for three Trumpets

Musical score for No. 7, "How great is the Pleasure — for three Trumpets". The score is written for three staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/4. The staves are labeled 1st, 2^d, and 3^d on the left. The music consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and a final cadence.

G. 51/5
536223



INSTRUCTIONS
For the

Harp, Lute, Lyre, Spanish & English

Guitar

Explained agreeable to the modern and most approved system
elucidated by various examples and other relative remarks.

To which is annexed

A selection of appropriate and favorite Songs, Airs &c

Ent^d

Price 2^d

Published by C. Wheatstone

436 Strand London.





INTRODUCTION

I

There are different sorts of Guitars, all of which are govern'd by the same SCALE. except some additional Bass Strings, added to the Harp Guitar, and Lute, which are struck by the Thumb without the application of the fingers on the frets, therefore it is only necessary to know their names, in no other respect do they vary.

The old English Guitar has Six strings, the whole except the two last are strung double, consequently tuned in unison to each other; The 1st and 2^d strings are compos'd of steel wire, known by N^o 4. and 6. The 3^d string N^o 8 of brass wire, and the remainder are steel and brass cover'd with silver: The most approved Guitar is an Instrument constructed on the English Scale, in the shape of a Spanish Guitar, capable of producing all the desired beauties of Harmony. The new Invented Harp Guitar is also become a fashionable Instrument, and when strung with Harp strings produce a similar Tone very little inferior to a real Harp.

It may not be unnecessary to explain the general sizes of strings used, The first, second, and third, are rather small Violin strings. The remainder are silver spun upon silk in proportionate sizes.

Position and application of the Fingers.

Place it across the body with the Neck inclined upwards then apply your right hand near the bridge in order that your 1st 2^d and 3^d fingers may hang over the three 1st strings and the thumb ready to be applied to the remainder

N.B. The Harp Guitar, Lyre, & Lute, are Play'd from the Scale of the English Guitar.

2
Of the strings. The position is more easily preserved by having a ribband fixed to both ends and slung over the left shoulder, so that the hands may be free to move up and down without any interruption.

Of the right hand Fingers.

When the Instrument is thus placed, hold up the wrist so as it may together with the fingers, form a roundness. then strike the three last strings, with the Thumb, and apply the fingers as shown in Example 1.

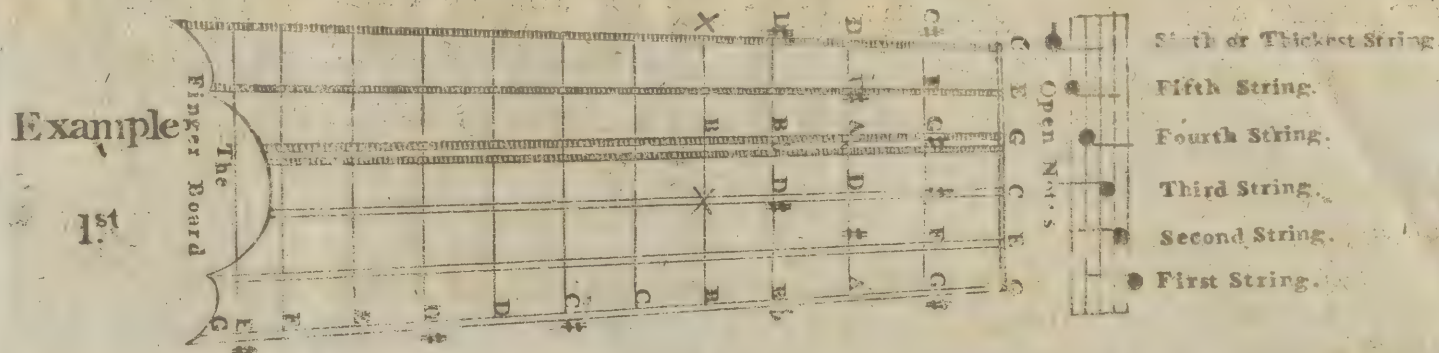
Of the left hand Fingers.

The left hand fingers are used to stop the Notes by pressing them on the Strings a little above the frets, or bars, across the finger board, from which the Tone is received. Each of these frets is in reality a bridge which if the String is made to rest upon firmly must undoubtedly produce a sound little inferior to the open Note.

Before this Instrument was brought to its present perfection the Thumb and fore finger only was recommended to be used which System is now become obsolete and every finger alike useful.

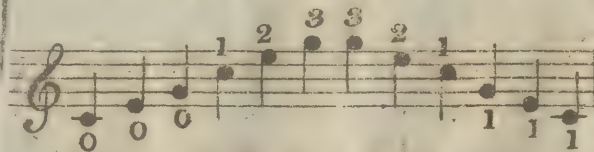
N.B. In order to raise the tone of the Instrument an Ivory Stop is screwed across the finger board from whence you play as from the beginning. which is only applied to the old English Guittar strung by wire.

This Example shews the Notes, representing the open Strings, and also the finger board of the GUITAR, with the letters mark'd.



2^d Example explained

Example 2^d



This shews a different method of fingering the open Notes, from that formerly given. The 1st 3 Notes are played by the Thumb the next 3 have a finger to each and as their strings are double core must be taken that they are struck so as to makethem vibrate equally only the last 3 which instead of the Thumb are played by the fore finger.

0 means the Thumb.

1 — the fore finger.

2 — the 2^d finger.

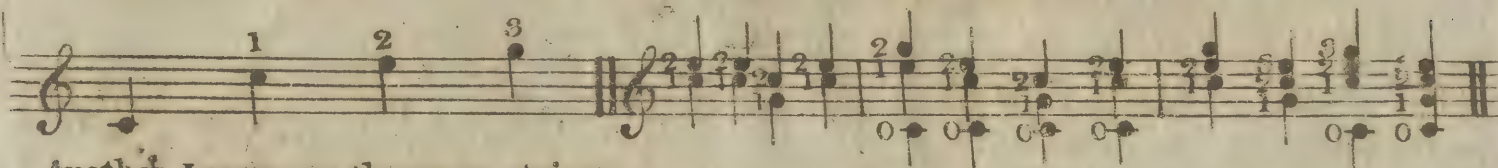
3 — the 3^d finger.

* Such strings as are close to each other, are unisons, or the same sound, & therefore considered as one.

This Mark X in the Scale denotes the same sound as the next open String.

Example 3

Example 4



Another Lesson on the open strings.

{ This is design'd to exercise the fingers for double, triple, and quadruple Notes, In playing this

Lesson the fingers must be pressed equally on the strings and then drawn in towards the Body. The Thumb the reverse at the same time viewing the strings on the finger board and to discover if their vibrations are equal, which if otherwise it is a sign they have not been equally pressed.

Though these examples are but short yet by repeating them which is here designed they may be lengthened at pleasure, taking care that no more time be lost between the first and last Notes, then between any two lying next each other. each parcel of Notes between the cross bars in example 4 may be considered as a distinct Lesson, and repeated as above.

Each Note of the forgoing Scale has the proper finger of the left hand marked underneath Likewise the name of each Note written above.

The Scale of the finger board is divided in Semitones or half Notes, Therefore in making the interval of a whole tone, you must pass over a space between the frets, which is clearly shewn, For Example. The Note C. is the 6th string open, the 2^d being D is the 2^d finger on the same string, passing over the 1st space, which is C $\sharp$ and so of all the other stopped Notes agreeable to the S. A. B. C.

SCALE or GAMUT

8th 7th 6th 5th 4th 3^d 2^d 1st String,

String, String, String, String, String, B String, String, G A B C D E F

F G A B C D E F G A B C D E F G A B C D E F

0 2 0 1 0 2 3 0 2 0 1 0 2 3 4 1 2 3

N.B. The Common Guittar consists of only six Strings, down to C thus as in the above Scale, but in no other respect does it vary from the new Invented Harp Guittar which has 8 Strings, see Scale.

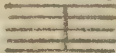
Of Notes their different lengths and proportion they bearto each other.

A Semibreve is as long as 2 Minims, or 4 Crotchets, or 8 Quavers, or 16 Semiquavers, or 32 Demisemiquavers.

Rests

Of Flats Sharps &c:

A Sharp markd thus # makes any Note half a Tone Sharper or higher.
 A Flat markd thus b is the reverse of a Sharp, and makes any Note half a Tone Flatter or lower.
 A Natural markd thus n is used to bring any Note that has been Sharpend, or Flattened, to its Original Tone As if no such Sharp or Flat had been used.

A Bar  divides the Notes into equal proportions according to the time an air is in whether common or tripple. A double Bar  divides the first from the second part of a tune and is always put at the end of a movement. When a double Bar is dotted on both sides thus  it shews that each part is to be repeated, when on one side only that part is to be play'd again, This repeat, S: signifies the repetition is to be from the place where the mark is put.

For Tuning the Harp Guittar.

First Tune the 3^d String to E^b when done, press with the thumb of the left hand on the 4th fret of it, and tune the 2^d string, in unison to the 3^d string when so stop'd, then press on the 3^d fret, of the 2^d string, and tune the 1st string, in unison to the 2^d afterwards, tune the rest in octaves, except the last string, which may be tuned either in unison to the F on the 1st space or an octave below it.

N.B. A Sharp, and B. Flat. C Sharp and D. Flat. D Sharp and E Flat are the same Notes. the Pitch may also be C as the common Guittar.

Directions for Tuning the Common Guittar.

This is to be done by a nice Ear, and not to be attempted by those who are unacquainted with Music, the only way for a learner is to tune the third, or brass string C, to a tuning Fork quite unison, then by putting the left hand finger on the 4th fret of the string which is E, tune the two second wires unison to it, then put the left hand finger on the third fret of the second string which is G, tune the two first wires unison to it, then sound the first string G, and tune an Octave lower to it, the fourth silver string G, then sound the second string E, and tune the fifth silver string E, an Octave to it, the knowing how to tune with nicety the Octaves, is only acquired by a constant and repeated practice of sounding first one string, and then its Octave, by which method the Ear will become accustomed in time to tune with nicety.

N.B. The three first String are Tuned by Thirds, and the remainder three by Octaves to them.

Common Time.

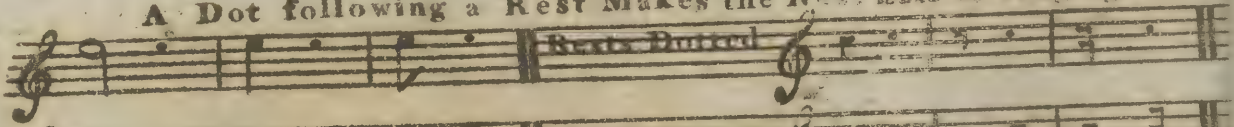
Triple Time.

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 3/8. The melody consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The staff is divided into measures by bar lines. The notation is in a simple, clear style.

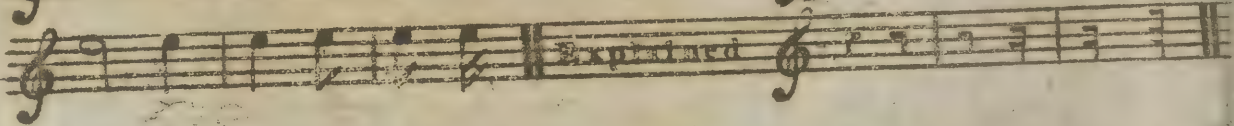
When a Dot follows any Note    The Note is made half as long again, that is A Minim dotted is as long as three Crotchets A Crotchet dotted is as long as three Quavers and a Quaver dotted is as long as three Semiquavers.

A Dot following a Rest Makes the Rest half as long again.

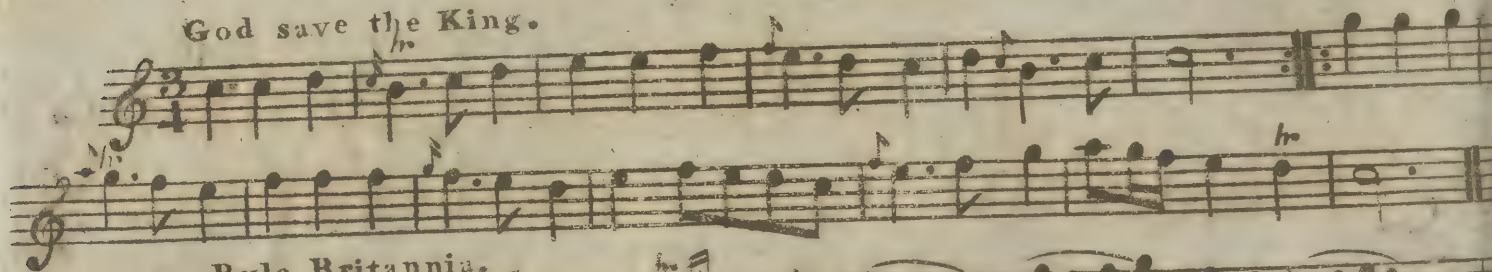
Notes Dotted



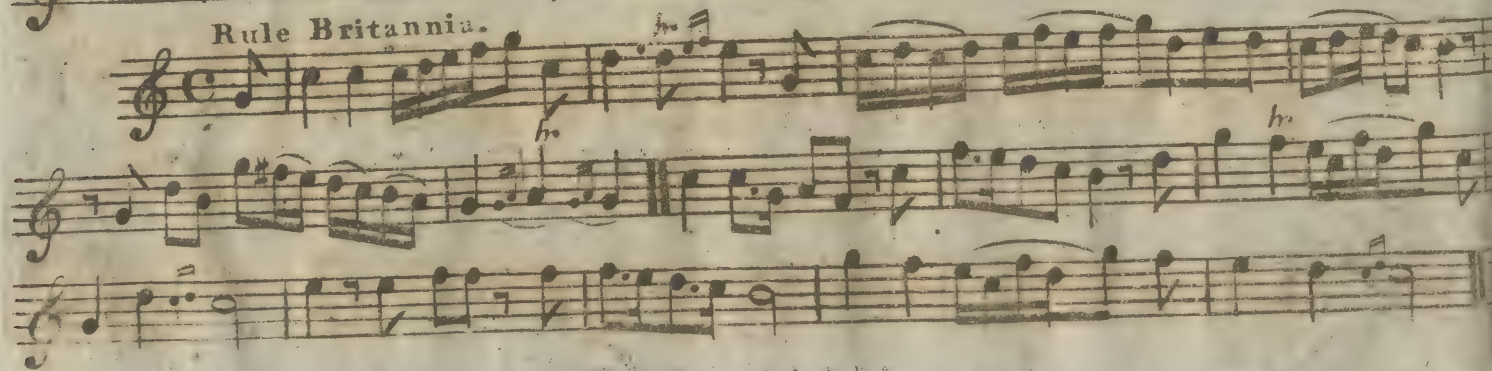
Explained



God save the King.



Rule Britannia.

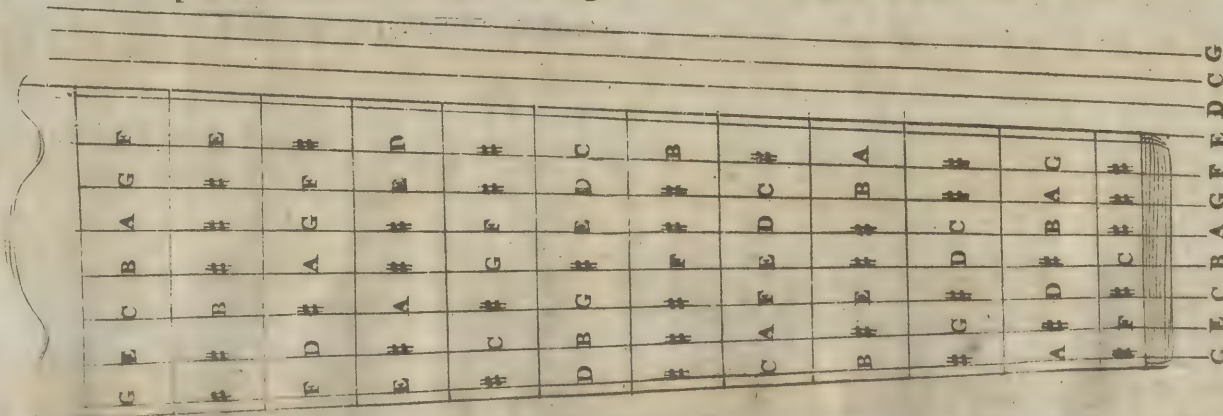


The SCALE

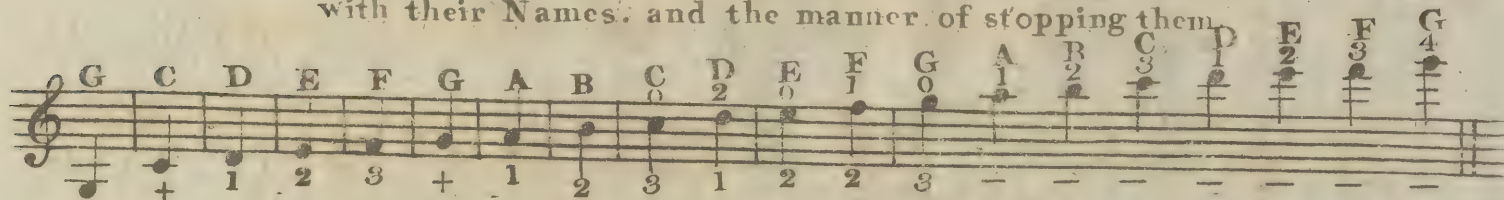
and short description of the HARP LUTE GUITTAR.

The HARP LUTE GUITTAR is played usually in the same manner as the Lyre and Harp Guittar with only this difference that it has a greater number of strings which renders the Notes more perfect being all open exactly the same as the Harp, except the three first strings. which are stopt the same as the English Guittar. The tone of this Instrument is very little inferior to the real Harp, more portable and more easily acquired. There are some Lyres which has the same number of strings as the Harp Lute Guittar but in general no more then six.

A representation of the Finger = Board of the HARP LUTE GUITTAR.



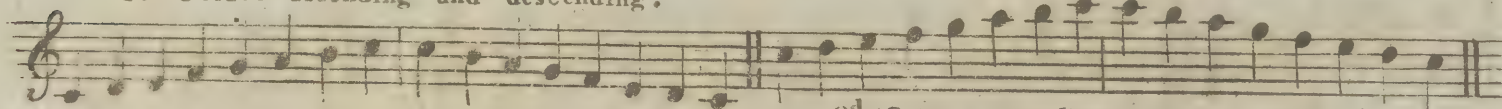
Scale of the Notes, represented on the Finger board.
with their Names, and the manner of stopping them.



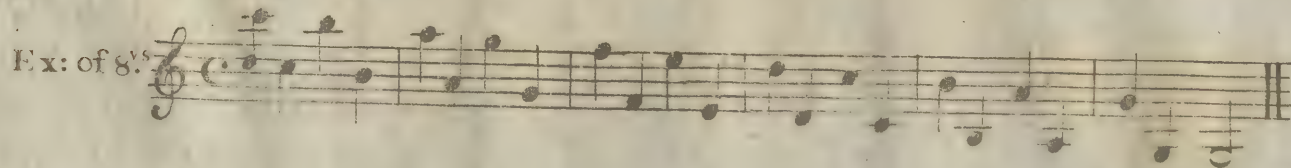
N B The figures underneath denote the fingers which are to strike the open Notes and this cross + the Thumb the figures above denote the fingers which are to be stopt on the three last strings and the cypher thus 0 means the note is open.

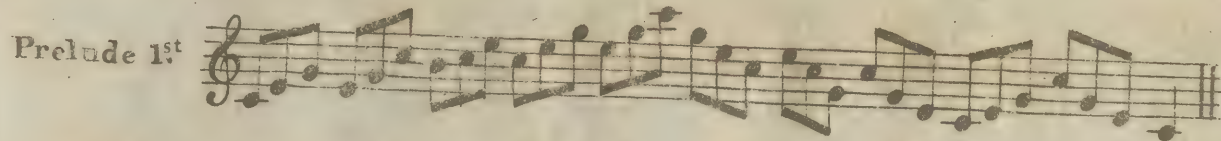
Scale of 2 octaves in the Major Key of C. ascending and descending.

1st Octave ascending and descending.



2^d Octave ascending and descending.

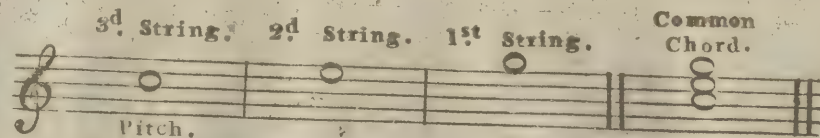




The Method of Tuning the HARP LUTE GUITTAR.

The 3 first strings are tuned the same as the Common Guittar only instead of the third string being tuned to the pitch of C. it is tuned to pitch of E flat agreeing with the Key of the Harp observe tho the pitch is E flat yet it is called C.

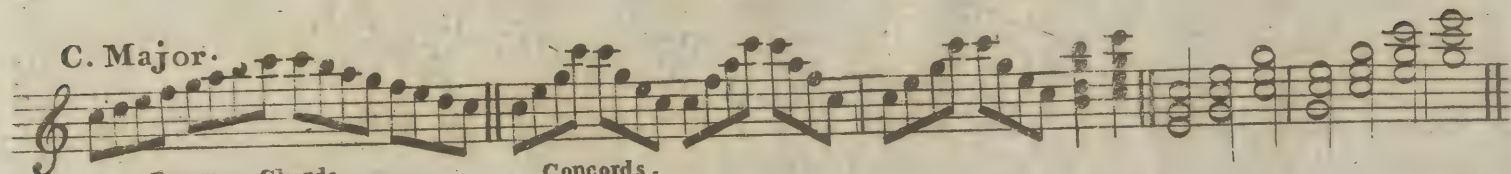
Example



Having done so proceed to tune the remainder by Octaves thus press on the 4th fret of the 1st string which is B. & tune the 4th string in unison to it then press on the 2^d fret wh^h the 3rd string in unison to it & the remainder in the same manner.

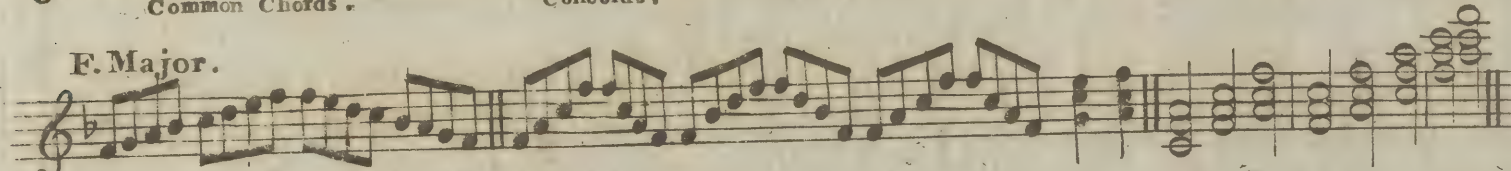
Scales in those Keys generally used: ascending and descending with the Concords.

C. Major.

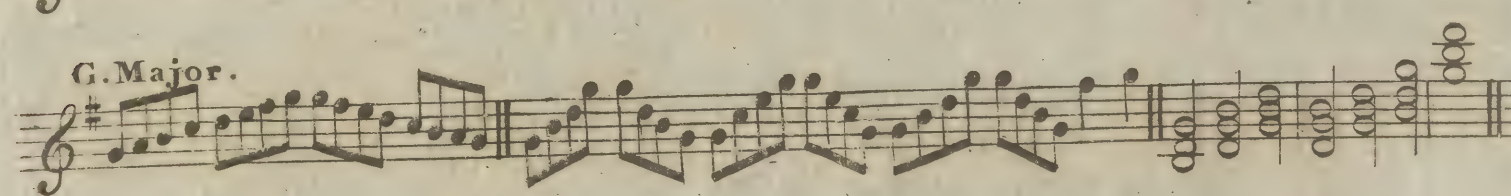


Common Chords. Concords.

F. Major.



G. Major.



N.B. In playing in the Key of F. Major in one Flat b . tune your fourth string to Bb and in playing in the Major Key of G. with one Sharp tune your seventh or F. string to $F\sharp$ being a more easy method and prevents too much cross stopping.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

HARP OR PIANO FORTÉ as an accompaniment to the Voice

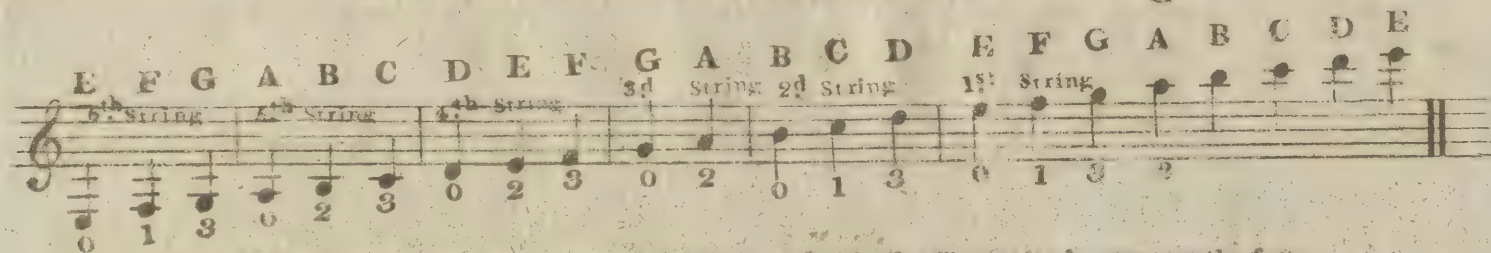
It may appear on the first view to be more difficult than the modern LUTE LYRE &c but when acquired its execution is greater and more capable of executing scientific MUSIC

This Instrument is similar to the HARP GUITTAR &c. To play more convenient either standing or walking a ribbond affixed to the Instrument and thrown over the shoulders will support it and afford a free motion to the hands

The image shows a musical score for guitar, specifically a scale exercise. The score is written for six strings, labeled 1st String through 6th String on the left. The fret positions are indicated at the top: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th. Each string has a series of notes, with some notes marked as 'or' (optional). The notes are as follows:

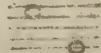
- 1st String: E (open), F# (1st fret), G (2nd fret), A (3rd fret), B (4th fret), C# (5th fret), D (6th fret), E (7th fret), F# (8th fret), G (9th fret), A (10th fret).
- 2nd String: B (open), C# (1st fret), D (2nd fret), E (3rd fret), F# (4th fret), G (5th fret), A (6th fret), B (7th fret), C# (8th fret), D (9th fret), E (10th fret).
- 3rd String: G (open), A (1st fret), B (2nd fret), C# (3rd fret), D (4th fret), E (5th fret), F# (6th fret), G (7th fret), A (8th fret), B (9th fret), C# (10th fret).
- 4th String: D (open), E (1st fret), F# (2nd fret), G (3rd fret), A (4th fret), B (5th fret), C# (6th fret), D (7th fret), E (8th fret), F# (9th fret), G (10th fret).
- 5th String: A (open), B (1st fret), C# (2nd fret), D (3rd fret), E (4th fret), F# (5th fret), G (6th fret), A (7th fret), B (8th fret), C# (9th fret), D (10th fret).
- 6th String: E (open), F# (1st fret), G (2nd fret), A (3rd fret), B (4th fret), C# (5th fret), D (6th fret), E (7th fret), F# (8th fret), G (9th fret), A (10th fret).

Scale of the natural Notes ascending.



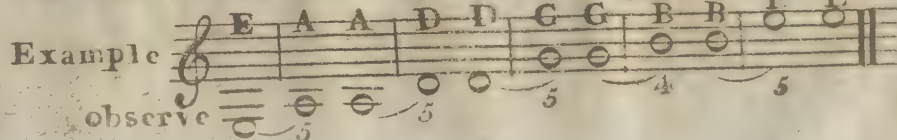
N.B: 0 means open strings and the figures denote the Fingers to be stopt on the frets.

The method of Tuning.

In the first place tune the first string E  then put one finger on the 3^d fret of the same string and tune the 3^d string an octave to it which will be G  then stop then 4th fret of the same string and tune the 2^d in unison which will be the interval of a 3^d from G  then stop the 3^d fret of the same string and tune the 4th string an octave which will be D  then stop the 2^d fret of the 3^d string and tune the 5th an octave  and lastly do the same on the same on the next for the last string E 

Another method.

First tune the 6th string E then stop it on the 5th B fret and tune the next string in unison to A and all the rest in the same manner except the 3^d string which is stopt on the 4th fret. Example



Observe that the whole is tuned by 4^{ths} except from the 2^d to the 3^d strings which is only the interval of a 3^d.

After some progress has been made the ear will soon become familiarized to the sound of the intervals and prevent the adoption of the above system.

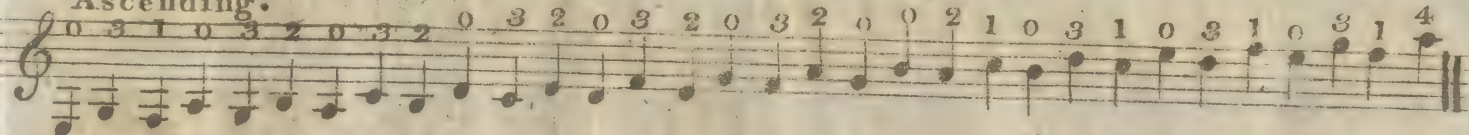
Chords consisting of 5 or 6 strings are played by running the Thumb across the whole and Chords consisting of 3 or 4 strings by the thumb and finger.

The whole of the Music in this work is equally calculated for the SPANISH GUITTAR for early practice but when some knowledge has been acquire of the Instrument other works in which contains a greater variety of Keys must be studied.

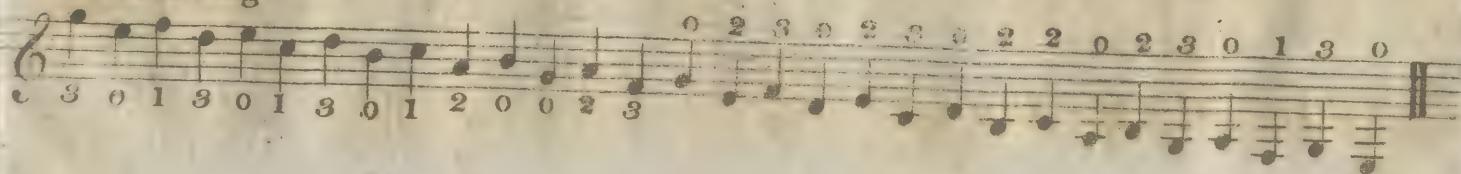
The Music for the LUTE, LYRE, HARP GUITTAR, &c: are mostly sett in the Major Key of C. or F. and The SPANISH GUITTAR is capable of playing through the whole system of Major and Minor Keys.

Lesson I. OF ascending and descending by 3^{ds}

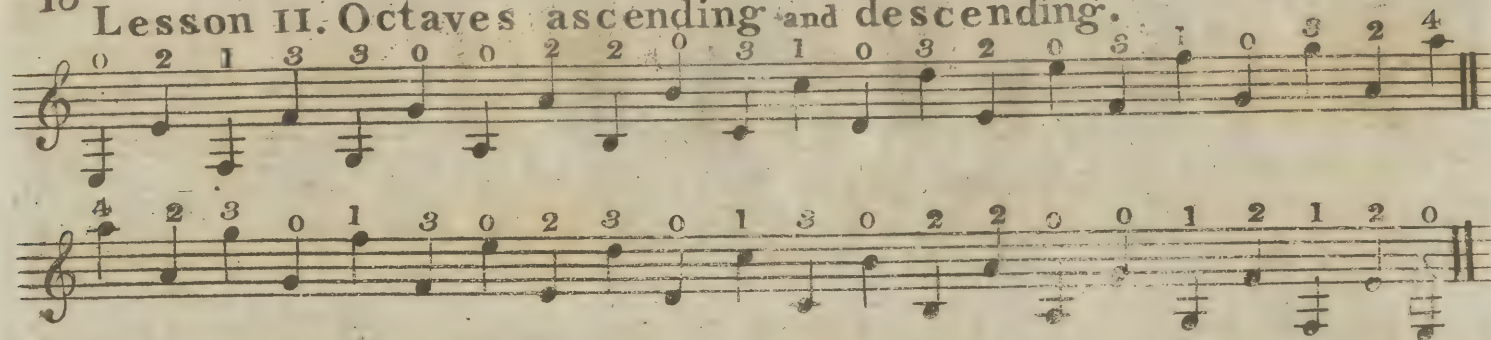
Ascending.



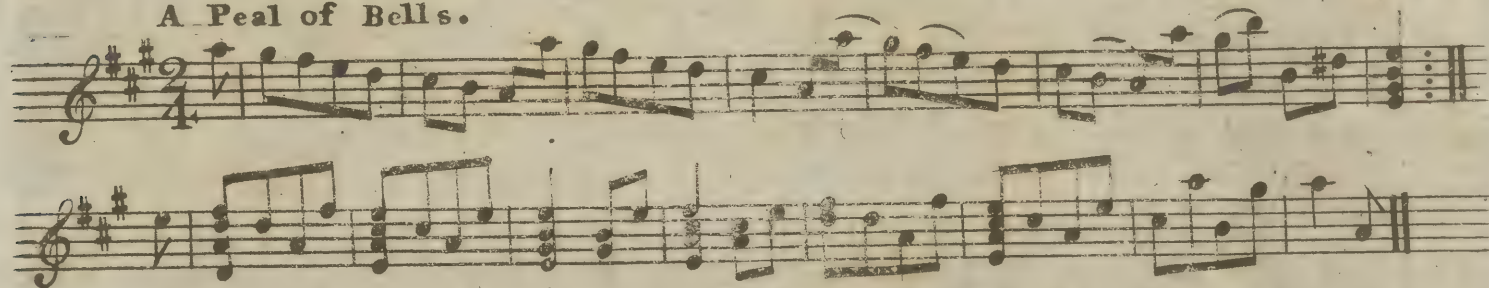
Descending.



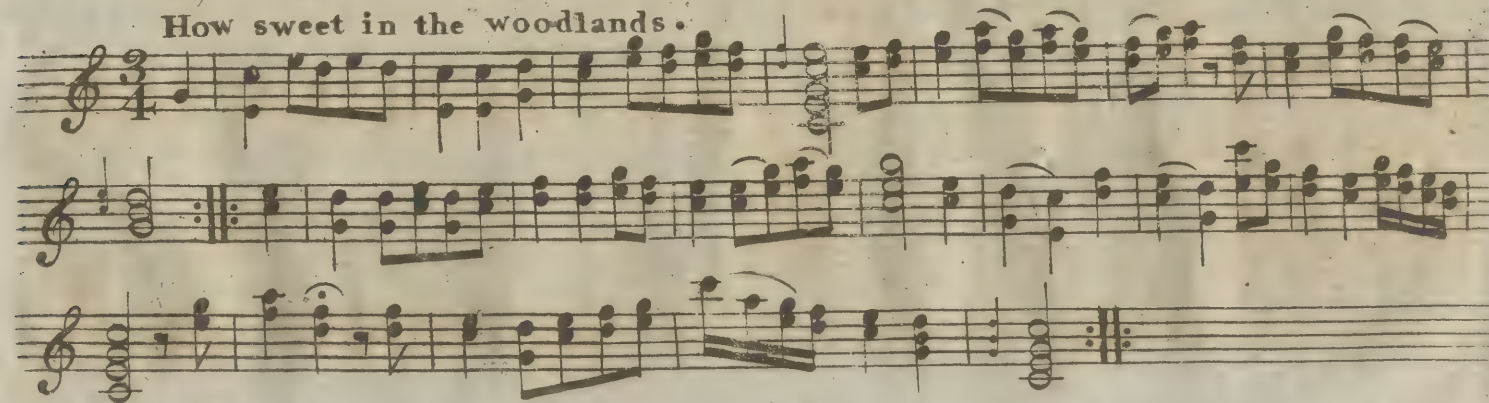
Lesson II. Octaves ascending and descending.



A Peal of Bells.



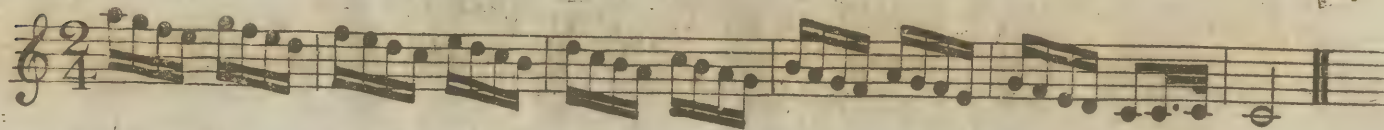
How sweet in the woodlands.



Lesson I.

17

Slow

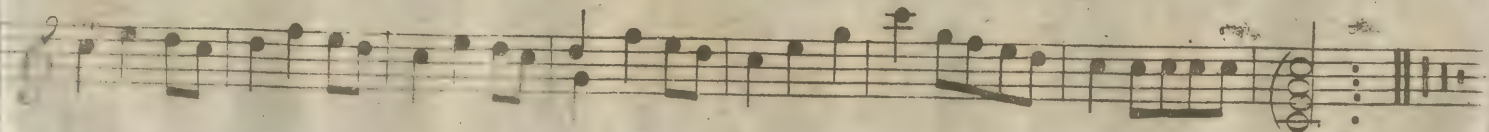
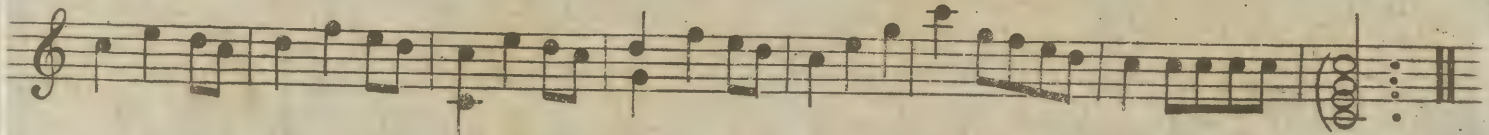
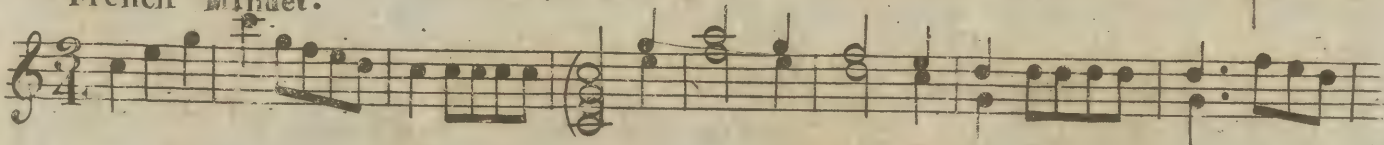


Lesson II.

Slow



French Minuet.



Tink a Tink.

The musical score for "Tink a Tink" consists of six staves of music, all in treble clef. The first staff is in 2/4 time and includes the marking "Grazo". The second staff continues the melody. The third staff is marked "Var 1" and features a change in tempo to "Allegro". The fourth staff is marked "h" and continues the melody. The fifth staff is marked "h" and continues the melody. The sixth staff is marked "German Waltz" and changes to 3/8 time. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Grazo

Var 1

h

h

German Waltz

Allegro *p* *f*

This musical score is for a piece in 2/4 time, marked Allegro. It consists of four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. It contains a melodic line with various dynamics, including piano (*p*) and forte (*f*). The second staff continues the melody with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third staff features a melodic line with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fourth staff concludes the piece with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a double bar line.

Malbrouk

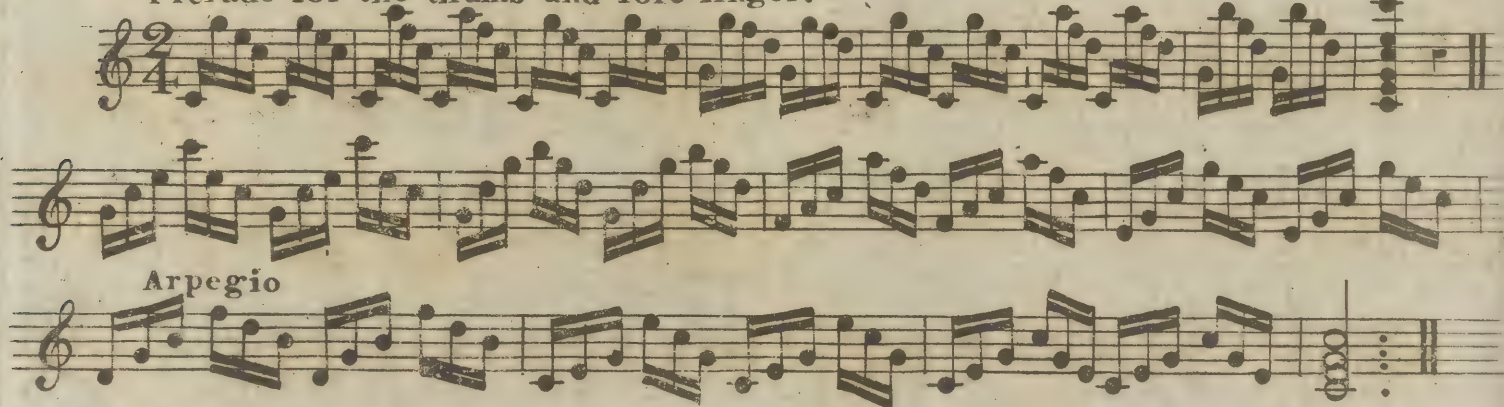
Allegro

This musical score is for a piece in 6/8 time, marked Allegro. It consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 6/8 time signature. It contains a melodic line with various dynamics, including piano (*p*) and forte (*f*). The second staff continues the melody with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third staff concludes the piece with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a double bar line.

Prelude to exercise the right hand fingers.



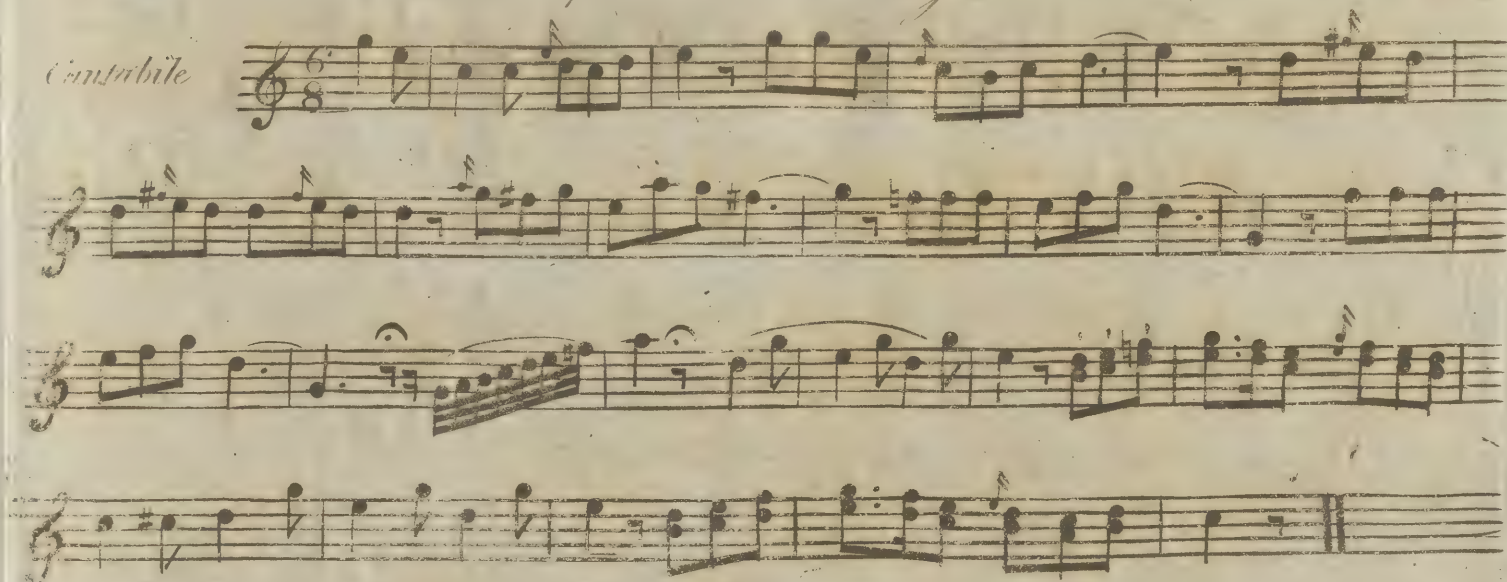
Prelude for the thumb and fore finger.

ALLEMANDA *h.*

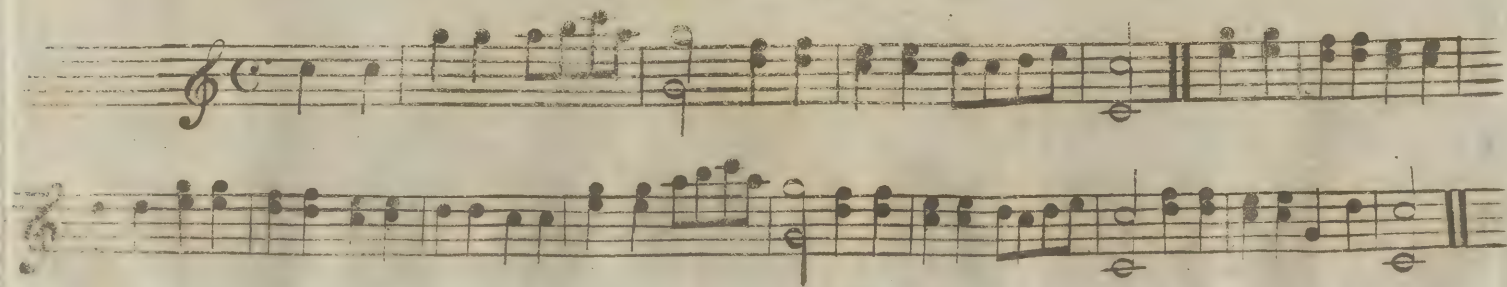
Air from Paul et Virginia!

21

Contrabasso



Adieu, Adieu!



WOOD ROBINS REPLY.

(Answer to Julia to the Wood Robin)

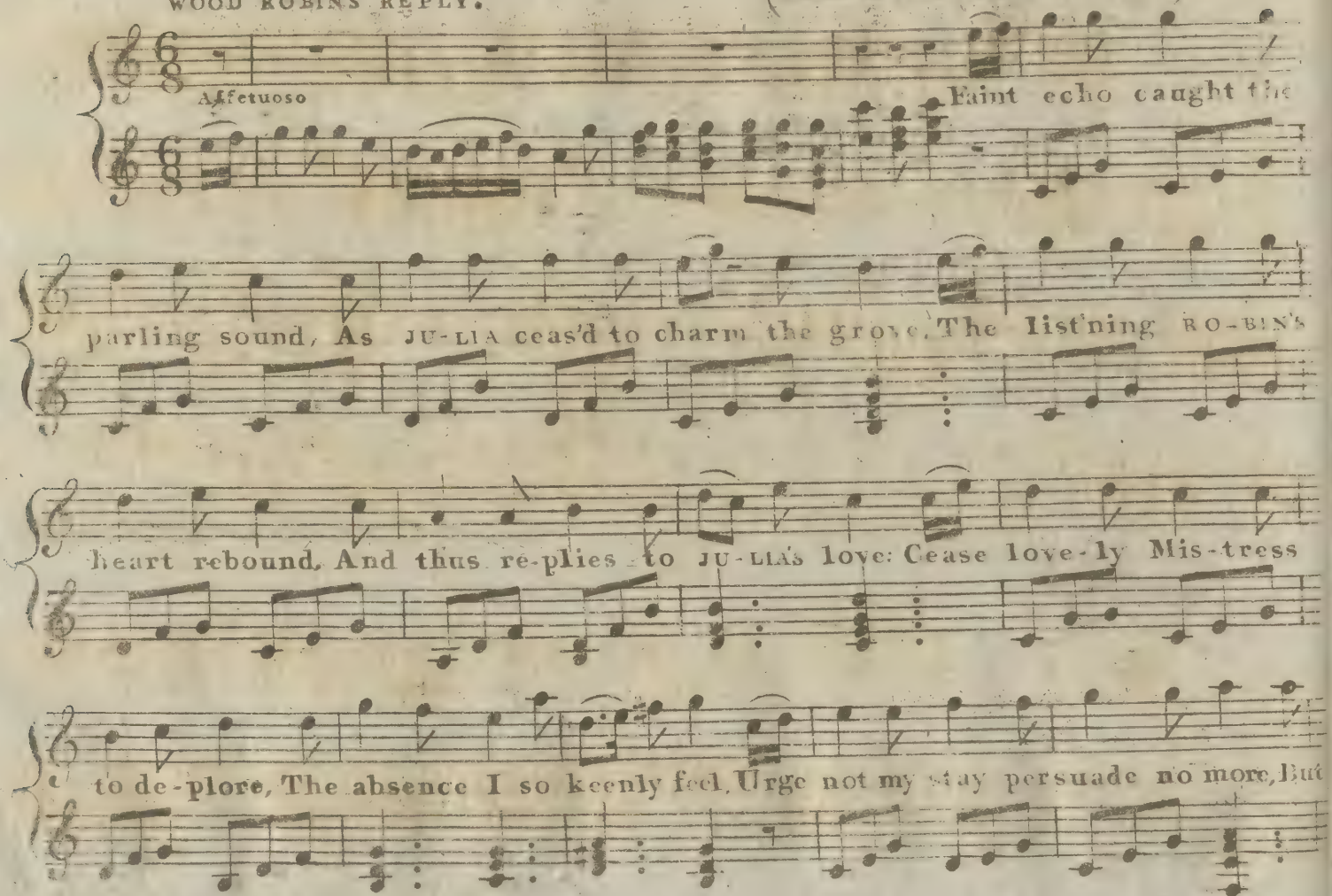
Affettuoso

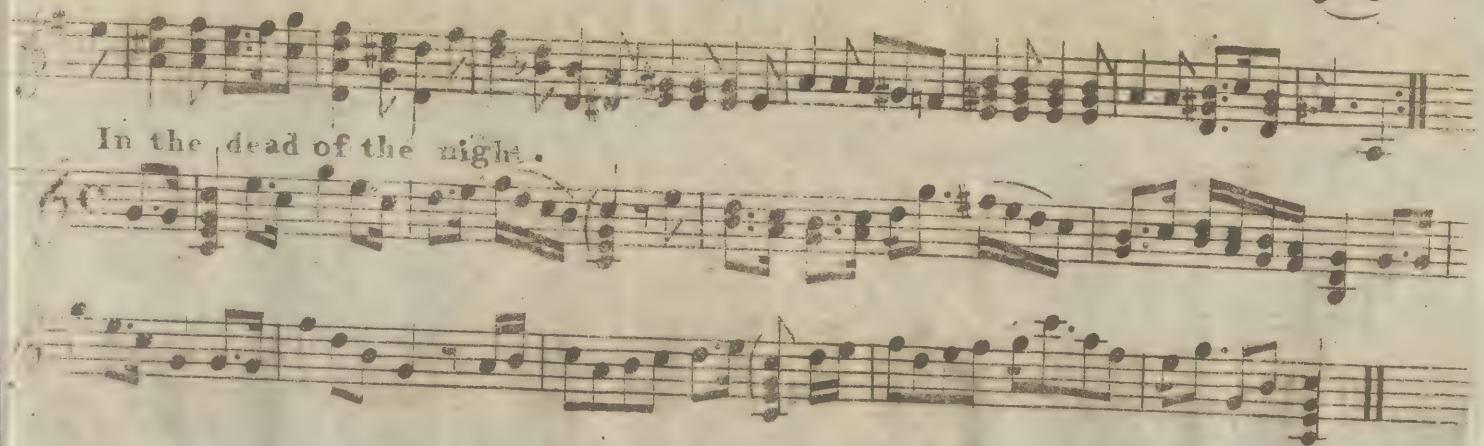
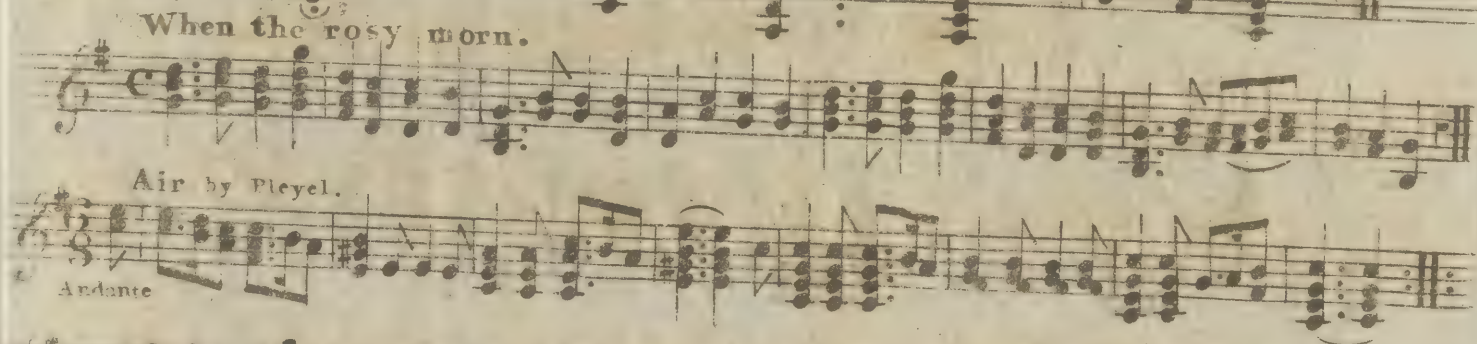
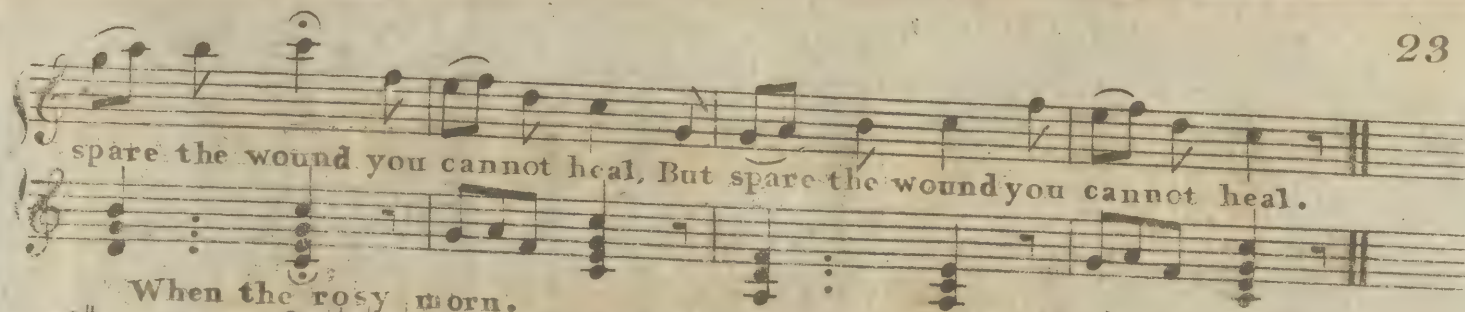
Faint echo caught the

parling sound, As JU-LIA ceas'd to charm the grove. The list'ning RO-BIN'S

heart rebound. And thus re-plies to JU-LIA'S love: Cease love-ly Mis-tress

to de-plore, The absence I so keenly feel. Urge not my stay persuade no more, But






 I am the Fowler blith & gay, A merry Fellow night and day, My
 name is held in great renown Throughout the land in ev' - ry town. each
 Rus - tic Youth my pratice tries, while frighted ev' - - ry Ob - ject flies. But
 mine is ev' - ry - neighbring bird where, my en - chant - ing pipe is heard. I

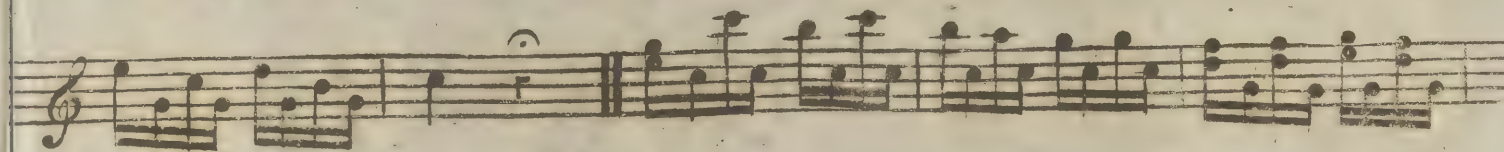
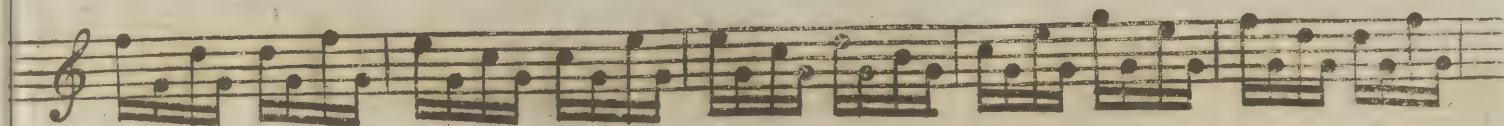
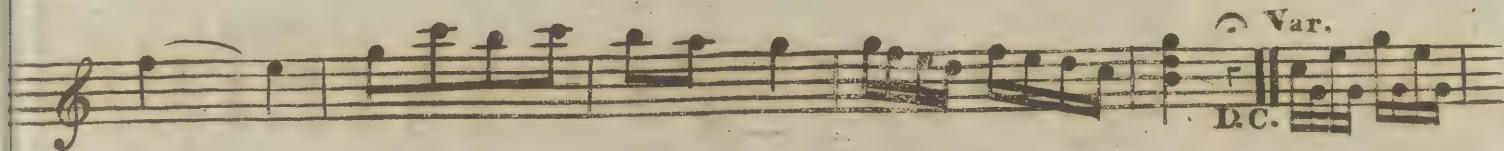
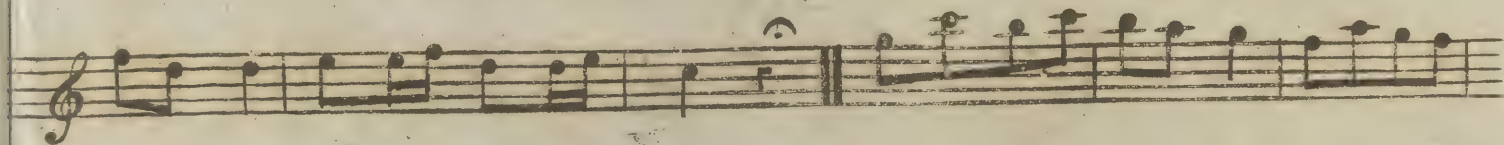
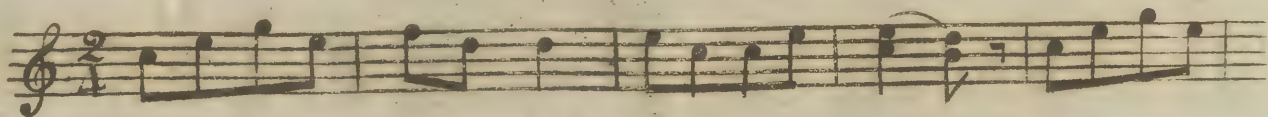
I spend my life in mirth and glee,
 For I have all I want you fee,
 And yet my ever roving mind
 Seeks greater happiness to find.
 A lure for pretty Girls I wish,
 Oh dear! how many then I'd fish:
 For where I was to draw my line
 The Girls around should all be mine.

The Haunted Tower.

25

A Favorite Air.

M.



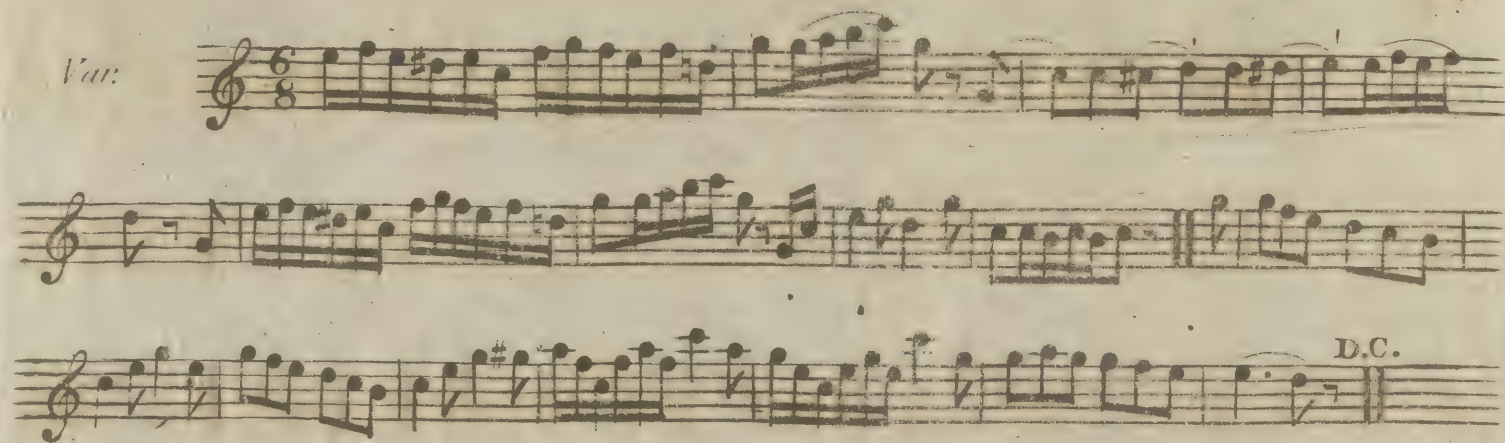
Mozart.

Life let us che - - rish, while yet the ta - per glows,
 and the fresh flow - - ret pluck, ere it close, Why
 are we fond of toil and care, Why choose the rankling thorn to wear, And
 heedless by the lil - ly stray, Which blofsoms in our way. D. C.

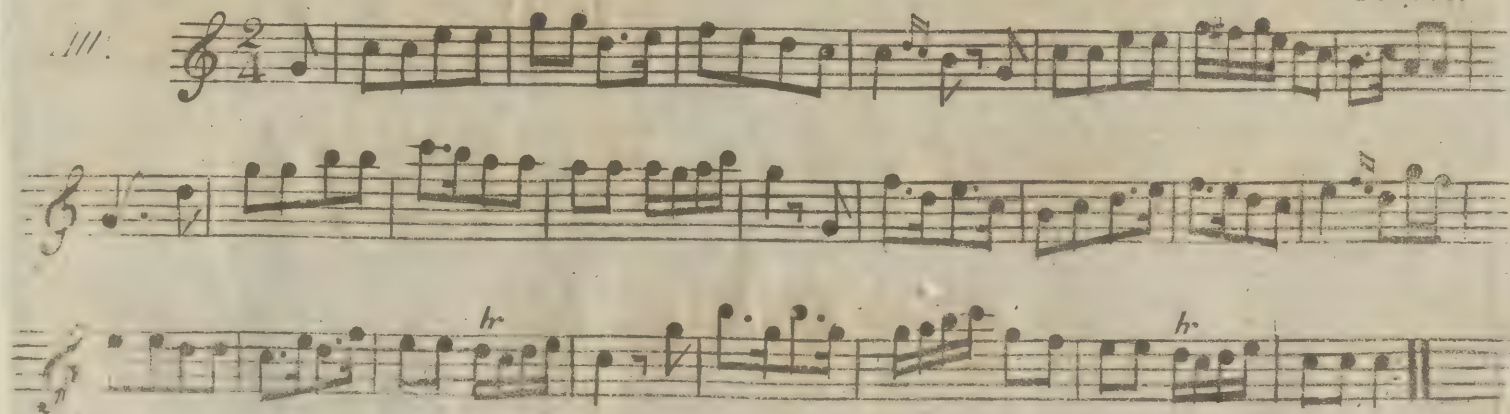
2
 When clouds obscure the atmosphere,
 And forked lightnings rend the air,
 The Sun resumes his silver crest,
 And smiles adown the west.

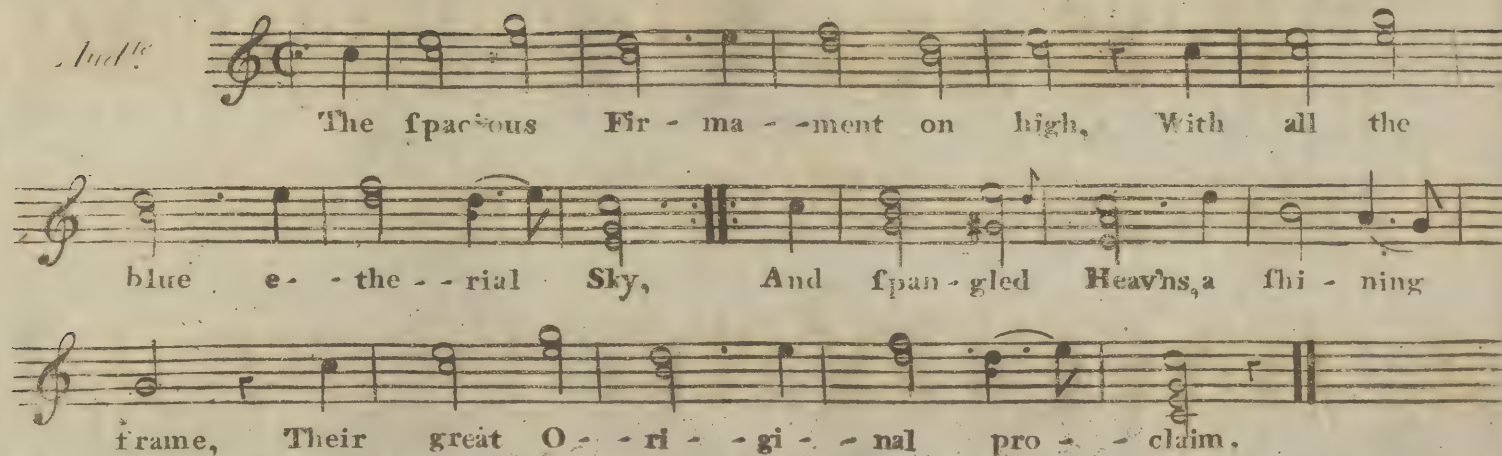
3
 The genial seasons soon are o'er,
 Then let us 'ere we quit this shore,
 Contentment seek, it is life's rest,
 The sunshine of the breast.

4
 Away with ev'ry toil and care,
 And cease the rankling thorn to wear,
 With manful hearts life's conflict meet,
 'Till death sounds the retreat.

Var.*A favorite air.*

Pleyel.

III.

*Pleyel's German Hymn.**And^{te}*

2
 Th'unwearied Sun from Day to Day,
 Does his Creators pow'r display,
 And publishes to every land,
 The work of an Almighty hand.

3
 Soon as the Ev'ning shades prevail,
 The moon takes up the wond'rous tale,
 And nightly to the list'ning Earth,
 Repeats the Story of her Birth.

4
 Whilst all the Stars that round her burn,
 And all the Planets in their turn,
 Confirm the tydings as they roll,
 And spread the truth from Pole to Pole.

5
 What though in solemn silence all,
 Move round this dark terrestrial Ball,
 What though no real voice nor sound,
 Amid their radiant Orbs be found.

6
 In reason's Ear they all rejoice,
 And utter forth a glorious voice,
 For ever singing as they shine,
 The Hand that made us is divine.

G. 01/6
11. 11. 378224



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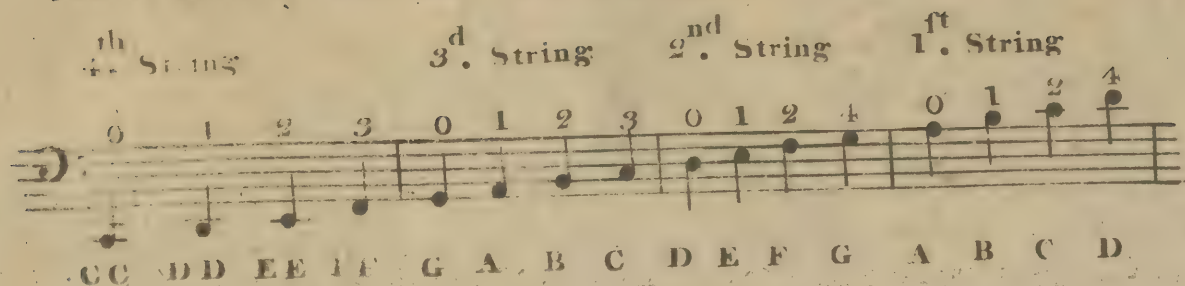
1

FOR THE

Violoncello

THE Violoncello was ever esteem'd an excellent Instrument not only in Concert. but also for playing Lessons &c may be Consider'd as a Large Fiddle held the contrary way. and the fourth String is next the Bow Hand as the Body is turn'd downward. the lower part is to rest on the Calves of the Legs the edge of the back to rest on the Leg. by which means it turns the strings of the Bass convenient to the Bow hand & besides it prevents the Legs pressing too hard upon the weak rim or sides of your Instrument. & places in the most convenient position for playing. First it will be very necessary for the Learner to get the names of the notes in the Gamut also what line & space each note stands on as describ'd in the manner following.

The GAMUT for the VIOLONCELLO.

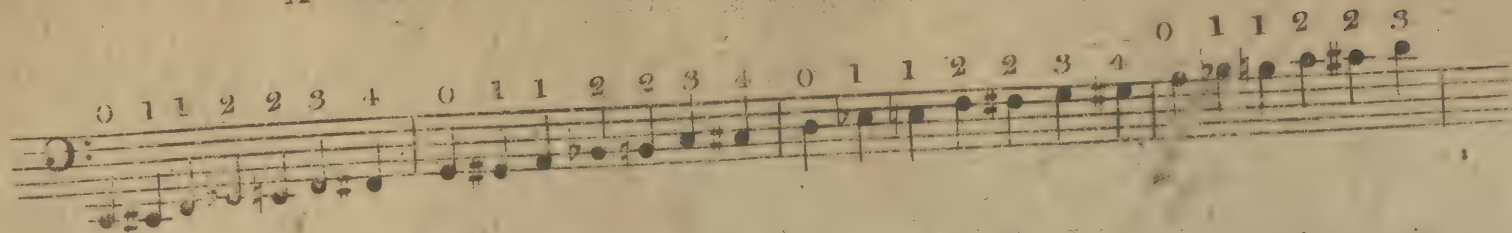


The Learner will observe that 0 over any Note in the Gamut is open or no finger, the figure 1 is the fore Finger; 2 the Second; and 3 the third and 4 the little Finger.

If your Instrument is perfectly in Tune for us to be suppos'd the Learner is not able to tune it himself you may try to play off the Natural Notes of the Gamut; you must observe there are four Notes belonging to each String. Those on the 4th or great string are Double C double D, double E and double F the lowest note or double C is play'd open which is done by drawing the Bow cross the 4th String about 2 Inches from the Bridge. double D is stop'd with the first finger about three Inches from the Nut; double E is stop'd with the Second Finger nearly the same distance from the first finger or rather less. Double F is with the 3^d finger about an Inch and a quarter from the Second the reason why the distance of the last is stop'd short is because it is but a Semitone or half Note.

Those on the third String are G A B and C. G is play'd open: A is stop'd with the first Finger: B with the Second: and C with 3.^d Finger at the same distance as on the 4.th String. Those on the Second String are D, E, F, and G. D is play'd open: E is stop'd with the first Finger about three Inches from the Nut; F with the Second Finger about an Inch and half from the first F, being but a Semitone or half Note above E: G is stop'd with the little Finger about two Inches and quarter from the Second: Those on the first String are A, B, C, and D. A is play'd open: B with the first Finger: C with the Second: and D with the little Finger at the same distance as on the Second String. By these directions the Learner may soon stop the Notes in tune. The Learner must observe that the between the Notes E & F likewise between B & C are only Semitones or half Notes as they fall in the Natural Gamut: but we will hereafter introduce a perfect Scale of Natural and Artificial Semitones which we may compare to a Magazine or Store House of Sounds. and to take and dispose of Occasionally: for the Scale must be form'd into Keys and then the fingering will alter as the Keys changes: All Music is known by the first Seven Letters of the Alphabet and the Eighth is the same such as from C to C D to D from E to E from F to F from G to G from A to A from B to B together with their Semitones.

A Perfect SCALE for the VIOLONCELLO



These are all the Notes Natural and Artificial necessary for a beginner in the Bass. Call the Artificial are call'd Flats and Sharps a Flat thus $\flat$ a Sharp thus $\sharp$ and a Natural thus $\natural$ which brings the Note to its place after a $\sharp$ or $\flat$. But there are two other Cliffs Tenor and Counter Tenor and as they are very useful will let them both the Tenor Transposes the notes a fifth higher the Counter Tenor a seventh but are very seldom us'd on the fourth String.

TENOR

3^d String 2^d String 1st String

3 0 1 2 4 0 1 2 4 1 2 3

C D E F G A B C D E F G

COUNTER TENOR

2^d String 1st String

2 4 0 1 2 1 2 3 4 1 2 3

F G A B C D E F G A B C

Position

You may now venture to take the Violoncello, & as to the mode of holding it I refer you to the First Page, only be careful to fix the first joint of your Thumb at the back part of the neck of your Instrument, & put your fingers nearly up right, & very firm upon the strings, which will be found very essential, in order to produce a good tone.

Of the Bow

The Bow must be held a small distance from the Nut, & the greater part of the first joint of all your Fingers, except the fourth, must reach over, but not so far as to touch the end of your thumb: also observe that the back or stick of the Bow must incline towards the finger board, & must be drawn from one end to the other in a parallel line about two Inches & half from the Bridge.

One of the principal beauties of the Violoncello, is expression: such as the Fiano, the Cresendo, the Forte &c. all this is done by an equal pressure of the Bow more or less, as the passage requires: & Music without it would be like a Painting without shades, to shew it. The art of bowing is rather difficult, & the marks that you find in Music in general are not very accurate, but I shall endeavour to be particular in this respect in the Lessons which you will find in this small work: the number of notes in each bar, ought to be attended to, for if you have 2, 4, 6, 8, or any equal number, by playing the first down, the next up & so on alternately down & up, you will of course finish with an up Bow, & be prepar'd to begin the next bar with a down bow, but when you find the number unequal, such as 3, 5, 7, 9, &c. you should endeavour to play the two shortest notes with one stroke of the Bow, & in that case you will find yourself the same, as if the number had been equal: sometimes you will find a succession of bars with an unequal number of notes, particularly in Triple Time, which frequently consists of three notes in a Bar, in such cases you should bow alternately down & up, by which the first note of every second bar will come with a down bow, but all this will be better understood by the following examples in common & triple time: the letter u stands for an up bow, & d for down.

Example in Common Time.

[illegible]

Example in Triple Time

Example in Triple Time

This musical example is written on three staves in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns such as eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 12 above the notes. The first staff contains measures 1 through 4, the second staff contains measures 5 through 10, and the third staff contains measures 11 through 12, ending with a double bar line. The notes are accompanied by a series of 'd' and 'u' characters, likely representing a rhythmic or articulation code.

1 3 6 5 3 3 4 2

d u d u d u d u d u d u d u d u

7 8 9 12 11

d u d u d u d u d u d u d u d u &c. d u d u &c.

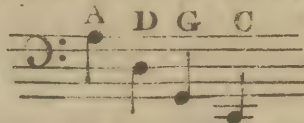
d u d u d u d u d u d

All the rest that remains with respect to bowing will be explained under the article of Musical Characters.

The easiest mode of tuning the Violoncello

As the scale of the finger board is already shown, it only remains for the practitioner to measure out the first Octave from the Scales, and by a tuning fork, an Harps^d or any other Instrument tune the first String to A, then put your finger upon the Second String at the fifth line A, & draw it up till it produces the same sound, the open String of which will be D, so on in the same manner to the 3^d & 4th Strings, so

that when in tune they will give the notes



which are fifths from each

other, & when the Ear is accus^tom'd to the sound of fifths the open Strings may be tuned to each other with great ease.

Rules for transposition

Tunes for the Violoncello or other Instruments being sometimes too low or too high an easy method for putting them higher is very useful remember then that there are but two Original Keys a Sharp one & a Flat one A key is not denomiⁿated Flat or Sharp from the Flats or Sharps marked at the beginning of a Tune but as the last Note called the Key Note requires a Flat or Sharp Third to it

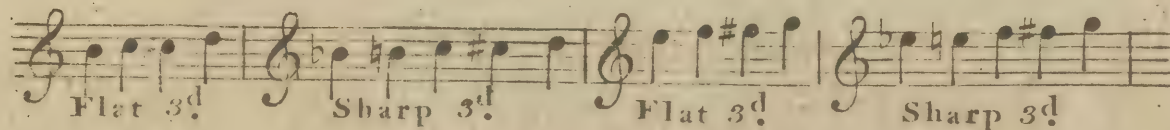
Examples



The 3^d Example has likewise D. for its 3^d but B being flatted in the Cliff at the beginnig is thereby moved half a Note more distant from D. & becomes a Sharp third the very same properties belong to F. which is the Key Note in the 2^d & 4th Examples.

In order to know a Sharp 3^d & a Flat 3^d I must observe that the 1st consists of five half Notes or Semitones & a Flat 3^d consists of four.

Explanation of the four Examples



This holds good for all the Variety of Keys in the whole Syntem of Music but note also that in all flat Keys the 6th & 7th must be flat as well as the 3^d & in all Sharp Keys the 3^d 6th & 7th must be Sharp the 4th remains Flat in all Keys & consists of 6 half Notes but this & also the 6th & 7th are too often omitted in the Cliff thro' the Ignorance or carelessness of Masters & Transcribers from hence it is evident that in all Harmony there are really but two Keys one Sharp & the other Flat.

The Names of the Notes and Rests

Notes

1 Semibreve 2 Minims 4 Crotchets 8 Quavers

16 Semiquavers 32 Demisiquavers

The image shows two staves of musical notation. The first staff contains a Semibreve (whole note), two Minims (half notes), four Crotchets (quarter notes), and eight Quavers (eighth notes). The second staff contains sixteen Semiquavers (sixteenth notes) and thirty-two Demisiquavers (thirty-second notes). Each group of notes is preceded by its numerical value and name.

Rests

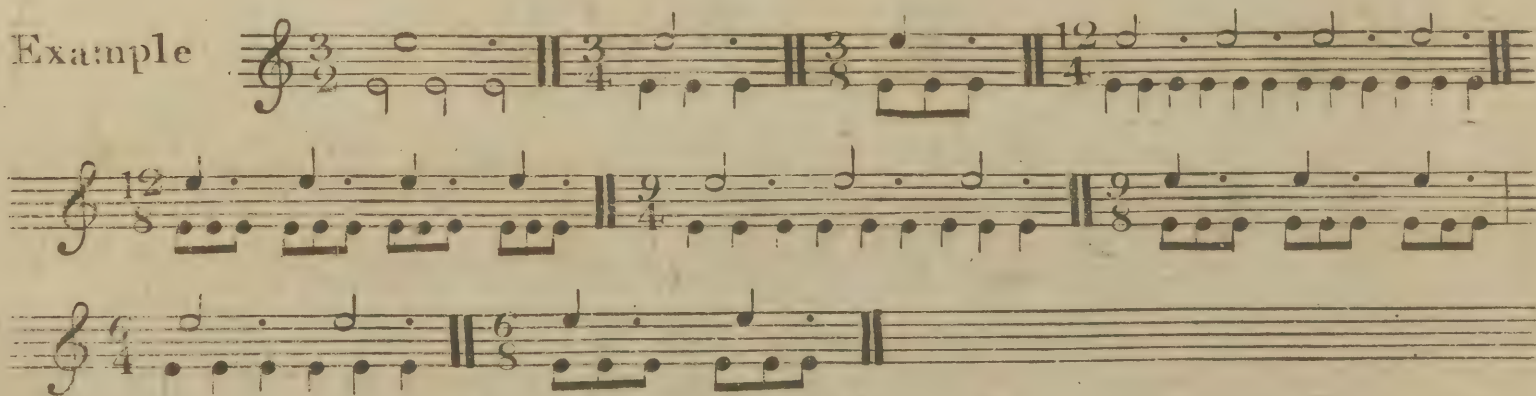
Semibreve Rests Minim Rests Crotchet Rests Quaver Rests Semiquaver Rests Demisiquavers Rests

The image shows a single staff of musical notation with six groups of rests. Each group is preceded by its name and the word 'Rests'. The groups are: Semibreve Rests (a single horizontal line), Minim Rests (two horizontal lines), Crotchet Rests (four horizontal lines), Quaver Rests (eight horizontal lines), Semiquaver Rests (sixteen horizontal lines), and Demisiquavers Rests (thirty-two horizontal lines).

The Figures 1, 2, 4, &c. before the names of the Notes imply that one Semibreve is as long as 2 Minims 4 Crotchets 8 Quavers 16 Semiquavers or 32 Demisiquavers When any of the marks expressing rest occur on either line or space the part is always silent for the time of the note they belong to.



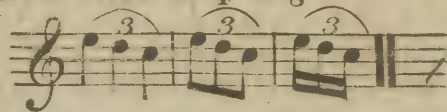
Treble Time is known by any of the following Figures $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, or $\frac{12}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$ or $\frac{12}{8}$, $\frac{9}{4}$, or $\frac{9}{8}$ or $\frac{6}{8}$ which are the Moods of Triple Time.



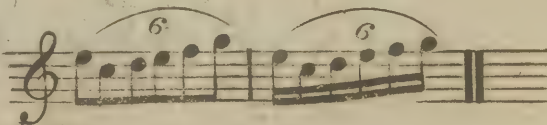
The three first Moods are called simple & the others mixed or compound A dot following any Note $\text{9} \cdot \text{P} \cdot \text{P} \cdot \text{P} \cdot \text{P} \cdot$ makes it half as long again—that is a dotted Minim is equal to three Crotchets a dotted Crotchet to three Quavers & so of the others A Dot following a Rest lengthens that.

In order to regulate & keep the time it is customary for learners to stamp gently with the right foot at the beginning of each bar, counting with the mind four in every Bar of slow common Time also in $\frac{12}{4}$ & $\frac{12}{8}$ time Three in every bar of simple triple in $\frac{9}{4}$ & $\frac{9}{8}$ & two in quick common time & $\frac{6}{4}$ & $\frac{6}{8}$.

A 3 put over three Crotchets 3 Quavers or 3 Semiquavers thus signifies that the 3 Crotchets are to be play'd in the time of one Minim the Quavers in that of a Crotchet & the Semiquavers in that of a Quavers.



A 6 put over six Quavers or six Semiquavers thus signifies that the 6 Quavers are to be played in the time of one Minim & the 6 Semiquavers in that of a Crotchet.



The proper degree of slowness or swiftness that an Air is to be play'd in is generally known by words placed at the beginning of a Movement as may be seen in the Dictionary at the end of this Book.

A Bar  divides the notes into equal proportions according to the time an Air is in whether common or Triple A double Bar  divides the Notes from the second part of a Tune & is always put at the end of a Movement When a double Bar is dotted on both sides thus  it shews that each part is to be repeated when on one side only that part is to be play'd again this repeat *S.* signifies the repetition is to be from the place where the mark is put.

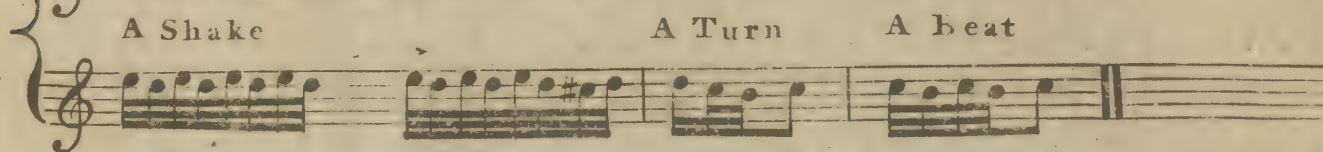
A Semibreve with a stroke over it $\overline{\text{C}}$ is to be played as Eight Quavers, with two strokes $\overline{\text{C}}$ as Sixteen Semiquavers — A Minim with a stroke $\overline{\text{M}}$ or $\overline{\text{V}}$ is to be played as four Quavers, two strokes $\overline{\text{M}}$ or $\overline{\text{V}}$ as eight Semiquavers. A Crotchet thus C as four Semiquavers or thus C as 16 Demisemiquavers.

The Graces.

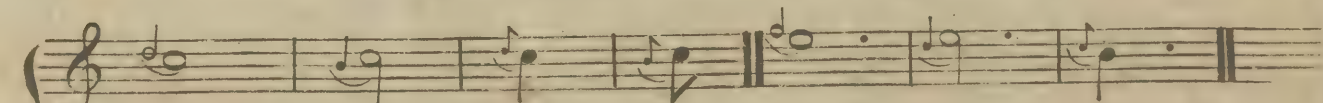
Marked



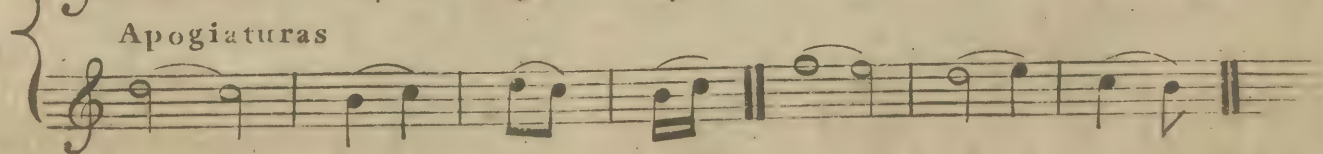
Played



Marked



Played



Exercise in C = 5d

Exercise in C = 5d.

Key

Key

Key

God save the King

Vanballs Minuet

Handwritten musical score for two minuetts, E and F, with fingerings and key signatures.

Minuet. E (3/4 time, key of E major):

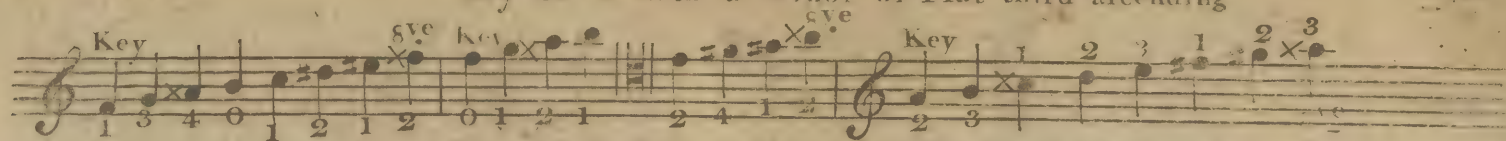
- Staff 1: Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The melody is written in a single system with a repeat sign at the end.
- Staff 2: Bass clef, key signature of two sharps. The accompaniment is written in a single system with a repeat sign at the end.
- Staff 3: Treble clef, key signature of two sharps. The melody is written in a single system with a repeat sign at the end.
- Staff 4: Bass clef, key signature of two sharps. The accompaniment is written in a single system with a repeat sign at the end.

Minuet. F. Maj. (3/8 time, key of F major):

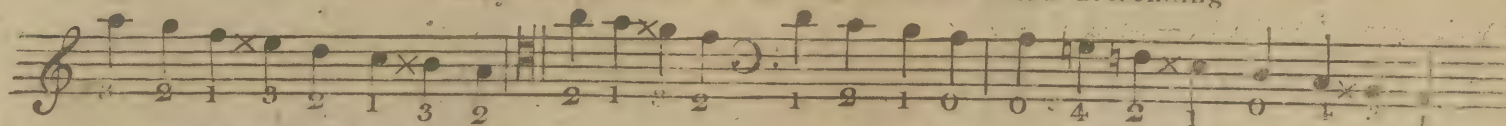
- Staff 5: Treble clef, key signature of one flat (Bb). The melody is written in a single system with a repeat sign at the end.
- Staff 6: Bass clef, key signature of one flat. The accompaniment is written in a single system with a repeat sign at the end.
- Staff 7: Treble clef, key signature of one flat. The melody is written in a single system with a repeat sign at the end.
- Staff 8: Bass clef, key signature of one flat. The accompaniment is written in a single system with a repeat sign at the end.

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5. Key signatures are indicated by sharps and flats. The time signatures are 3/4 for Minuet E and 3/8 for Minuet F. Maj.

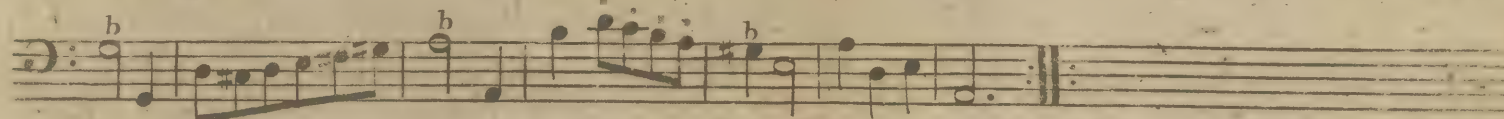
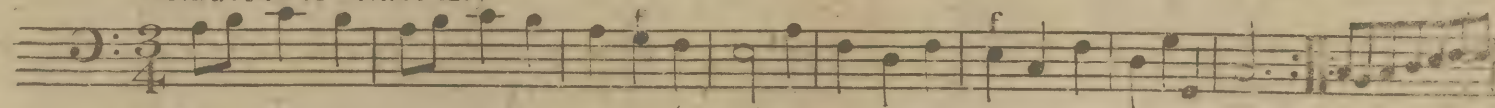
B $\flat$ 0 1 2 4 0 1 Key *cic* Key *sve* Key *sve*
 Donald
 Larghetto 1st 2^d
 1st 2^d
 Key *cic* Key *sve* Key *sve*
 0 1 2 4 0 1 2 4 0 1 2 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 3 1 2 3
 The Madrigal
 6/8



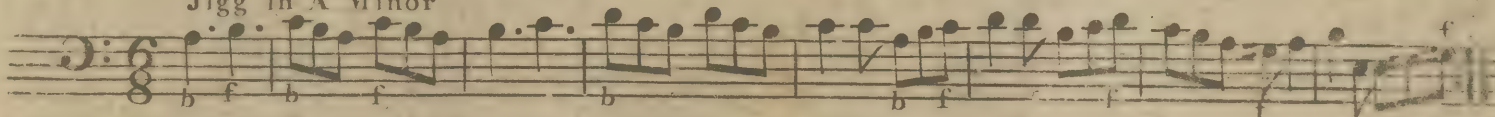
Key of A with a Minor or Flat third descending



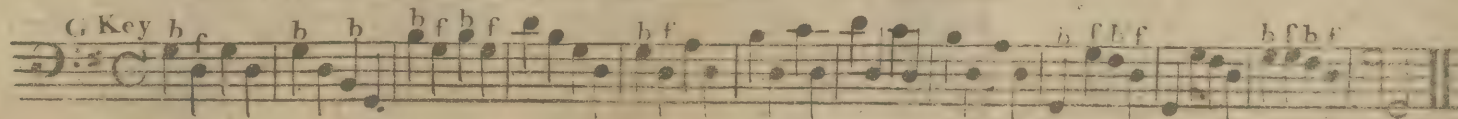
Minuet in A Minor Key



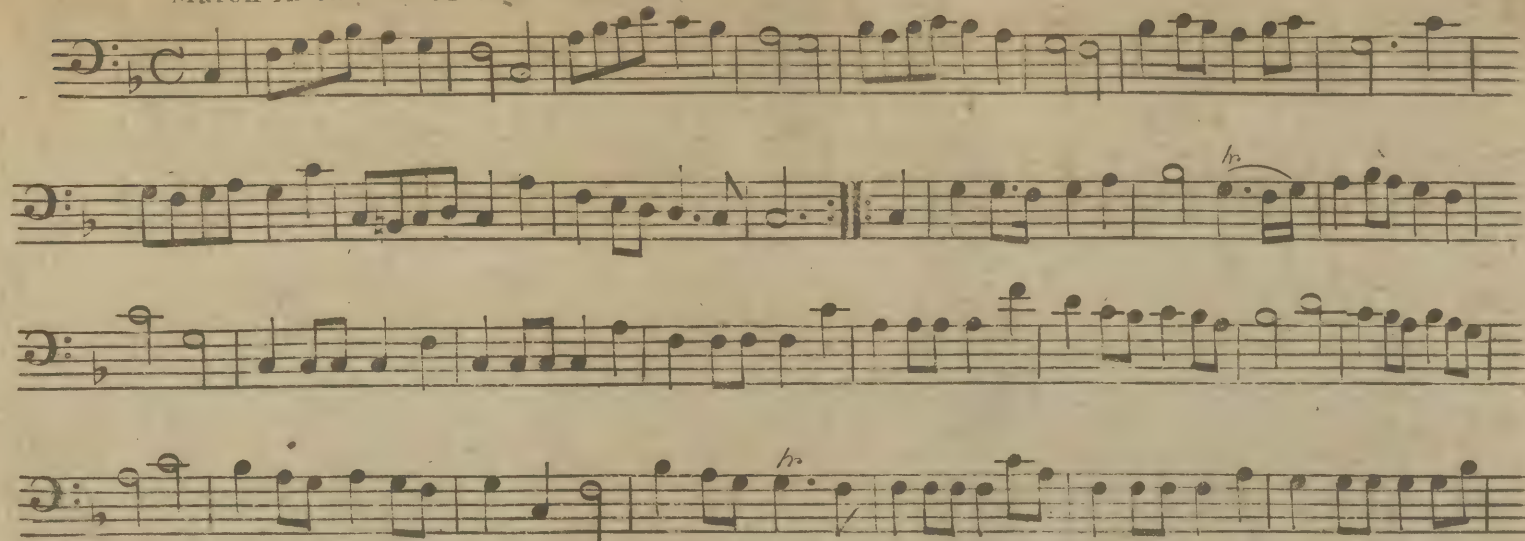
Jigg in A Minor



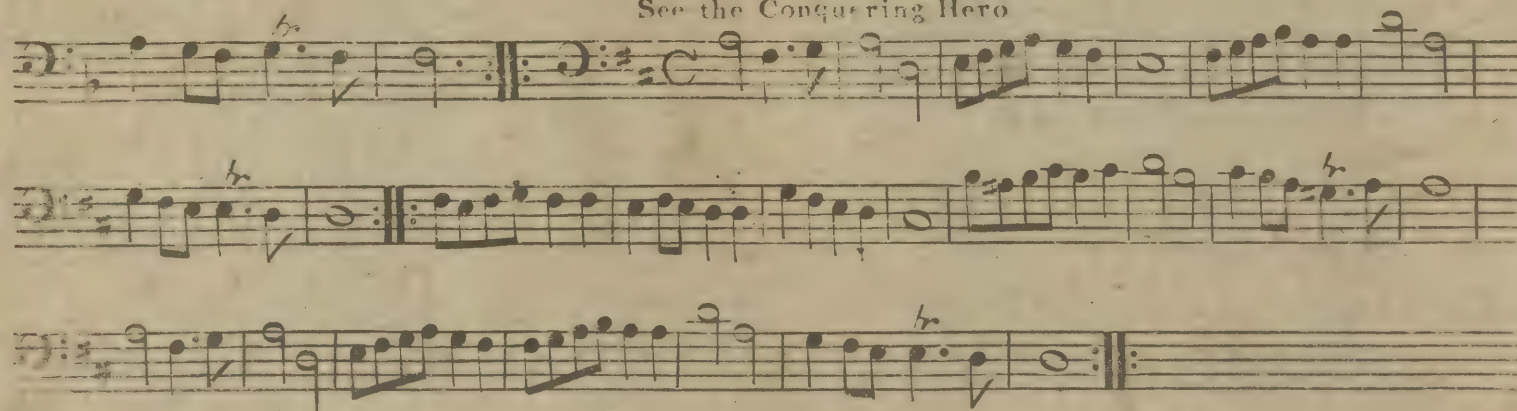
Letter B for drawing the Bow backwards & F for forwards



March in the Occasional Oratorio

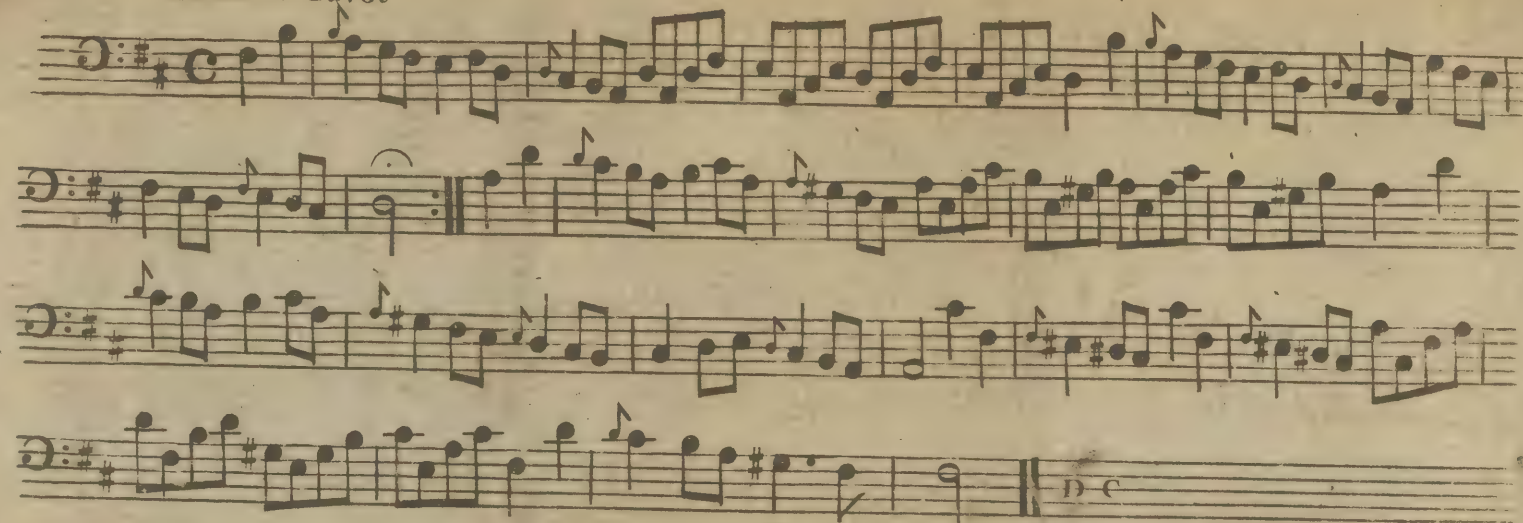


See the Conquering Hero

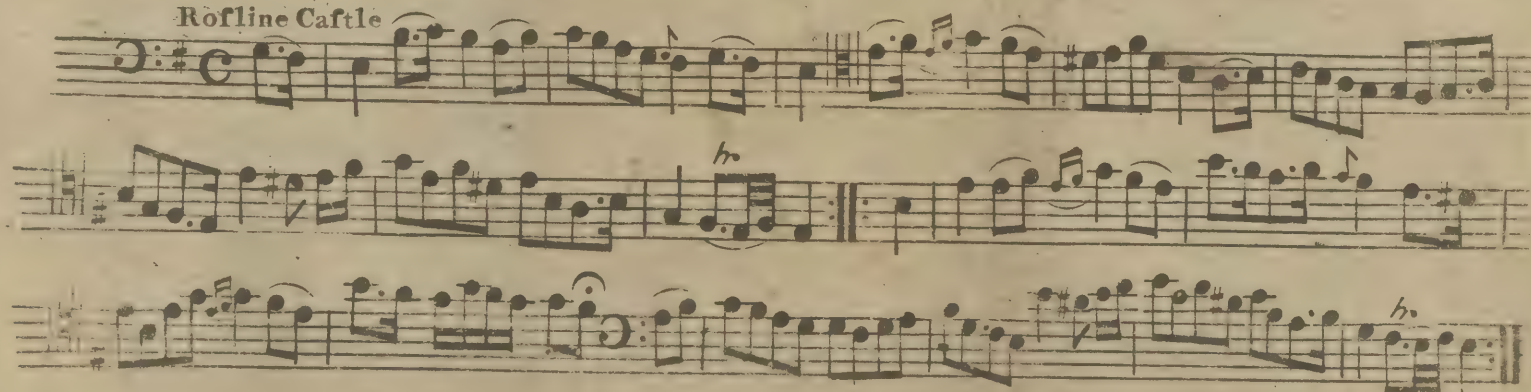


Handels Gavot

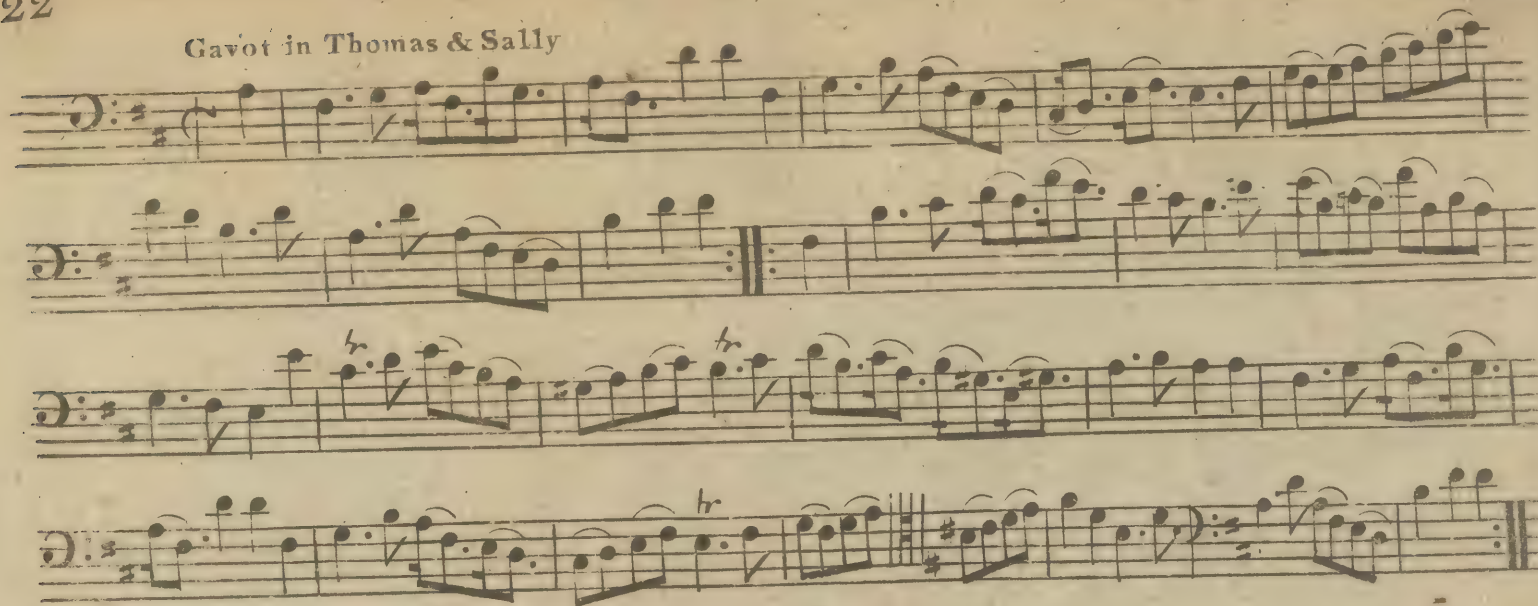
21



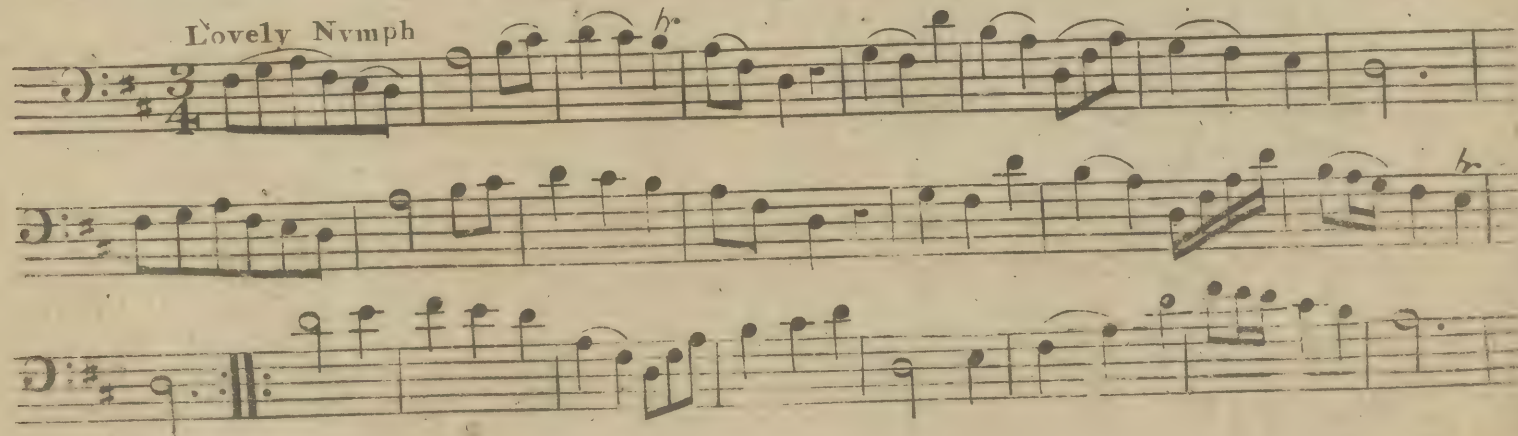
Rosline Castle

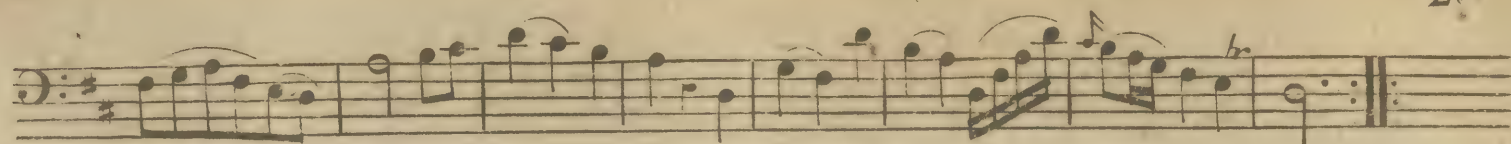


Gavot in Thomas & Sally

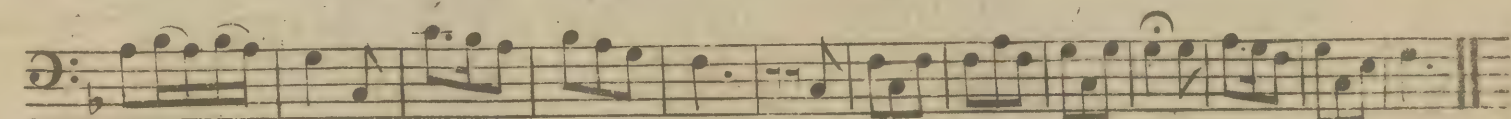
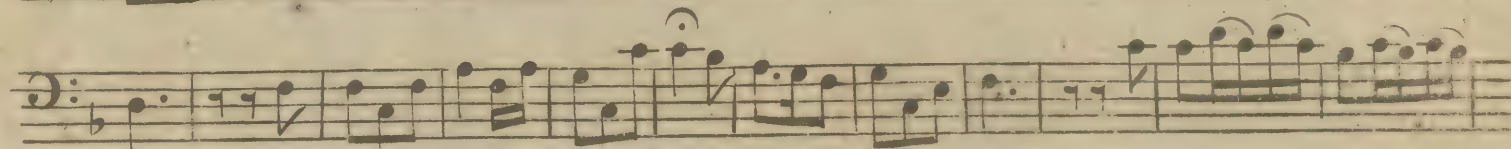
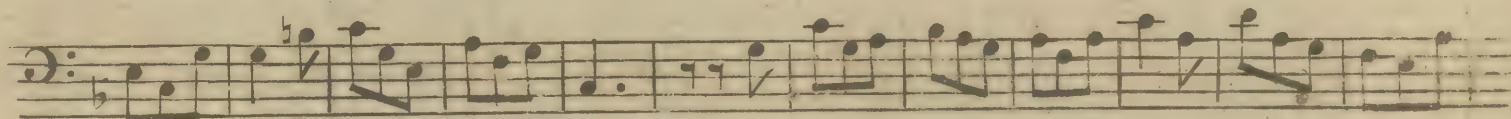
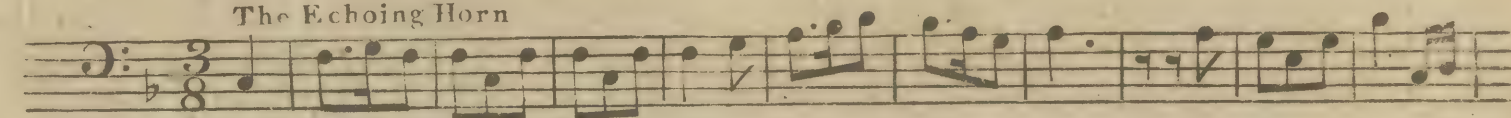


Lovely Nymph

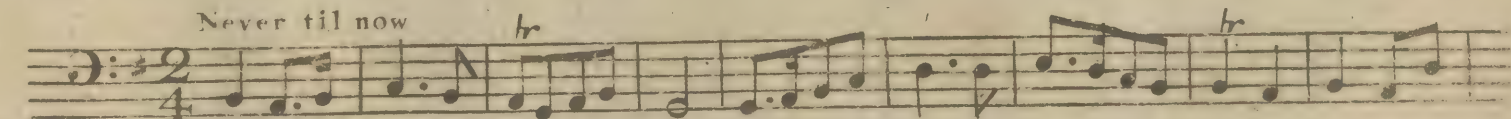




The Echoing Horn



Never til now



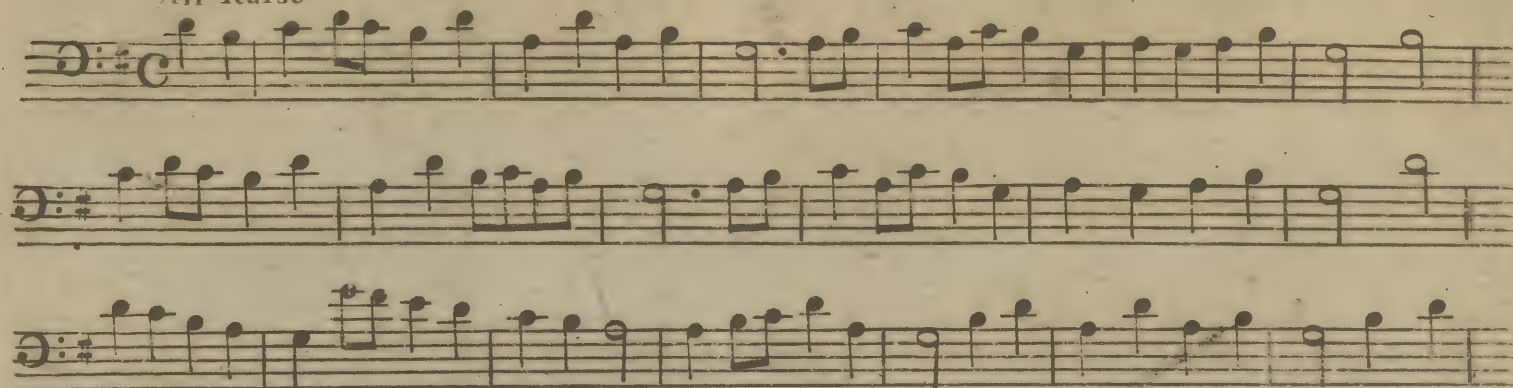
Andante



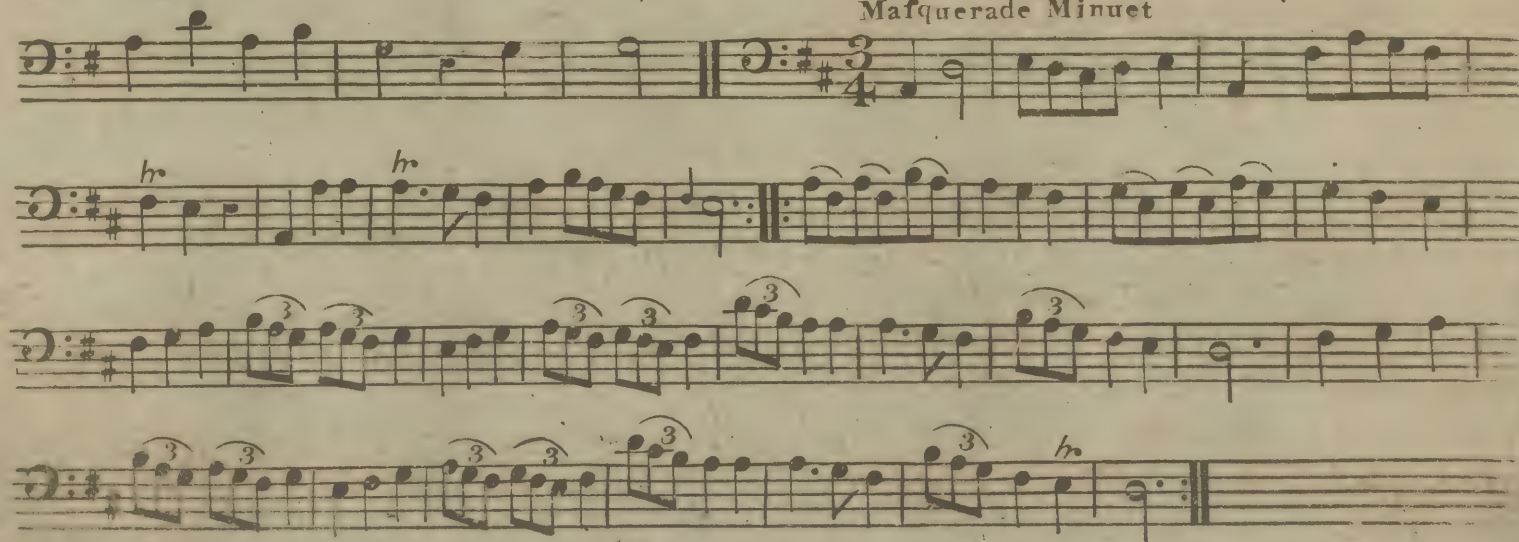
Water parted from the Sea

This page contains two musical pieces. The first piece, "Water parted from the Sea", is written in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. It consists of six staves of music. The second piece, "Pleyels Hymn", begins on the sixth staff and continues onto the seventh staff. It is written in bass clef with a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb) and a common time (C) signature. The title "Pleyels Hymn" is written above the sixth staff. The music features various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *h^o*.

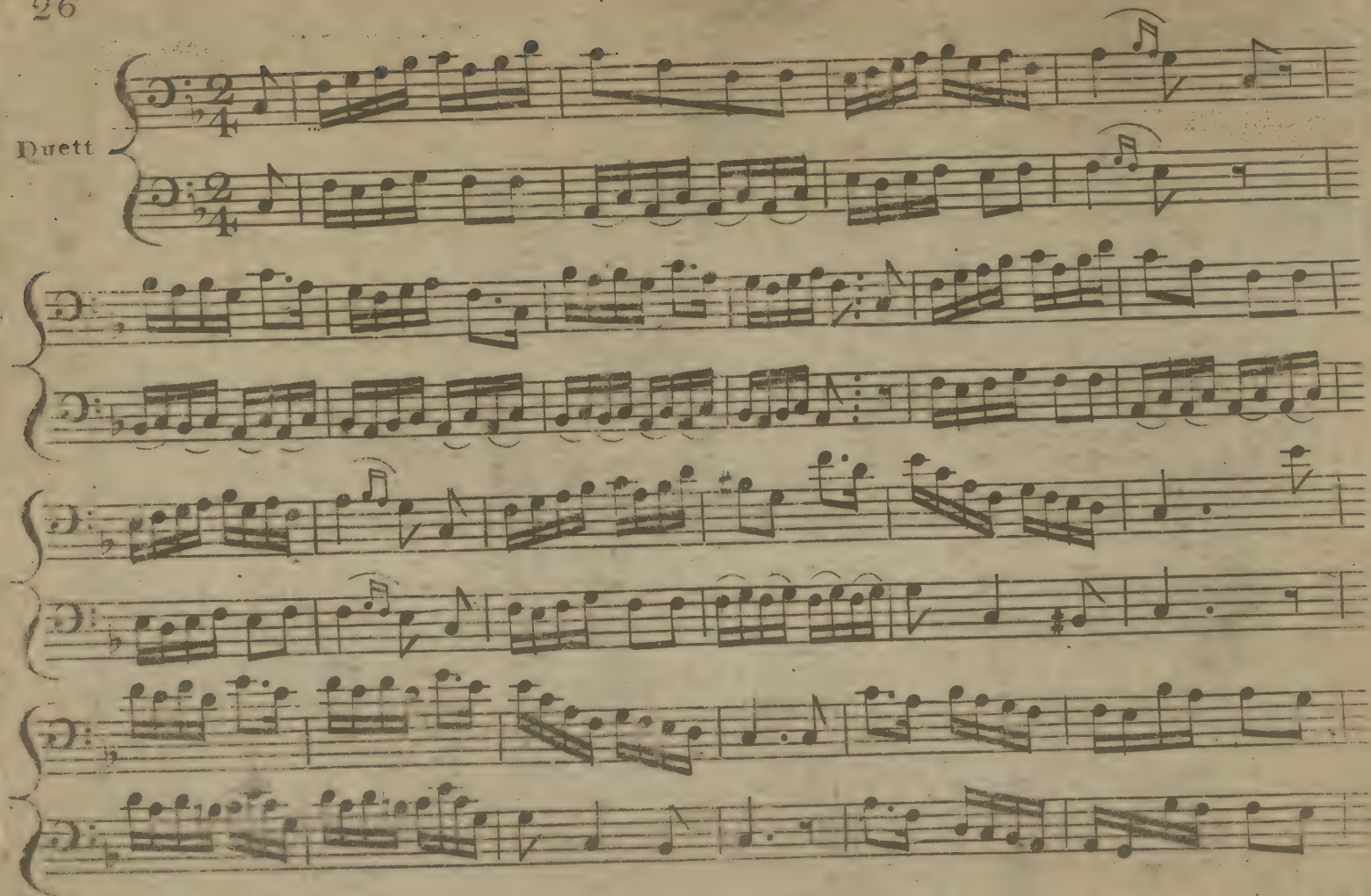
Air Rufse



Masquerade Minuet



Duett



4101/7
rma 356218



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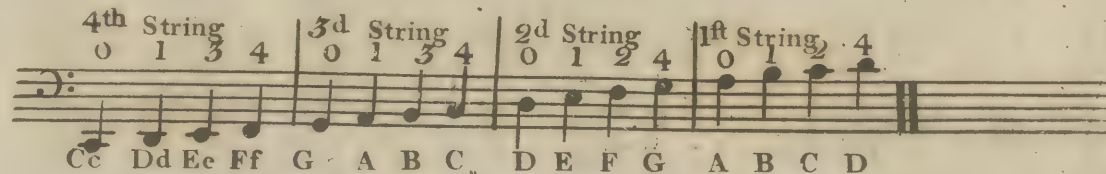
NEW INSTRUCTIONS

FOR THE

VIOLONCELLO.

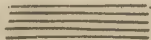
THE VIOLONCELLO is an admirable Instrument, not only in Concert, but also for playing Lessons or Accompaniments. This Instrument may be considered as a large Violin, only held the contrary way, and the Body turned downward. The lower part is to rest on the Calves of the Legs; the edge of the back on the left Leg; and the edge of the belly on the calf of the right Leg; by which means the strings of the Bass are turned most convenient to the Bow-hand; beside which it prevents the Legs pressing too hard upon the weak Rim or Sides of your Instrument, and places it in the most convenient Position for playing. In the first place it will be necessary for the Learner to get the names of the notes in the Gamut — also on what line and space each note stands, as described in the following Example.

The Gamut

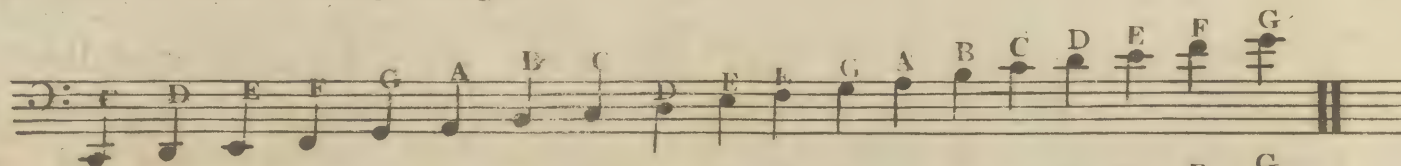


If your Instrument is perfectly in Tune (for it is to be supposed the Learner is not able to tune it himself) you may try to play off the Natural Notes of the Gamut. In order to this observe that there are four Notes belonging to each String. Those on the fourth or great string are Double C, D, E and F. The lowest note, or double C is played open, which is done by drawing the Bow across the fourth String about two Inches from the Bridge; double D is stopped with the first finger about three Inches from the Nut; double E is stopped with the Second Finger almost the same distance from the first, and Double F with the third finger about an Inch and a quarter from the Second. The reason why the distance of the last is less, is because it is but a Semitone or half Note. The Notes on the third String are G, A, B and C; G is played open, A is stopped with the first Finger, B with the second, and C with the third Finger, at the same distance as on the 4th String. Those on the Second string are D, E, F, and G; D is played open E, is stopped with the first Finger about three Inches from the Nut, F with the Second Finger about an Inch and half from the first, being but a Semitone above E; G is stopped with the little Finger about two Inches and a quarter from the second. Those on the first String are A, B, C, and D. A is played open B, with the first Finger; C with the second, and D with the little Finger, at the same distances as on the second String.

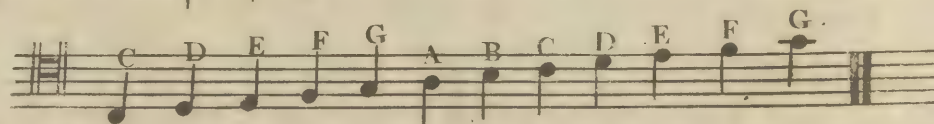
By these directions the Learner may soon stop the Notes in tune, observing that between E and F, likewise between B and C, are only Semitones, or half Notes, as they fall in the natural Gamut; but we shall presently introduce a perfect Scale with the artificial as well as natural Semitones. But before we proceed it will be proper to give a farther explanation of the Notes and other Musical Characters.

Music is written on staves which consist of five parallel lines, thus  At the beginning of each Stave is placed a Cleff, and for the Violoncello two are used, viz. the Bass or F Cleff  or  and the Tenor or C Cleff  or  —the latter only occasionally when the part runs high, to prevent ledger lines, which are short additional lines drawn above or below the Stave, thus;

The above lines with the spaces between are called, for the sake of distinction, by the names of the first seven Letters of the Alphabet, repeated as often as the compass requires; but these names vary according to the Cliffs, as in the following Example.



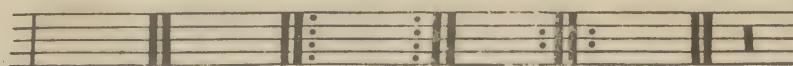
Part of the same Scale in the C Cliff



The smaller degrees of sound, as semitones, are expressed by the following Characters: (1.) A Sharp ($\sharp$) raises any note a semitone; as a Sharp on G (which is then called G Sharp) makes it a half-note between G and A. (2.) A Flat ($\flat$) on the contrary lowers any note a semitone; so that A Flat is very nearly the same as G Sharp. Either of these Characters affects all the notes following on the same line or space within the compass of a Bar; and if placed at the Cliff changes all the same notes throughout the stave, unless they are contradicted by (3.) A Natural ($\natural$) which restores any Note to its original and natural sound.

A perpendicular stroke drawn across the stave is called a Bar; and a double Bar is formed of two of those lines drawn thicker, and sometimes a shorter one is added to denote a final conclusion. Dots added on one or both sides of a double Bar, indicate a Repeat of one or both Parts of a Tune.

Example.



Other Repeats.

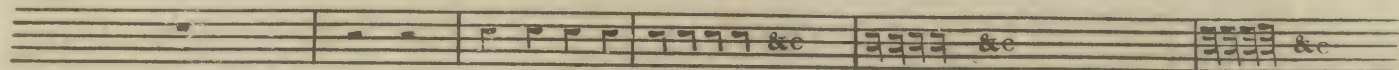
:S: :||:

Single Bars are used to divide the notes into equal quantities, and all the notes between any two of them are commonly said to be in the same Bar. The double Bars are used to separate the strains of a Song, movements of a Lesson, &c. The Dots added imply repeats from the sides on which they are marked.

The names and proportions of the Notes and their several Rests.

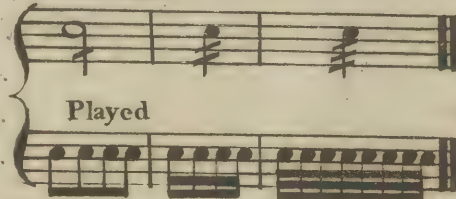
One Semibreve is equal to 2 Minims; 4 Crotchets; 8 Quavers; 16 Semiquavers; 32 Demisemiquavers.

One Semibreve Rest, &c.



When several Notes, which admit of tying, occur on the same line or space, they are often expressed thus:

Written



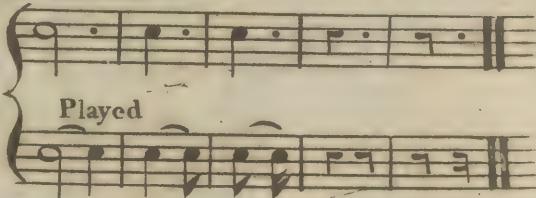
Played

A Dot added to

either a Note or Rest makes

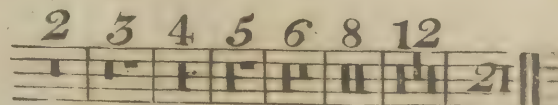
it half as long again, thus:

Written



Played

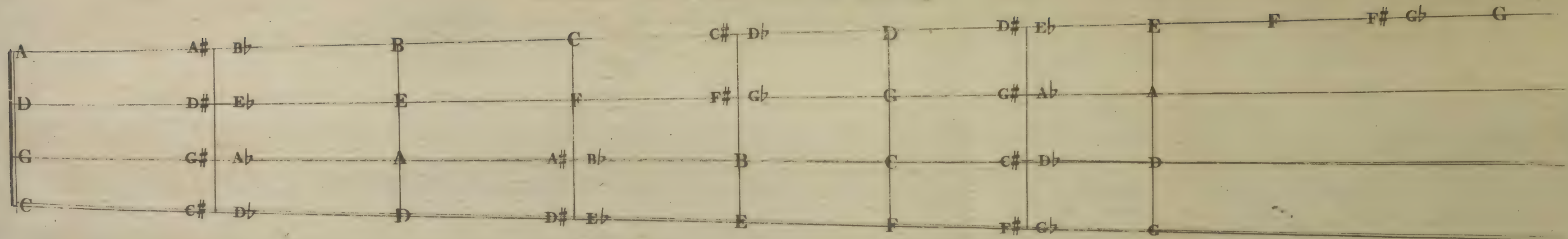
NB The Rests imply silence, in proportion to the length of the Notes to which they answer: thus for a Crotchet Rest, you rest the time of a Crotchet, and so of the others. But when a Part rests for several Bars together, they are expressed as in the Example annexed, or sometimes only by large Figures upon the Stave.



Scale for the Fingerboard.

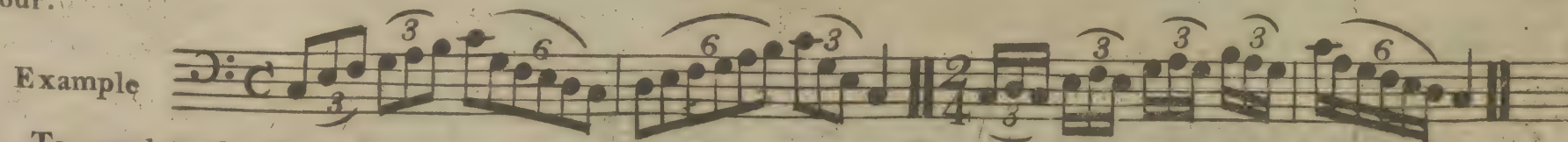
To face Page 4

26 Inches and an half from Nut to Bridge.



NB. 1. When the Semitones are flatted or sharped, which is but feldom, they must be stopped thus: B# very near C, and Cb very near B: E# pretty close to F, and Fb equally so to E. — 2d Although the above Scale is very necessary for beginners, yet when practice has rendered the Ear correct, that must chiefly be depended on for Stopping with exactness.

A Figure 3 placed over three Crotchets, Quavers, &c. intimates that they are to be performed in the time of two. A 6, in like manner, over six Notes of the same kind, shews they must be played in the time of four.

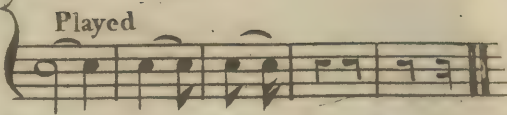


To regulate the Time, Learners commonly use a motion of the right Foot or Heel, stamping gently with it in the beginning of every Bar. While you do this you must count with your mind four in every bar of common, and three in every bar of triple, Time. But a great deal, as to the slowness or quickness of the time,

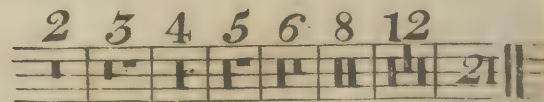
cut on the same line of
space; they are often ex-
pressed thus:



For Rest makes
it half as long.
again, thus:



NB The Rests imply silence, in proportion to the length of the Notes to which they answer: thus for a Crotchet Rest, you rest the time of a Crotchet, and so of the others. But when a Part rests for several Bars together, they are expressed as in the Example annexed, or sometimes only by large Figures upon the Stave.



On Time.

5

The various kinds of Time used in Music may be reduced to two, Common and Triple. For the former, the Moods in use are C, C , C & $\frac{2}{4}$ — In the three first Moods every Bar must contain a Semibreve, or its value in shorter Notes; but in the latter, only half that quantity.

The Triple Time Moods are all expressed by Figures; the upper Figure shewing how many Notes, and the under one of what kind, form a Bar; as may be clearly seen in the next Example.

Common Time

Triple Time

Mixed Triple Time

Observe that very frequently a Tune begins with an odd Note, which is deducted from the last Bar of the Tune or Strain. Sometimes also (as in Gavots) the Tune will begin with half a Bar, which is in like manner answered by another half Bar at the end.

A Figure 3 placed over three Crotchets, Quavers, &c. intimates that they are to be performed in the time of two. A 6, in like manner, over six Notes of the same kind, shews they must be played in the time of four.

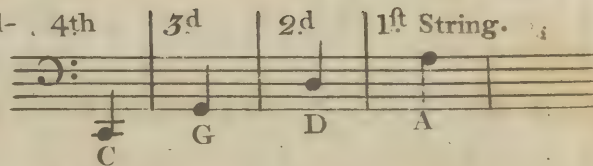
Example

To regulate the Time, Learners commonly use a motion of the right Foot or Heel, stamping gently with it in the beginning of every Bar. While you do this you must count with your mind four in every bar of Common, and three in every bar of triple, Time. But a great deal, as to the slowness or quickness of the time,

often depends on certain Italian Words prefixed at the beginning of a Tune, as Largo, Allegro, Presto, &c. For which see the Dictionary at the end of this Book.

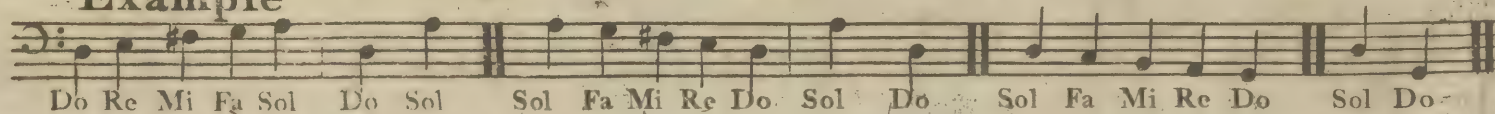
Of Tuning.

The Violoncello. (as the Violin) is tuned by Fifths in the following manner: the fourth or biggest String open when in tune is double C, the third open is G, the second is D, and the first A.



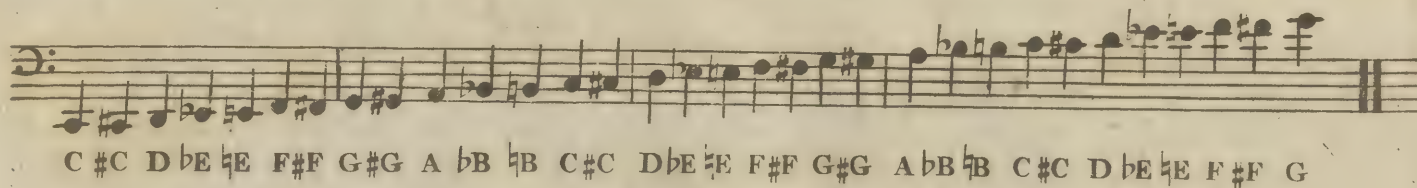
But till you can put your Instrument in Tune by these directions, you must have recourse to the Representation of the Finger Board upon the Scale (which from Nut to Bridge should be 26 Inches and half). with lines drawn across, and measure out the seventh or last line from the Nut, and, when you have the exact Distance, tie a piece of Fiddle String tight on the Neck under the Strings, which will make a Fret, and will be a standard for tuning all the Strings. Then you must screw up the first String till it is in tune with the upper A in the Bass of the Harpsichord, or the upper A of the Bassoon, or an Eighth below an A tuning Fork; next screw up the second till by putting the Finger just below the Fret on the second String it has the same sound as the first string open; then if you strike the second String open it will be D; the same Method will do for the Third and Fourth Strings. But the best way of learning to tune is by the Ear, especially if the Learner has any previous knowledge of Solmifation.

Example



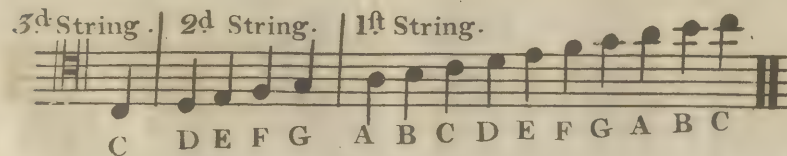
Now by Singing the Notes descending the Learner will be enabled to tune the third and fourth Strings by fixing the Sol on D and G; for tho' the Voice may not reach so low as G, yet he will be able to distinguish the sound required. Now is to prove whether the Second and first Strings are in tune to each other, draw your Bow across the two Strings at the same time, and if they produce a fine full concord, which will be a fifth, all is right.

A complete Scale for the Violoncello.

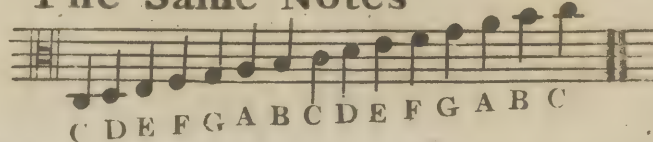


NB. bA being very nearly the same as #G is here omitted, but is in the Scale.

These are all the Notes natural and artificial necessary for a beginner in the Bass Cliff. The artificial are those called Flats and Sharps, which have been already explained. But when the C Cliff is used the Notes are sometimes, by shifting the hand on the Finger-board, carried considerable higher.

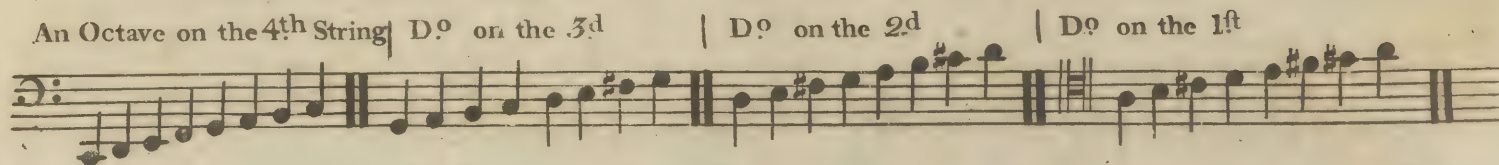


The Same Notes



Of Shifting.

By this method of Shifting, which is only removing the hand farther up the finger-board, an Octave may be formed on each String as follows.



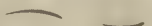
To play the eight Notes of C Key on the fourth String, the Learner must play the lowest four as before directed, then he must shift his hand so as to make the fourth String an unison with the Third String open, which fourth String is to be stopped now with the first Finger, the Second finger is stopped almost two Inches from the first, the Third about an Inch and half from the second, and the little Finger about an Inch from the third. As forming the Octaves on all the other Strings are done the same way, they need no further Explanation.

Though the Learner may have a good Ear it will be some time before he can stop the Notes perfectly in tune, and therefore some have at first the Frets (or crofs - lines on the Scale facing page 4) marked on their Finger - board, till such Time as practice and an improved ear enable them to do without this Help.

On Bowing.

As the right use of the Bow is of the greatest Consequence, we will endeavour to put the Learner in the method practised by the best Performers. The Bow may be considered as the Tongue of the Instrument, as all the Expression is from the Bow; the Bow in playing is always in Action, but the Fingers are often of no use: there are various ways of using the Bow, but the principal are the following. 1. Bowing, which is drawing the Bow backward and forward for every Note. 2. Sluring, which is by drawing the Bow but once for two or any number of notes. 3. Feathering the Bow, which is done like the Slur, only it must be lifted off the String between every note. The Fourth Method of Expression is called playing Pizzicato, in which the Tone is produced by the Fingers (as on a Guitar) without any use of the Bow at all.

The Bow must be held near the Nut, with the Thumb and fore Finger, and supported with the other Fingers near the end, at a small distance from each other. The Bow must be drawn across the Strings parallel to the Bridge, at the distance of an Inch and half, or thereabouts backward and forward, as smooth as you can, to bring the Tone out; but without any Fingers on the Strings at first that you may not strike two Strings together; for in so doing you will feel each String out, and not strike one String for another.

When the Number of Notes in a Bar are even, as 2, 4, 8, &c. the Bow must be drawn backward & forward continually, the Arm keeping in motion like the Pendulum of a Clock. The first Note in each Bar is to be played with a back Bow, as may be observed in the following Examples on Page 14. Notes intended for Sluring are distinguished by a slur  drawn over or under them; and for the Feather-edge they are dotted as well as flurred thus . See Exam. page .

Of Graces.

The principal Grace on this Instrument is the Shake, which may be sometimes turned and sometimes plain, but there is seldom any difference in the Marking. — The effect is explained in the following Exam.

	Shake	Turned Shake	Beat	Turn	Continued Shake
Marked					
Played					

Appoggiaturas are little Grace Notes placed before or after their principals, as in these Examples.

Marked	
Played	

If A Slur or Ligature is drawn — over or under — any two notes on the same line or space the first only is to be struck, but the sound continued for the time of both. But if the notes stand on different lines or spaces it implies they must be played with the same Bow. — In vocal music it is commonly used to shew how many notes must be sung to one syllable.

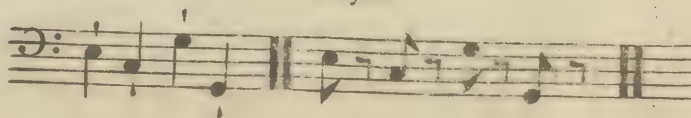
A Dot placed within a slur thus implies that the Note or Rest, over or under which it is placed is to be continued beyond its proper time, and sometimes accompanied by a shake, or extempore flourish; by the pri

cial performer.

Staccato Marks ! ! ! ! or dots . . . imply that the notes they are placed to must be played in a very spirited and distinct manner, thus

Marked

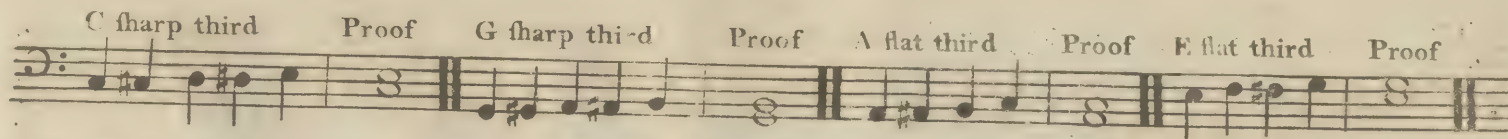
Played



Of Keys.

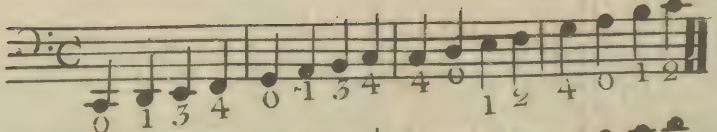
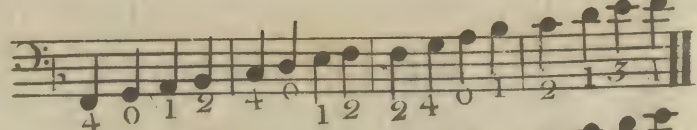
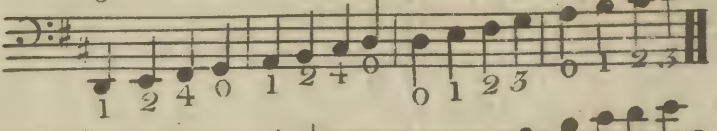
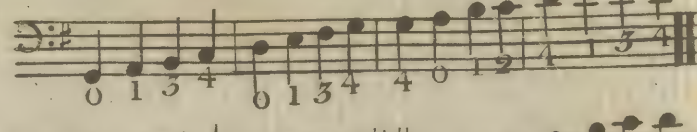
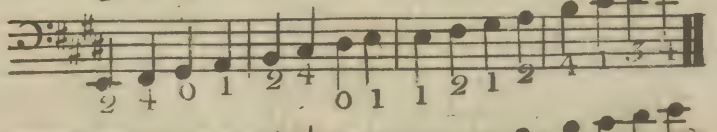
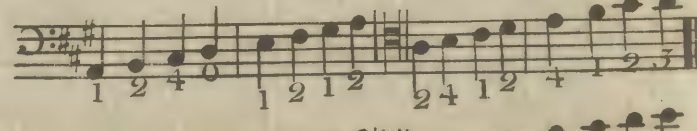
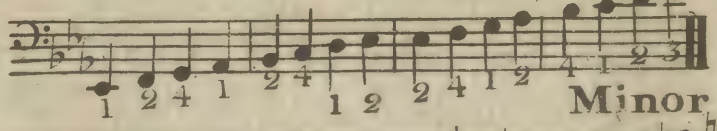
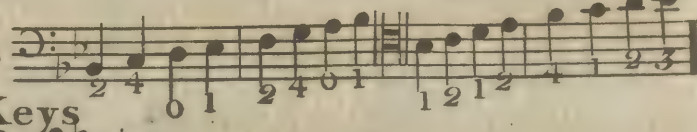
A Key is a regular Octave of Notes, in which the different situation of the Semitones makes it either flat or sharp; which denomination is taken, not from Flats or Sharps being placed at the beginning, but from the Nature of the third of the Key.

The major, or sharp Third contains five Semitones; a lesser, Minor, or flat third but four; as in the following Examples.

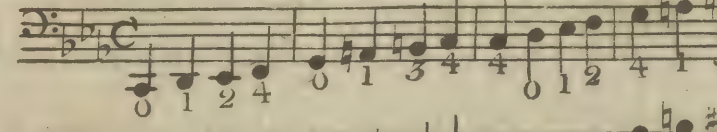
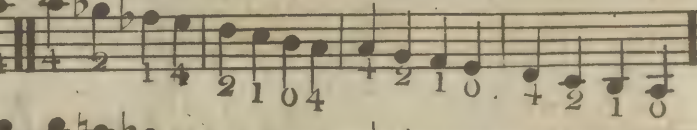
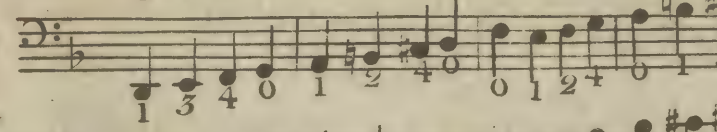
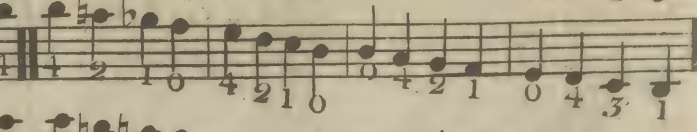
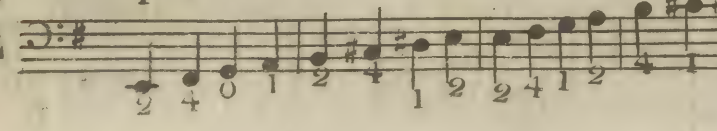
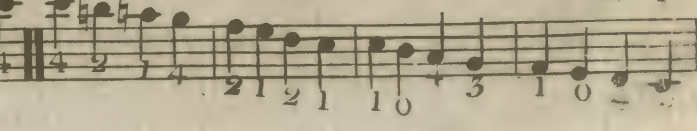


It is to be observed, that in ascending in either in a sharp or Flat Key, the 6.th and 7.th of the Key must be Sharp; but in descending in a flat Key they must be Natural, or flat, as in the following Examples, where the Figures shew the different Methods of Fingering in different Keys.

Major Keys.

C  F 
 D  G 
 E  A 
 E  B 

Minor Keys

C  
 D  
 E  

Lessons for Bowing Minor Keys

The image shows a musical score titled "Minor Keys" with three pieces: "Minuet", "A Key", and "Jigg". Each piece is written on a single staff in bass clef. The "Minuet" is in 3/4 time, "A Key" is in 4/4 time, and "Jigg" is in 6/8 time. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "f". The key signatures are indicated by flats (b) and sharps (#).

Minuet

C Key

Gavot

1

2

Minuet

C B f b f b f b f b f b f b f b f

Minuet

F f f b f

Da Capo

The musical score is arranged in three systems. Each system contains a Minuet and a Gavot. The first system is in C Key, the second is in C Key, and the third is in F Key. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, as well as dynamic markings like 'f' and 'b'. The Gavot section includes first and second endings. The Minuet section includes a 'Da Capo' instruction.

Gavot

First system of music for Gavot, G major, C time signature. Notes: G, b f, b f b f, b f b f, b f, b f b f, b f b f.

Gavot

Second system of music for Gavot, D major, 2/4 time signature. Notes: D, b f b f, b f b f, b f b f, b f b f, b f b f, b f b f.

Minuet

Third system of music for Minuet, A major, 3/8 time signature. Notes: A, f, b f b f, b f b f, b f b f, b f b f, b f b f, b f b f.

Gavot

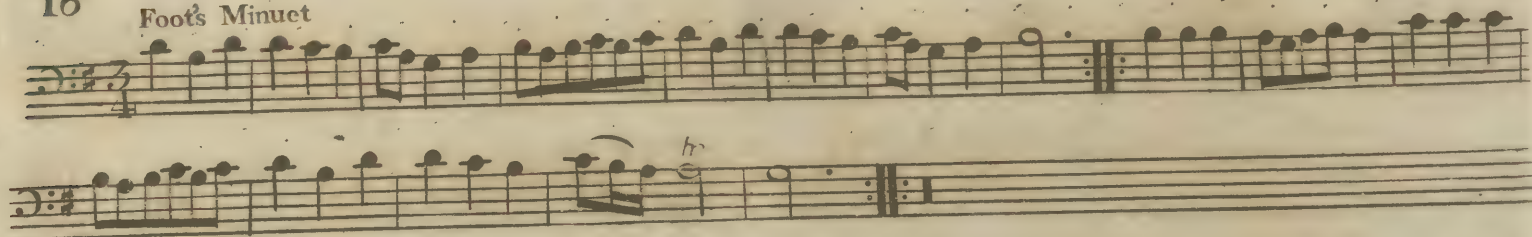
Fourth system of music for Gavot, Bb major, 2/4 time signature. Notes: Bb, f, b f b f, b f b f, b f b f, b f b f, b f b f, b f b f.

Gavot

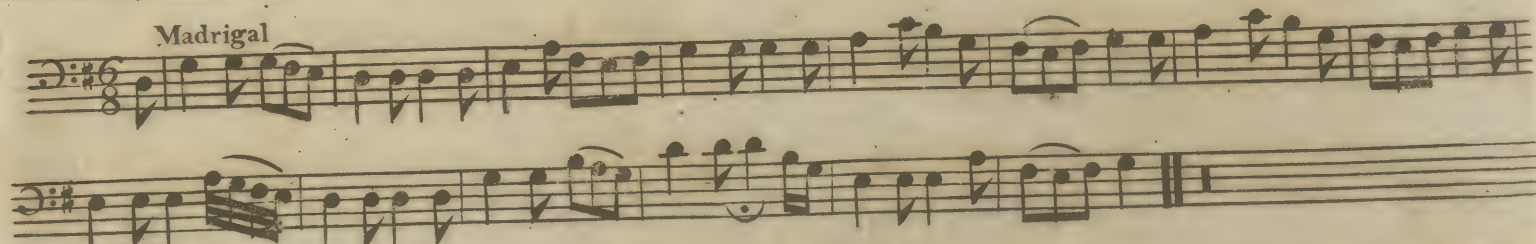
Fifth system of music for Gavot, C major, 2/4 time signature. Notes: C, b f b f, b f b f, b f b f, b f b f, b f b f, b f b f.

16

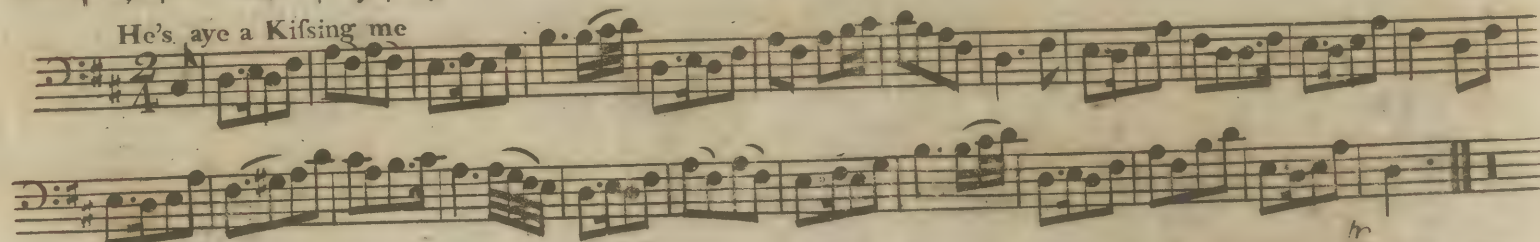
Foot's Minuet



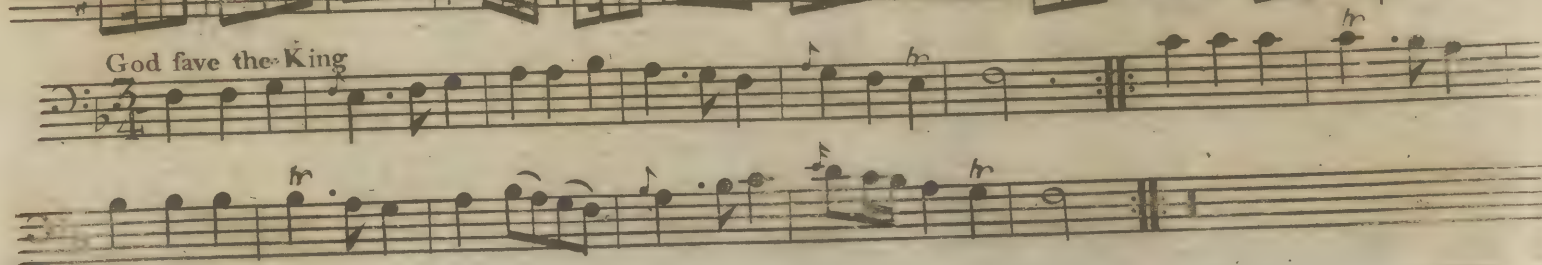
Madrigal



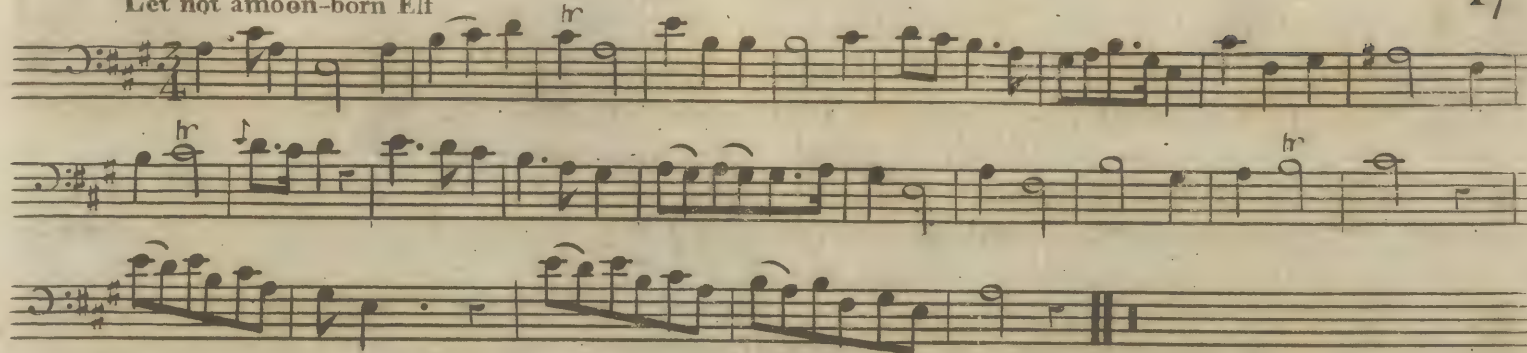
He's aye a Kissing me



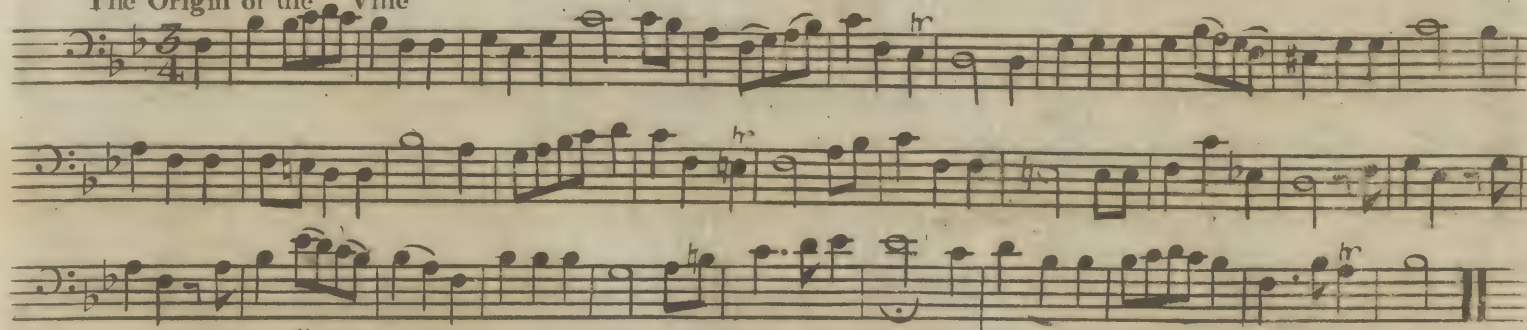
God save the King



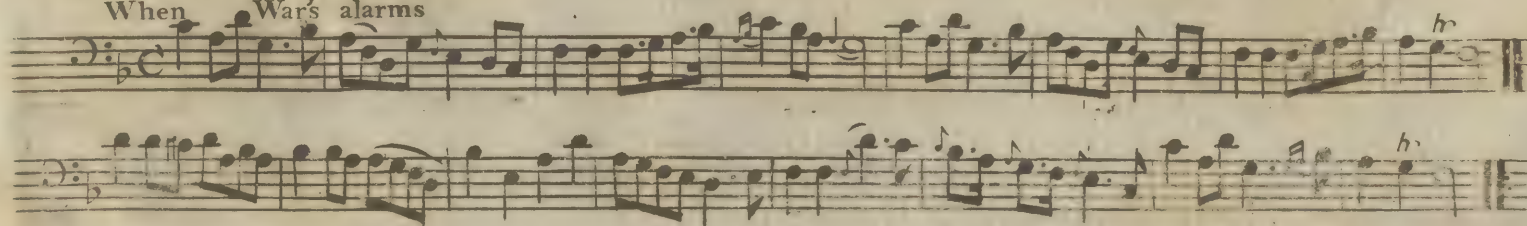
Let not amoon-born Elf

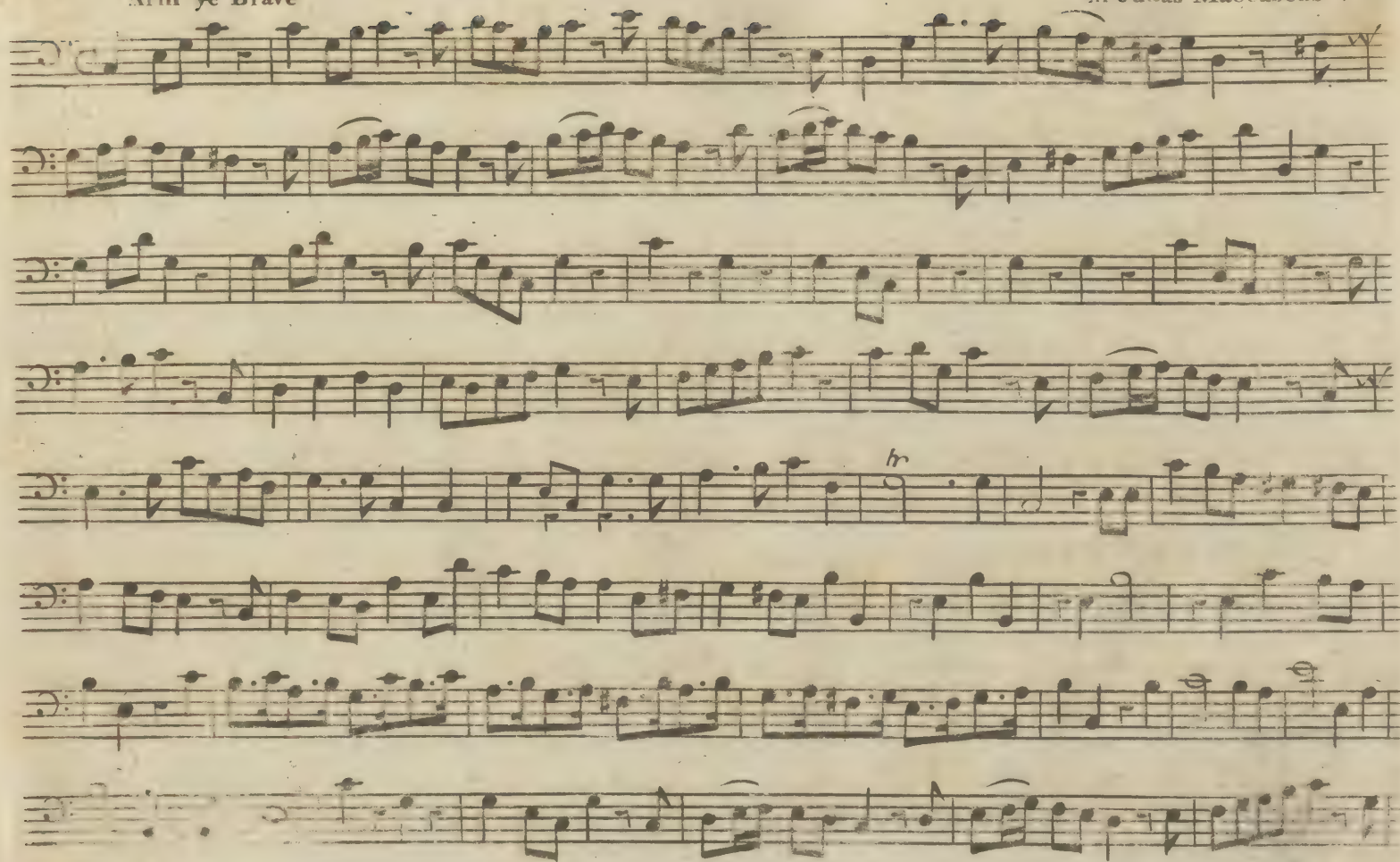


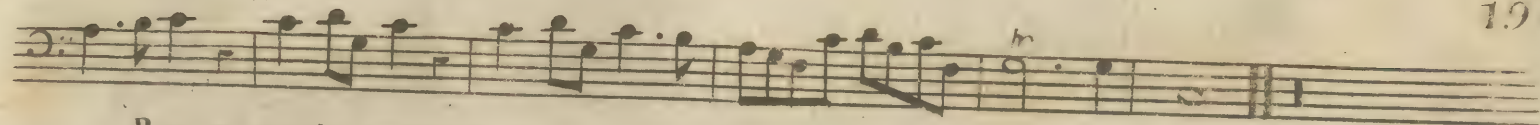
The Origin of the Vine



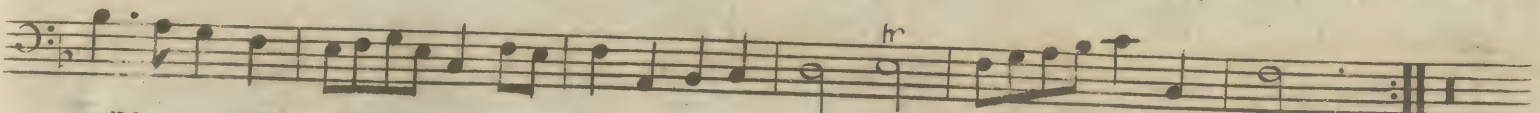
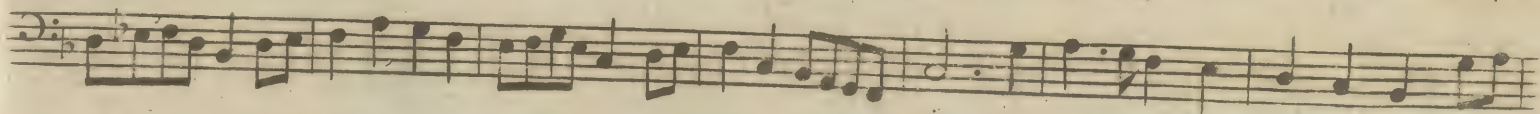
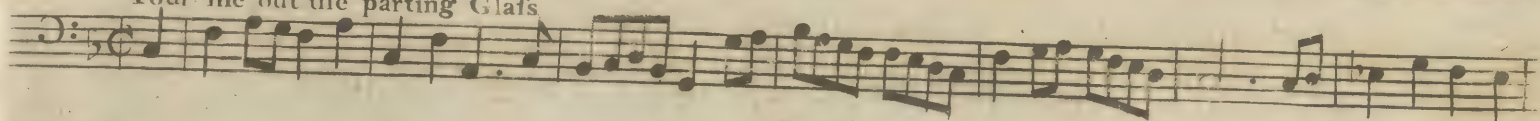
When War's alarms



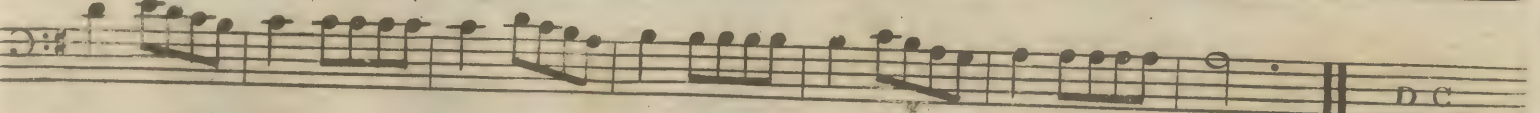
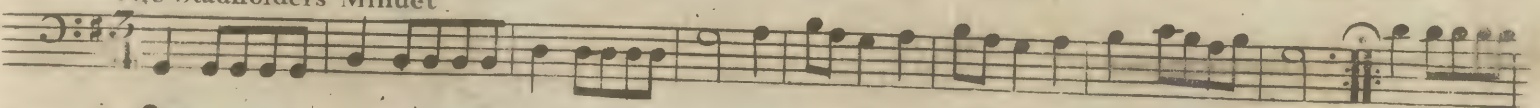




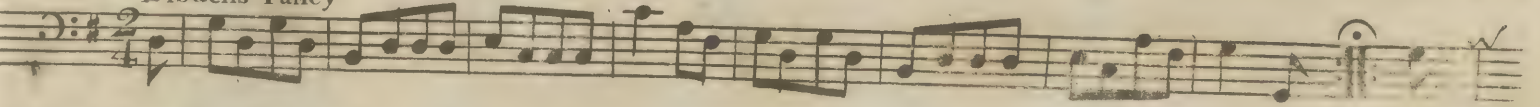
Pour me out the parting Glafs



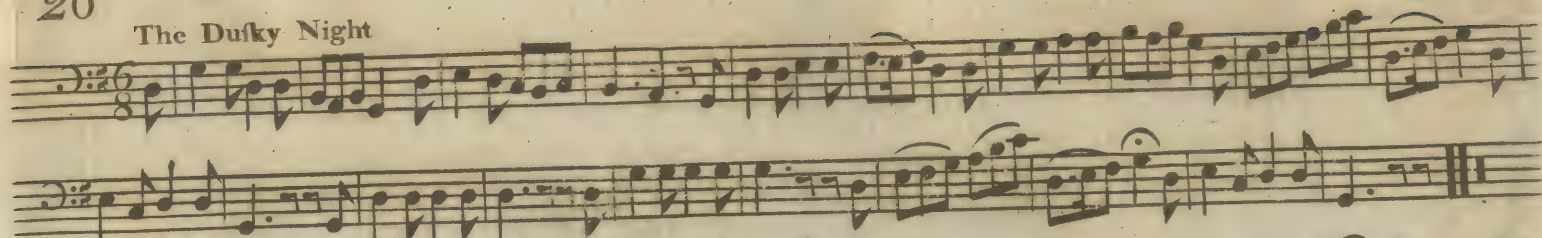
The Stadholders Minuet



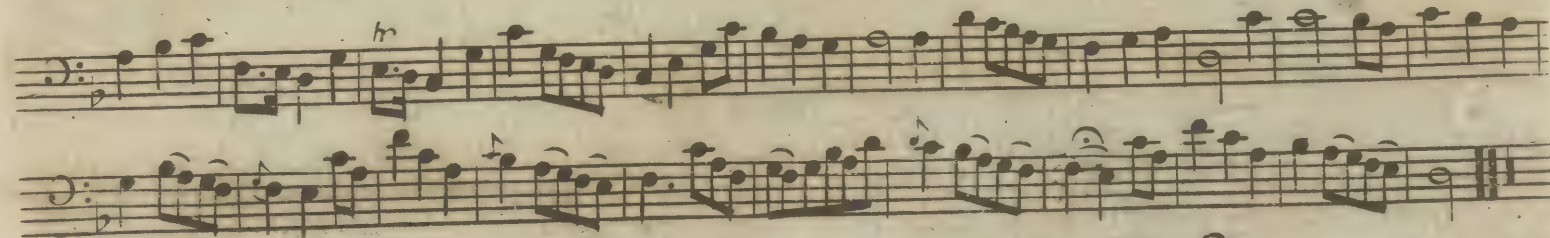
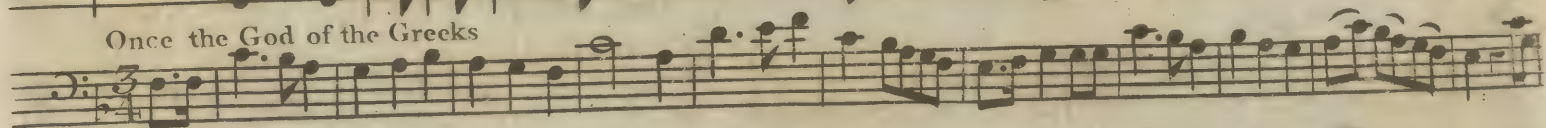
Dibden's Fancy



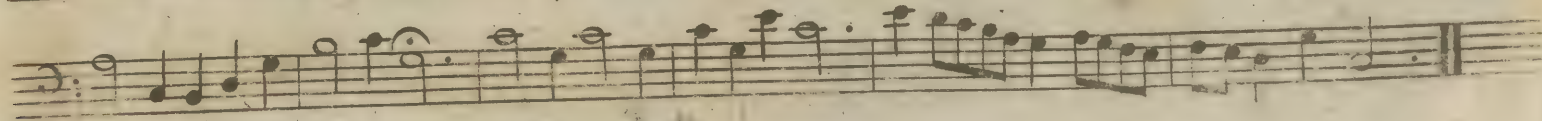
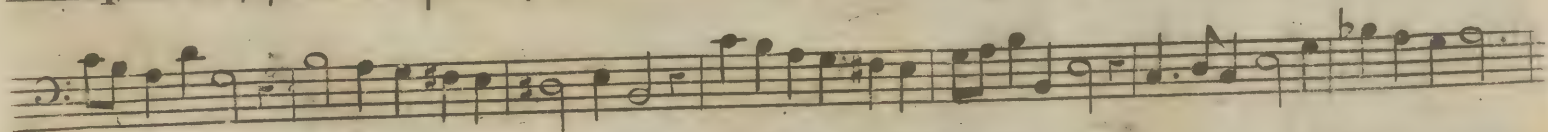
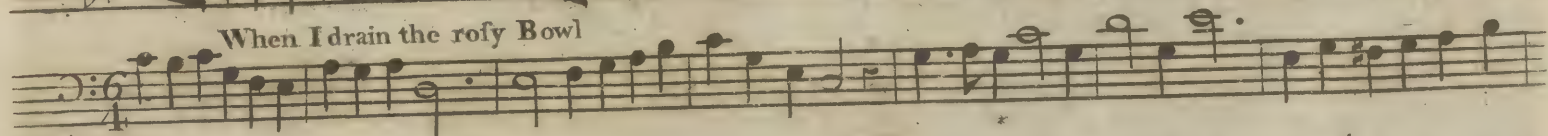
The Dusky Night



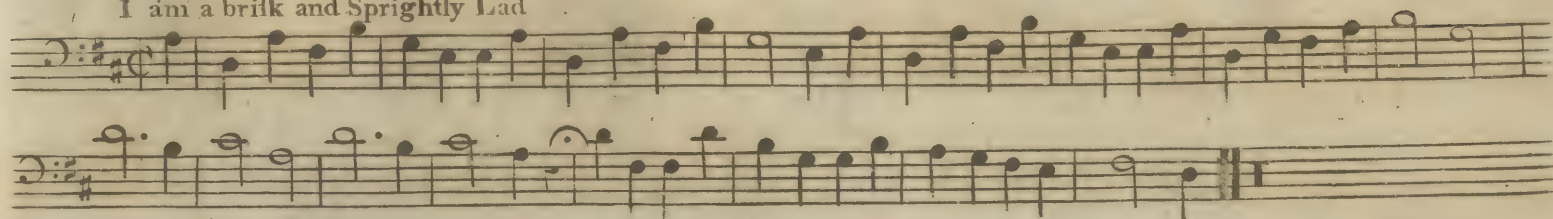
Once the God of the Greeks



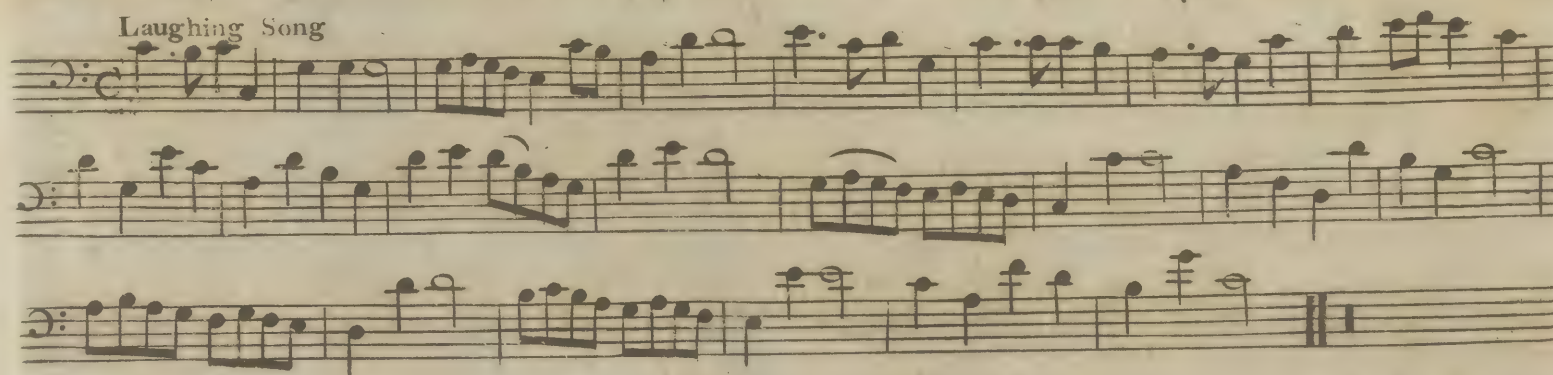
When I drain the rosy Bowl



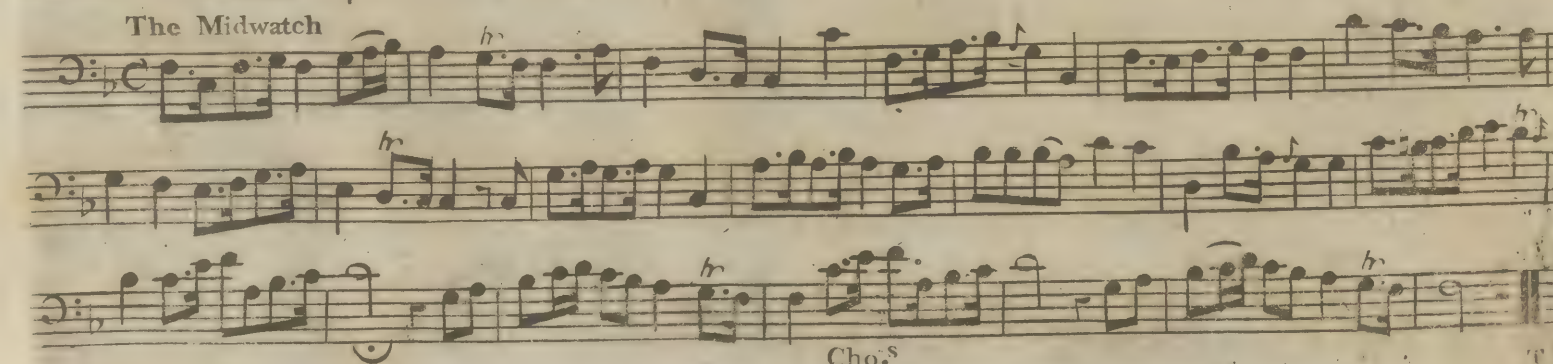
I am a brisk and Sprightly Lad



Laughing Song

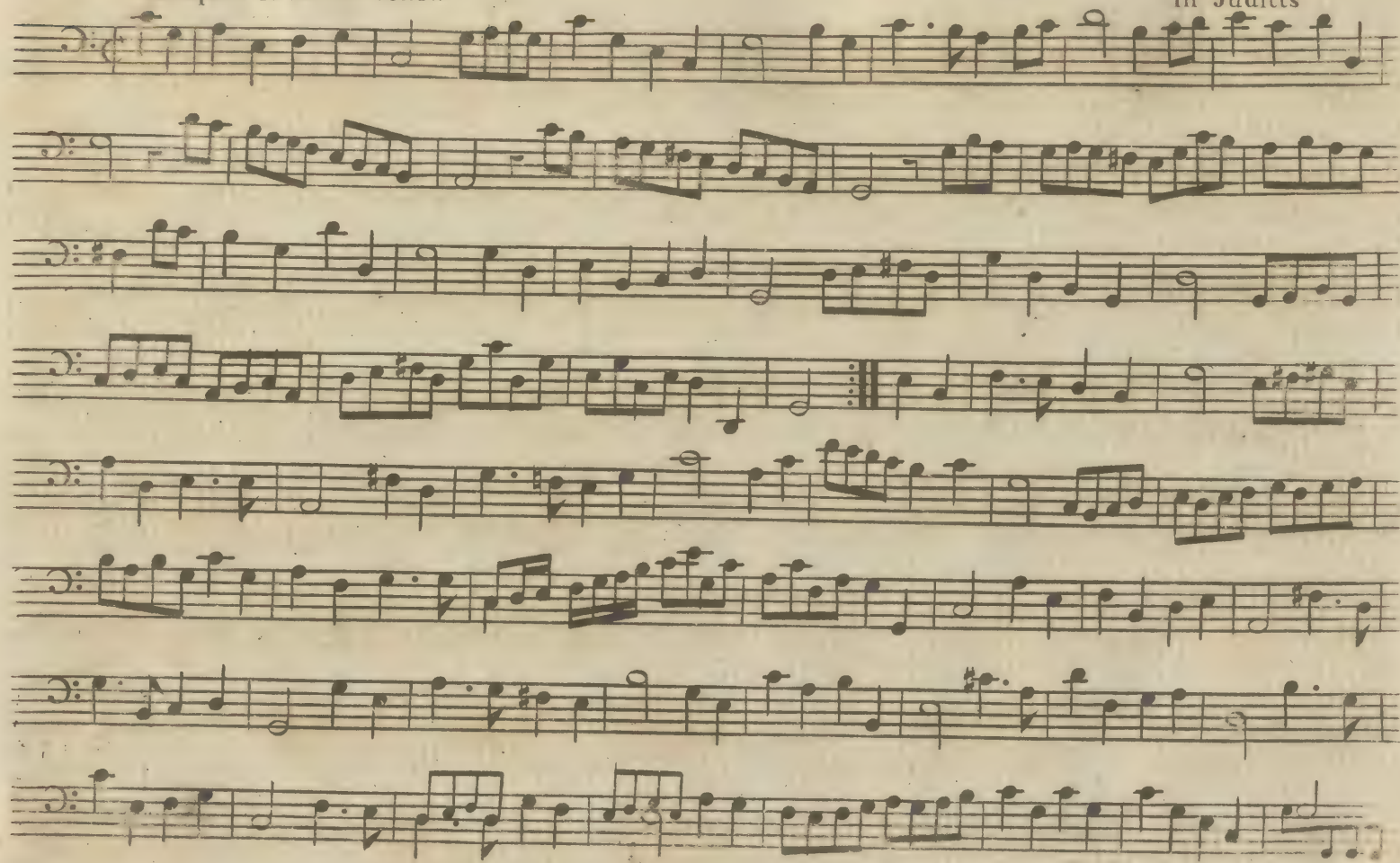


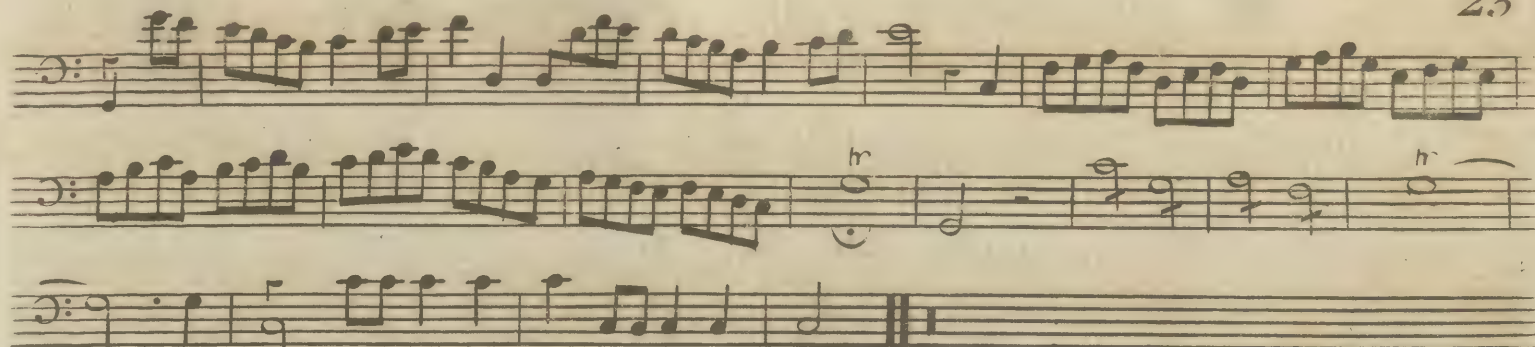
The Midwatch

Cho.^s

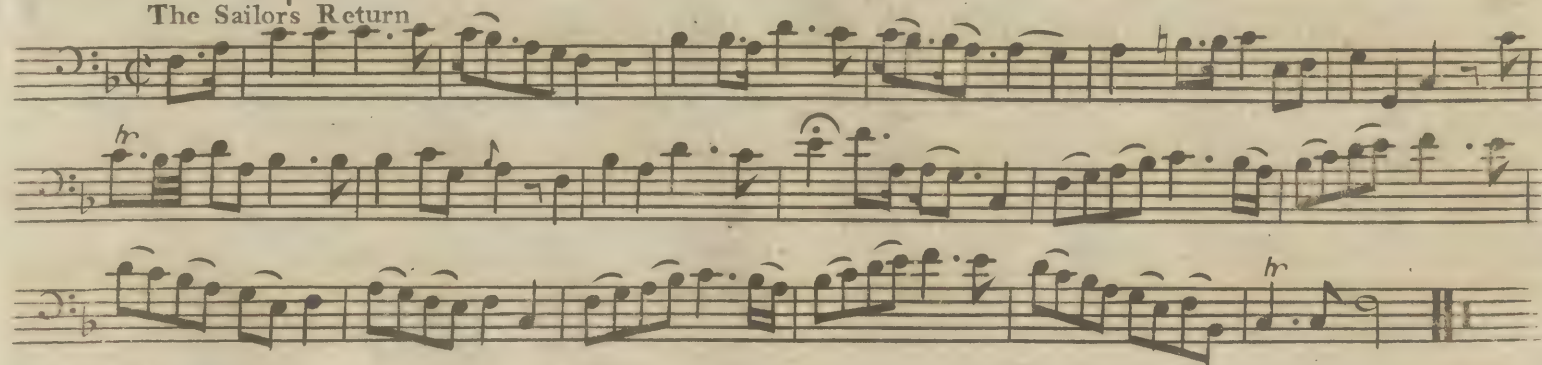
Conquest is not to bestow

In Juditts

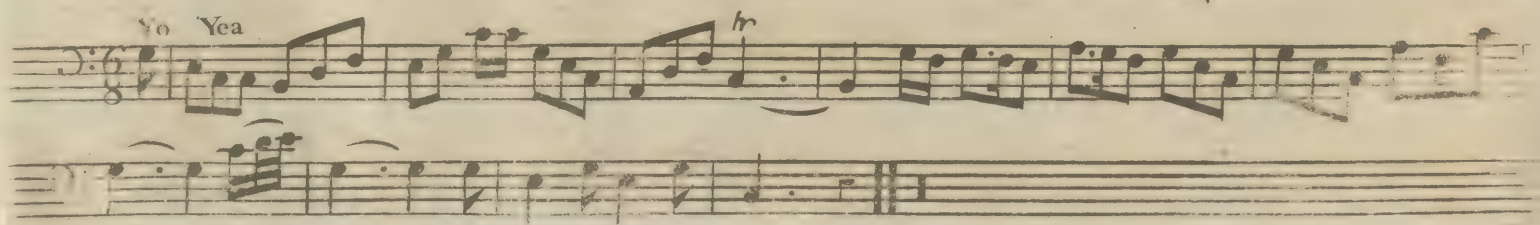




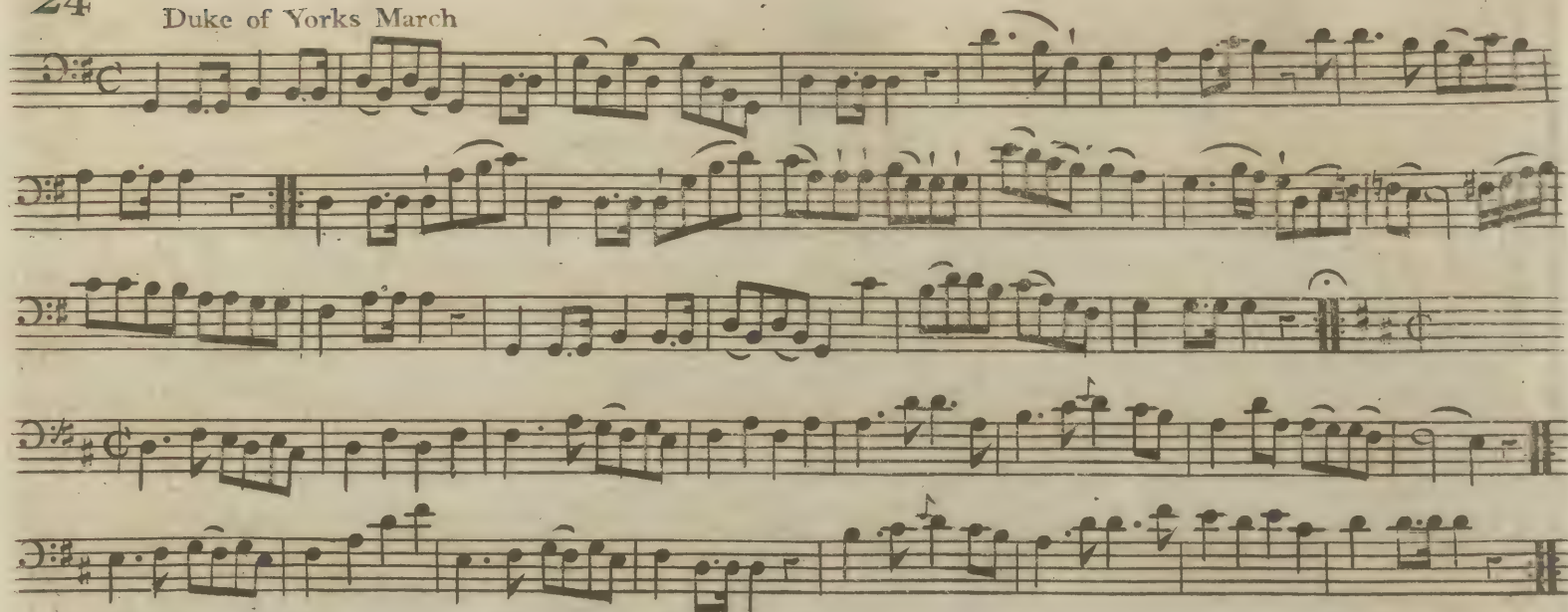
The Sailors Return



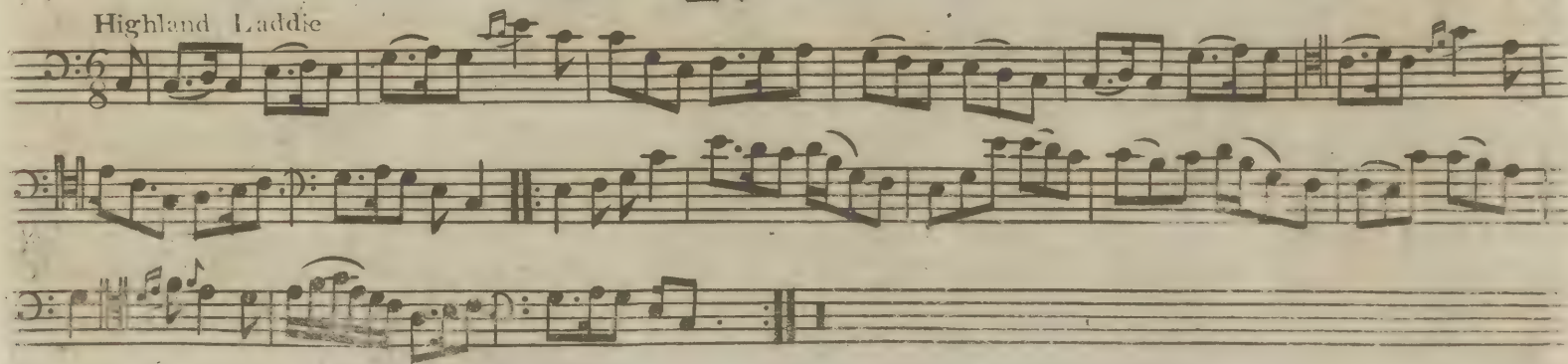
Yo Yea



Duke of Yorks March



Highland Laddie



March in Scipio

25

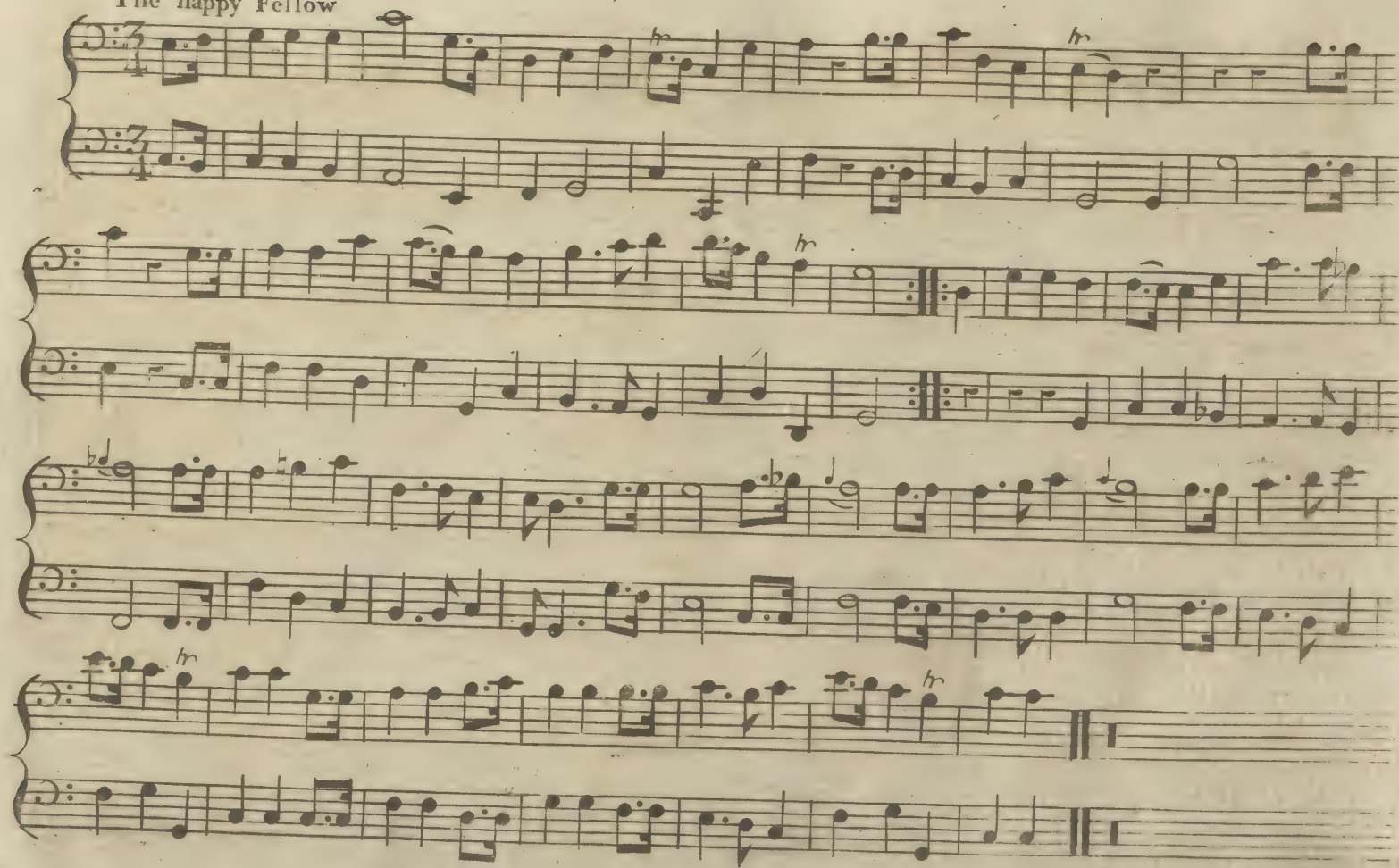
Handwritten musical score for 'March in Scipio'. The score is written for two staves (treble and bass clef) in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The first system contains measures 1-4, the second system contains measures 5-8, and the third system contains measures 9-12. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Gavot by Handel

Handwritten musical score for 'Gavot by Handel'. The score is written for two staves (treble and bass clef) in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The first system contains measures 1-4, and the second system contains measures 5-8. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

D.C.

The happy Fellow



See the Conq'ring Hero

27

First system of musical notation for 'See the Conq'ring Hero'. It consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The music features a melody in the upper staff and a supporting bass line in the lower staff. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

P

D.C.F.

From Night till Morn

Second system of musical notation for 'From Night till Morn'. It consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The music continues with a melody in the upper staff and a supporting bass line in the lower staff. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

D C.

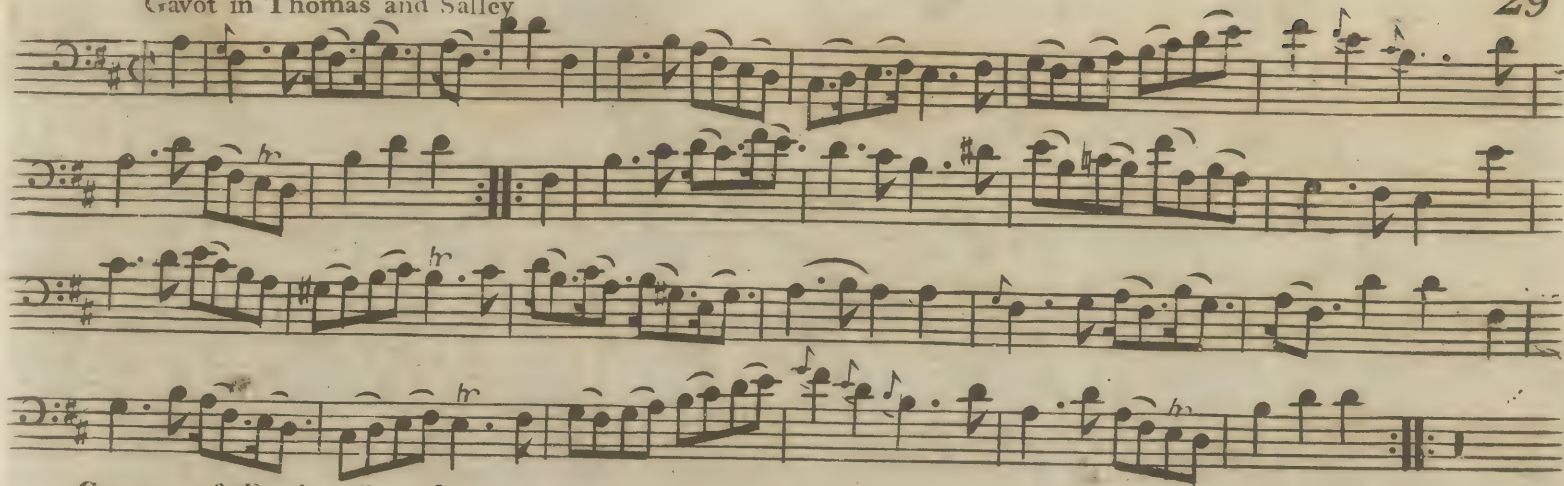
T

In Athalia

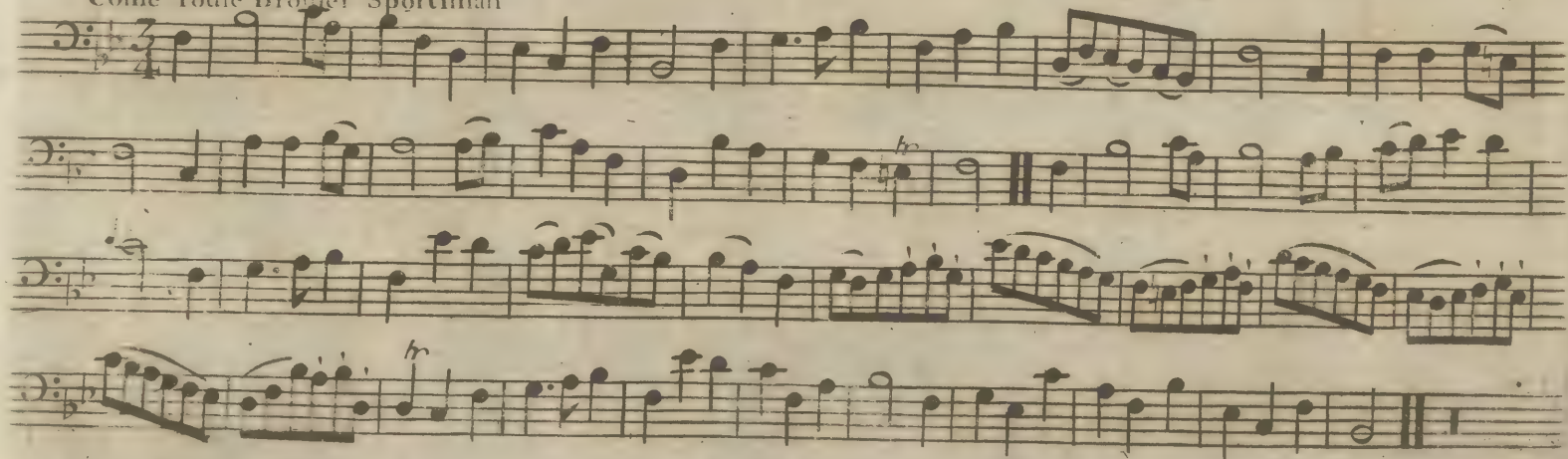
A handwritten musical score on aged paper, consisting of eight staves. The first four staves are for a keyboard instrument, with the right hand (treble clef) and left hand (bass clef) parts. The last four staves are for a vocal line, with a single melodic line in the treble clef. The music is in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). The title 'Gentle Airs' is written at the top left, and 'In Athalia' is written at the top right. The piece concludes with a double bar line and the instruction 'D.C.' (Da Capo) on the eighth staff.

Gavot in Thomas and Salley

29

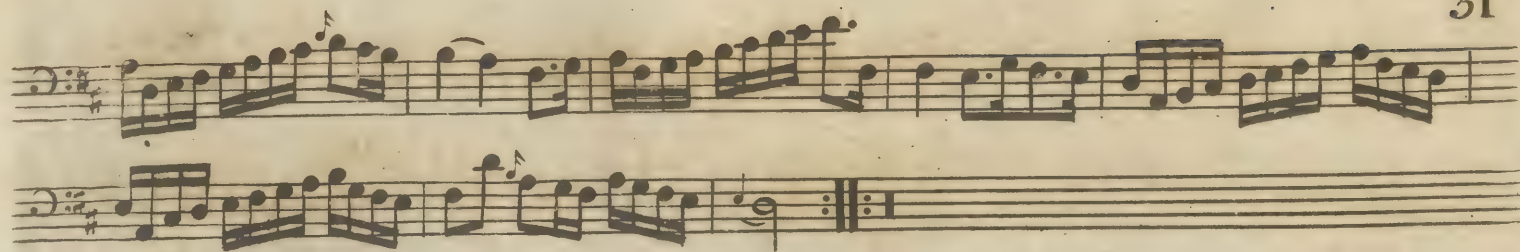


Come rouse Brother Sportsman

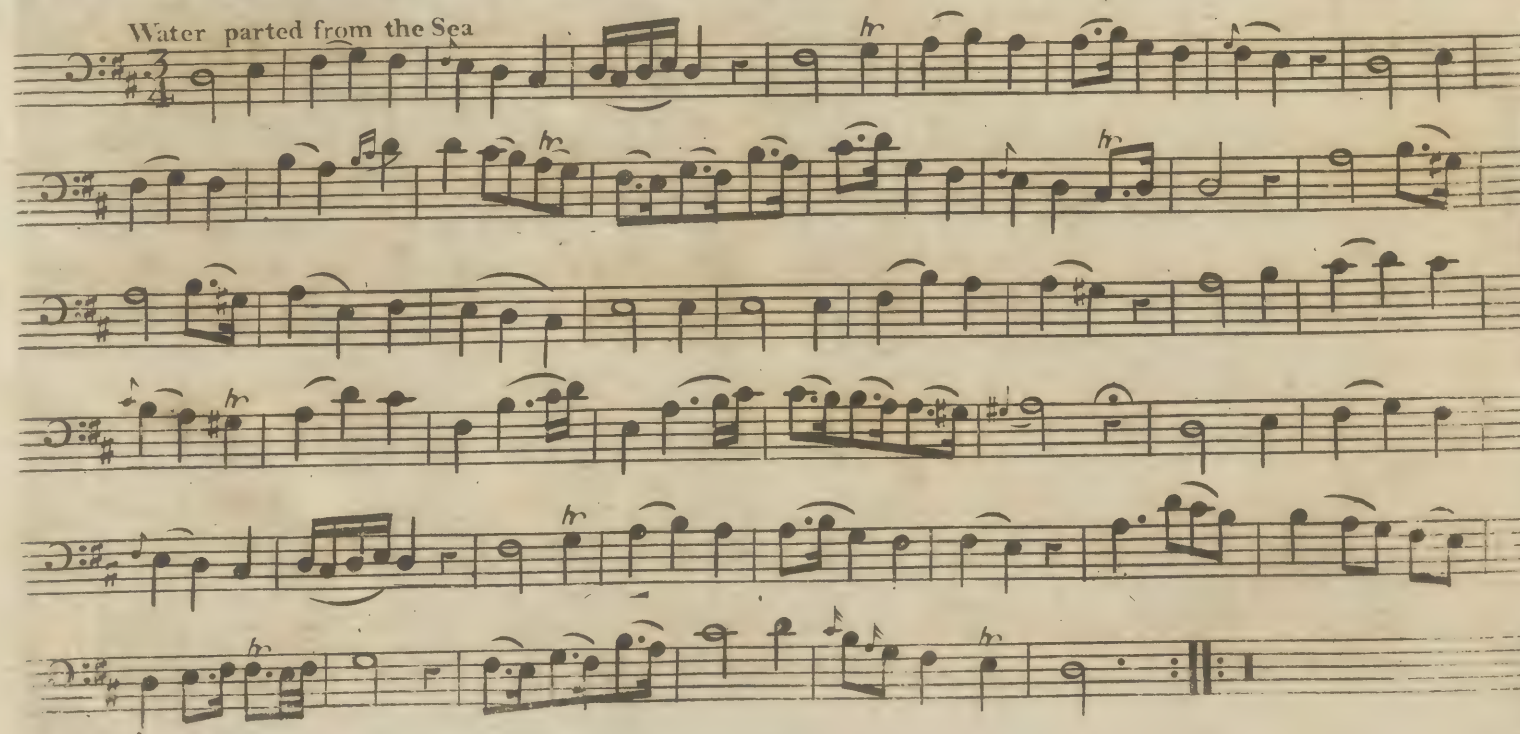


Lovely Nancy with Variations

This musical score is written for a single melodic line in bass clef, featuring a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The piece is titled "Lovely Nancy with Variations" and is numbered 30. The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is divided into several sections, with three variations explicitly labeled: "Var. 1." at the end of the second staff, "Var. 2." at the beginning of the fifth staff, and "Var. 3." at the beginning of the seventh staff. The music concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the eighth staff. The paper shows signs of age, including slight discoloration and wear along the edges.



Water parted from the Sea



A D I C T I O N A R Y.

Explaining such Greek, Latin, Italian and French Words as generally occur in Instrumental Music.

A

Adagio, very slow
Ad Libitum, at pleasure
Affettuoso, tenderly
Allegretto, pretty brisk
Allegro, or All^o Brisk
Andante, exact & distinct
Alto Viola, Tenor Violin
Andantino, very exact
Afsai, more; as Allegro As-
fai, more quick than All^o

C

Crescendo; encrease the
sound gradually
Cantabile, in a singing stile
Col Arco, with the Bow

D

D. C. or Da Capo, begin a-
gain & end with the 1st strain
Da Camera, for a Chamber
that is, for small Concerts

Dolce, soft, sweet; &c.
Duetto; or Duo, in 2 parts
Diminuendo, diminish
the sound gradually

F

F. For. or Forte, loud
F. F. or Piu Forte, louder
than Forte
Fortissimo, very loud
Fuga, or Fugue, different
parts imitating each o-
ther in the same species
of Intervals

G

Giga, a Jigg
Gratioso, gracefully

L

Largo, or Lento, slow
Legato, to sustain the Notes
their full time
Languente, languishing

Larghetto, rather slow

M

Maestoso, with firmness
Men, signifies less; as Men
Allegro, not so quick as
Allegro

Mezzo, half; as Mezzo Forte,
half as loud as Forte
Moderato, Moderately
Minore, in a Flat Key

N

Non, not; as Non troppo
Presto, not too quick

P

P. Pia. or Piano, soft
Pianissimo, or P. P. very soft
Piu All^o quicker than All^o
Poco All^o slower than All^o
Presto, quick
Prestissimo, very quick
Pizzicato; without the bow

Primo, the first part

R

Rondeau, an air ending
with the first Strain

S

Secondo, the second part
Solo, alone; as Violin Solo,
the Violin only

Spirito, with Spirit
Staccato, very distinct
Siciliano, slow and graceful
Symphony, for Instruments
Senza, without; as Senza
Violini, without Violins

T

Tacet, be silent
Tutti, all together

U

Unisoni, all the parts alike
Vivace, with life and spirit
Volti subito, turn quick

